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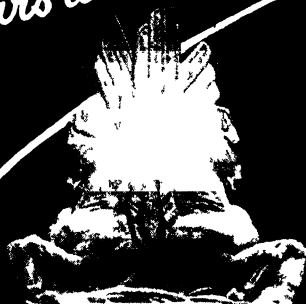
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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1933

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1933

EDITED BY

M. EPSTEIN, M.A., PH.D

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL, OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL, AND OF THE ROYAL
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MACMILLAN AND CO, LIMITED
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Man sagt oft Zahlen regieren die Welt
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.
GOETHE

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PREFACE

SEVENTY years have passed since the appearance of the first issue of the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. How different the world looks in 1933 when contrasted with the world of 1864. The population of England and Wales at the earlier date was 23 millions, whereas to-day it is 39 millions. The imports of the United Kingdom in 1862 amounted to 226 millions sterling, as against 703 millions in 1932, and the exports in 1862 totalled 167 millions as compared with 416 millions last year. The face of Europe also has changed considerably. In 1864 there were in that continent 18 Monarchies and 1 Republic, to-day there are in the same area 11 Republics and only 8 Monarchies.

Throughout these three score years and ten the YEAR-BOOK has been, in the words of its first Editor, "a book of reference giving an account, so to speak a portrait, of countries and states." That has been its aim in this, the seventieth issue. It has striven to furnish "a portrait" of all the states on the face of the globe. The latest available information has been included either in the text itself, or in the "Additions and Corrections." In obtaining the most up-to-date facts and figures the Editor has had the advantage of the co-operation of many friends all over the world. To one and all he desires to express his warmest thanks.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
MACMILLAN & Co., LTD.,
ST MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, W C 2

March 31, 1933

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents —

LENGTH		SURFACE MEASURE	
Centimetre	0 39 inch	Square metre	10 26 sq feet
Metre	39 37 inches	Hectare	2 47 acres
Kilometre	0 621 mile	Square kilometre	0 386 sq mile
LIQUID MEASURE		DRY MEASURE	
Litre	1 76 pints	Litre	0 91 quart
Hectolitre	22 gallons	Hectolitre	2 75 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS		WEIGHT—TROY	
Gramme	15 42 grains	Gramme	15 42 grains
Kilogramme	2 205 pounds	Kilogramme	32 15 ounces,
Quintal	220 46 pounds		2 68 pounds
Ton	2204 6 pounds		

CONTENTS

PART I THE BRITISH EMPIRE

PART II. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PART III OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I —THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1931-1932

II —WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

III —WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL (1930-32)

IV —CONSUMPTION OF COPPER IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES

V —WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS

VI.—MOTOR CYCLES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE
WORLD

VII —FLEETS OF THE WORLD

VIII —WORLD'S SHIPPING

IX —THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I MEMBERSHIP

II THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE

III BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE

V MANDATES

VI INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INDIA—Budget

CANADA—Mineral production in 1931
and 1932SOUTH AFRICA—Coalition Govern
ment

ARGENTINA—Trade, 1932

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Trade, 1932

GREENLAND—Area

GERMANY—Change in Cabinet

ITALY—Non-ferious metals, 1932

U S S R —Trade, 1932

MAPS

1 WORLD RADIO TELFPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

2 WORLD AIR MAIL SERVICES

PART THE FIRST.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

REIGNING KING AND EMPEROR		PAGE	
I GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND		3	
II INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES		5	
			77
EUROPE—	PAGE	ASIA—	PAGE
NORTHERN IRELAND	68	INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—	
ISLE OF MAN	73	INDIAN STATES & AGEN-	
CHANNEL ISLANDS	74	CIES—	
IRISH FREE STATE	78	BALODA	169
GIBRALTAR	92	BENGAL STATES	169
MALTA	94	BIHAR & ORISSA STATES	170
		BOMBAY STATES	170
		BURMA STATES	170
		CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	170
ASIA—		CENTRAL PROVINCES	
ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, &c	97	STATES	171
BAHRAIN ISLANDS	98	GWALIOR	171
BORNEO (BRITISH)	100	HYDERABAD	171
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	100	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	172
BRUNEI	101	MADRAS STATES	173
SARAWAK	101	MYNORE	173
CYPRUS	102	NORTH WEST FRONTIER	
MALDIVES ISLANDS	107	AGENCIES	174
CYPRUS	108	PUNJAB STATES	174
HONG KONG	111	RAJPUTANA	175
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES	115	SIKKIM	176
BRITISH PROVINCES—		UNITED PROVINCES	
AJMER-MERWARA	147	STATES	176
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	148	WESTERN INDIA STATES	176
ASSAM	149	THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	177
BALUCHISTAN	150	COCOS OF KEELING ISLANDS	182
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	152	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	182
BIHAR AND ORISSA	154	LABUAN	183
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	155	FEDERATED MALAY STATES	183
BURMA	157	THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION	187
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR	159		
COORG	161	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
DELHI	161	PALESTINE	190
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	162	TRANSJORDAN	197
LACCADIVE ISLANDS	163		
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	163	AFRICA—	
PUNJAB	164	BRITISH EAST AFRICA	200
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	166	KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE	200
INDIAN STATES & AGENCIES	168	UGANDA PROTECTORATE	204
ASSAM STATE	168	ZANZIBAR	206
BALUCHISTAN STATES	169	MAURITIUS	211
		NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	214
		ST HELENA	215

	PAGE		PAGE
AFRICA—		AMERICA—	
ASCENSION ISLAND	216	CANADIAN PROVINCES—	
TRISTAN DA CUNHA	216	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	319
SEYCHELLES	217	QUEBEC	321
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE	219	SASKATCHEWAN	323
SOUTH AFRICA—		YUKON	325
BASUTOLAND	220	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	326
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	221	FALKLAND ISLANDS	327
TORATE	221	GUIANA, BRITISH	328
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	223	HONDURAS, BRITISH	331
NORTHERN RHODESIA	226	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	333
SWAZILAND	228	WEST INDIES	337
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	229	BAHAMAS	337
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	244	BARBADOS	338
NATAL	247	JAMAICA	339
THE TRANSVAAL	249	CAYMAN ISLANDS	341
ORANGE FREE STATE	252	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	342
WEST AFRICA—		LEeward ISLANDS	342
NIGERIA	254	TRINIDAD	345
GAMBIA	258	WINDWARD ISLANDS	347
GOLD COAST	260	AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—	
ASHANTI	262	COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	350
NORTHERN TERRITORIES	262	NEW SOUTH WALES	367
SIERRA LEONE	263	VICTORIA	376
THE PROTECTORATE	265	QUEENSLAND	383
ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN	266	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	390
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>		WESTERN AUSTRALIA	395
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	273	TASMANIA	401
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	276	NORTHERN TERRITORY	405
CAMEROONS	279	PAPUA	407
TOGOLAND	280	NEW ZEALAND	409
AMERICA—		FIJI	422
BERMUDA	281	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
CANADA	283	TONGA	426
CANADIAN PROVINCES—		OTHER ISLANDS	427
ALBERTA	305	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	309	NEW GUINEA	431
MANITOBA	311	WESTERN SAMOA	434
NEW BRUNSWICK	313	NAURU	435
NOVA SCOTIA	315		
ONTARIO	317		

PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES	441	STATES AND TERRITORIES—	
STATES AND TERRITORIES—		DELAWARE	507
ALABAMA	490	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	509
ARIZONA	493	FLORIDA	511
ARKANSAS	495	GEORGIA	513
CALIFORNIA	497	IDAHO	515
COLORADO	501	ILLINOIS	518
CONNECTICUT	504	INDIANA	521

CONTENTS

XI

UNITED STATES (STATES AND TERRITORIES)—	PAGE	UNITED STATES (STATES AND TERRITORIES)—	PAGE
IOWA	523	OREGON	581
KANSAS	526	PENNSYLVANIA	584
KENTUCKY	528	RHODE ISLAND	588
LOUISIANA	531	SOUTH CAROLINA	590
MAINE	533	SOUTH DAKOTA	592
MARYLAND	535	TENNESSEE	595
MASSACHUSETTS	538	TEXAS	597
MICHIGAN	542	UTAH	600
MINNESOTA	544	VERMONT	603
MISSISSIPPI	547	VIRGINIA	605
MISSOURI	549	WASHINGTON	608
MONTANA	552	WEST VIRGINIA	611
NEBRASKA	554	WISCONSIN	613
NEVADA	557	WYOMING	616
NEW HAMPSHIRE	559	OUTLYING TERRITORIES—	
NEW JERSEY	561	ALASKA TERRITORY	618
NEW MEXICO	563	HAWAII	621
NEW YORK STATE	566	PUERTO RICO	624
NORTH CAROLINA	571	AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS	626
NORTH DAKOTA	574	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	628
OHIO	576	GUAM	633
OKLAHOMA	579	SAMOAN ISLANDS	634

PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA	639	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	780
AFGHANISTAN	645	DANZIG	790
ALBANIA	649	DENMARK	792
ARABIA	653	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	804
SAUDIAH	654	ECUADOR	809
YEMEN	656	EGYPT	815
OMAN	657	ESTONIA	832
KUWAIT	658	FINLAND	837
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	659	FRANCE	847
AUSTRIA	672	ANDORRA	877
BELGIUM	680	COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES	877
BELGIAN CONGO	692	ASIA—	
BHUTAN	698	FRENCH INDIA	879
BOLIVIA	699	FRENCH INDO CHINA	880
BRAZIL	705	COCHIN CHINA	882
BULGARIA	717	ANNAM	882
CHILE	726	CAMBODIA	883
CHINA	738	TONKING	884
MANCHURIA	752	LAOS	885
TIBET	753	KWANG CHAU WAN	885
SIN KIANG	754	FRANCE—ASIA—	
MONGOLIA	755	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
COLOMBIA	762	SYRIA AND LEBANON	886
COSTA RICA	769		
CUBA	774		

	PAGE		PAGE
FRANCE—		GERMANY—STATES OF GER.—	
AFRICA—		MANY—	
ALGERIA	891	THUR NGIA	972
TUNIS	897	WURTEMBERG	973
FRENCH CONGO	902	GREECE	976
MADAGASCAR	904	GUATEMALA	987
MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO		HAITI	992
ISLANDS	908	HONDURAS	996
RÉUNION	909	HUNGARY	1000
SOMALI COAST	910	ICELAND	1009
WEST AFRICA AND THE SA-		IRAQ	1016
HARA	911	ITALY	1022
SENEGAL	914	FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES—	
GUINEA	915	ERITREA	1045
IVORY COAST	915	SOMALILAND	1046
DAHOMY	916	TRIPOPLITANIA	1048
FRENCH SUDAN	917	CYRENAICA	1050
MAURITANIA	918	ÆGEAN ISLANDS	1051
NIGER	918	TIENTSIN (CONCESSION OF)	1053
<i>Mandated Territories</i>		SASENO	1053
Togo	918	JAPAN	1056
CAMEROON	919	KORFA	1073
AMERICA—		FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	1076
GUADELOUPE AND DEPEND-		PESCADORES	1078
ENCIES	921	SAKHALIN	1078
GUIANA	922	KWANTUNG	1078
MARTINIQUE	922	PACIFIC ISLANDS	1079
ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON	923	LATVIA	1082
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		LIBERIA	1087
NEW CALEDONIA AND DE-		LIECHTENSTEIN	1090
PENDENCIES	924	LITHUANIA	1091
NEW HEBRIDES	925	LUXEMBURG	1096
FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN		MEXICO	1099
OCEANIA	925	MONACO	1108
GERMANY	927	MOROCCO	1109
THE SAAR	951	NEPÁL	1121
STATES OF GERMANY—		NETHERLANDS (THE)	1123
ANHALT	951	COLONIES	1139
BADEN	952	DUTCH EAST INDIES	1139
BAVARIA	954	DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
BREMEN	957	SURINAM OR DUTCH	
BRUNSWICK	957	GUIANA	1146
HAMBURG	958	CUAÇAO	1148
HESSE	959	NICARAGUA	1151
LIPPE	961	NORWAY	1156
LUBECK	961	SPITSBERGEN	1169
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN	962	JAN MAYEN ISLAND	1169
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ	962	BOUVET ISLAND	1170
OLDENBURG	963	PANAMA	1172
PRUSSIA	963	PANAMA CANAL	1175
SAXONY	969	PARAGUAY	1178
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE	971		

CONTENTS**XIII**

	PAGE		PAGE
PERSIA	1184	SAN MARINO	1278
PERU	1192	SIAM	1279
POLAND	1202	SPAIN	1287
PORTUGAL	1213	SWEDEN	1307
DEPENDENCIES	1222	SWITZERLAND	1323
ROME, SEE AND CHURCH		TURKEY	1337
OF	1228	URUGUAY	1352
RUMANIA	1234	VENEZUELA	1358
RUSSIA	1242	YUGOSLAVIA	1364
SALVADOR	1275		
INDEX			1376

INDEX TO INTRODUCTORY TABLES AND ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ARGENTINA—

Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
Trade (1932), xxxii

Australia—

Area and population (1931), xvii
Commerce (1931-32), xvii
Debt (1931-32), xvii
Finance (1931-32), xvii

Austria—

Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx

BELGIUM—

Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx

British Empire—

Area and population (1931), xvi, xvii
Commerce (1931-32), xvi, xvii
Debt (1931-32), xvi, xvii
Finance (1931-32), xvi, xvii
Fleet (1933), xvi

CANADA—

Area and population (1931), xvii
Commerce (1931-32), xvii
Debt (1931-32), xvii
Finance (1931-32), xvii
Mineral production (1931-32), xxiii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

Colombia, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii**Commerce—**

Argentina (1932) xxxiii
Australia (1931-32), xvii
British Empire (1931-32), xvi, xvii
Czechoslovakia (1932) xxxiii
Soviet Russia (1931-32) xxxiv, xxxv

Copper, consumption of (1931-32), xix**Czechoslovakia—**

Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
Trade (1932), xxxiii

DEBT, British Empire (1931-32), xvi, xvii**Denmark—**

Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Shipping (1932), xxi

Dutch East Indies, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii**ECUADOR, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii****Egypt, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii**

England, Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix

FINANCE—

British Empire (1931-32), xvi, xvii
Great Britain and N. Ireland (1931-32), xvi
India (1931-32), xvi, (1933), xxxii
League of Nations, xxv, xxvi
Fleets of the World (1933), xv, xvii
France—
Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Fleet (1933), xvi, xvii
Iron and steel (1930-32) xviii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
Shanghai (1932), xvii

GERMANY—

Change in Cabinet, xxvii
Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Fleet (1933), xvi, xvii
Iron and steel (1930-31), xviii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
Shipping (1933), xxi
Great Britain, Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
Great Britain and N. Ireland—
Area and population (1931), xvi, xvii
Commerce (1931-32), xvi
Debt (1931-32), xvi
Finance (1931-32), xvi
Greece Shipping (1932), xxi
Greenland, area, xxxiv

HOLLAND, Shipping (1932) xxi**Hungary—**

Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
Motor cycles, production (1930-31), xx

INDIA—

Area and population (1931) xvi
Finance (1931-32), xvi (1933), xxiii
Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
International Labour Organisation, xxvii-xxxi
Iraq, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
Iron and steel, World's production (1930-32), xviii
Italy—
Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
Fleet (1933), xvi, xvii
Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix

Italy—*cont*

- Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
- Non ferrous metals, production (1931-32), xxxiv
- Shipping (1932), xxii

JAPAN—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
- Fleet (1933), xxi, xxii
- Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Motor cycles, production (1930-31), xix
- Petroleum (1931-32) xviii
- Shipping (1932), xxii

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE, xxiii-xxxi

- Budget, xxv, xxvi
- International Labour Organisation, xxvi-xxxi
- Mandates, xxvii
- Membership, xxiii-xxiv
- Organs, xxiv-xxv
- Publications xxvi-xxvii

Luxemburg, Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, vi

- Mexico, Petroleum (1931-32) xviii
- Motor cars, World's production (1928-31), xix
- Motor cycles, Number (1927-31), xv, World production and exports (1930-31), xx

NETHERLANDS—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
- Shipping (1932), xxii
- Netherlands East Indies, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
- Norway, Shipping (1932), xxii

PERSIA, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

- Peru, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
- Petroleum, World's production (1931-32), xviii

Poland—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

RUMANIA, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

Russia [See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]—

- Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

SAAR, THE, Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii

Sarawak, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

Shipping, World's (1932), xxii

South Africa, Union of—

- Area and population (1931), xvi
- Coalition Government, xxiii
- Commerce (1931-32), xvi
- Debt (1931-32), xvi
- Finance (1931-32), xvi

Spain—

- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Shipping (1932), xxii

Steel, World's production (1930-32), xviii

Sweden—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Motor cycles, production (1930-31), xix
- Shipping (1932), xxii

Switzerland—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32), xix
- Motor cars, manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Motor cycles production and export (1930-31), xix

TRINIDAD, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—

- Commerce (1931-32), xxiv, xxv
- Fleet (1933), xxi-xxii

United Kingdom—

- Copper, consumption (1930-32) xix
- Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
- Shipping (1932), xxii

United States—

- Fleet (1933), xvi, xxii
- Iron and steel (1930-32), xviii
- Motor cars manufacture (1930-31), xix
- Motor cycles, production and export (1930-31), xx
- Petroleum (1931-32), xviii
- Shipping (1932), xxii

VENEZUELA, Petroleum (1931-32), xviii

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1931-32.

N B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1931 census, where available, and in other cases estimates have been given.

	Area Sq miles	Population (1931) 1 000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>							
<i>Europe.</i>							
Irish Free State	94,683	46,056 ^a	851,482	851,482	7,583,000 ^a	703,133	865,138
Gibraltar	27,000	2,972 ^a	27,480	27,939	28,677	50,457 ^a	96,276 ^a
Malta	2	21	151	179 ^a	Nil	3,714	— 499
<i>Asia.</i>							
Aden, Perim and Prot	9,000	48	—	—	—	— 822	— 548
Bahrain Islands	250	120 ^a	—	—	46	1,977	2,970
Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawak .	77,106	775	945 ^a	837 ^a	15,840 ^a	12,213 ^a	15,114 ^a
Ceylon	25,332	5,813	6,785 ^a	6,705 ^a	155	1,414 ^a	1,102 ^a
Cyprus	3,584	848	728 ^a	743 ^a	942	—	—
Hong Kong	801	840	1,912 ^a	1,933 ^a	—	—	—
India	1,805,382 ^a	352,838 ^a	101,150	101,142	908,900	103,410	170,840
Straits Settlements	1,385	1,114	8,104 ^a	5,460 ^a	18,027	52,897 ^a	46,835 ^a
Fed Malay States	27,648	1,713	6,107 ^a	7,252 ^a	11,222	12,360 ^a	14,493 ^a
Other Malay States	23,486	1,198	2,869 ^a	3,116 ^a	10,670	4,966 ^a	6,237 ^a
Palestine	9,000	1,035	2,389 ^a	2,375 ^a	4,475	5,940	— 1,572
<i>Africa.</i>							
Kenya Colony and Prot. . . .	212,000	3,041 ^a	3,067 ^a	3,216 ^a	16,000	5,092 ^a	4,323 ^a
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,554	1,400 ^a	1,457 ^a	1,077	1,308	1,978
Zanzibar	1,020	536 ^a	576 ^a	581 ^a	—	1,167 ^a	1,207 ^a
Nyasaland and Dep	809	393	770 ^a	1,073 ^a	2,797 ^a	2,405 ^a	1,788 ^a
Nyasaland Prot.	37,890	1,501 ^a	371 ^a	449 ^a	1,109	749 ^a	586 ^a
St. Helena and Ascension . .	81	4	13 ^a	24 ^a	Nil	44 ^a	13 ^a
Seychelles	156	27	46 ^a	54 ^a	Nil	71 ^a	73 ^a
Somaliand Prot	68,000	345 ^a	102 ^a	186 ^a	—	311 ^a	206 ^a
Basutoland	11,716	498	266	280	—	463 ^a	251 ^a
Bechuanaland Prot	275,000	183 ^a	107	162	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	140,000	1,109	2,110	2,778	Nil	5,686 ^a	5,894 ^a
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,386	856	890	6,240 ^a	5,832 ^a	1,214 ^a
Swaziland	6,704	113	85	113	— 55	—	—
Union of S Africa	472,347	6,929 ^a	29,673	23,576	243,694	52,945 ^a	64,681 ^a
Nigeria	333,700	19,928	4,868	6,188	28,551	0 744	10,644 ^a
Gambia	4 134	200	185 ^a	227 ^a	6	253 ^a	530 ^a

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

XVII

Gold Coast and Prot.	79,000	3,121	3,181	3,721	12,961	8,954 ¹	11,287 ¹
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	884 ²	884 ²	884 ²	2,141	1,141 ²	924 ²
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,606 ²	4,509	4,509	—	3,855 ²	1,777 ²
Tanganyika Territory*	363,000	5,063	1,522	1,821	—	2,496 ²	1,891 ²
S. W. Africa*	332,400	262 ²	528	1,167	—	2,130 ²	2,617 ²
Cameroon*	31,000	775 ²	82	150	—	108 ²	155 ²
Togoland*	12,600	276	—	—	—	—	—
America							
Bermudas	19	28 ²	464 ²	459 ²	132	2,463 ²	119 ²
Canada	3,729,665	10,377 ²	68,656	78,418	415,096	141,016 ²	141,004 ²
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	2 ²	158 ²	104 ²	—	16 ²	43 ²
British Guiana	89,480	311 ²	917 ²	1,076 ²	4,432	1,595 ²	2,010 ²
British Honduras	8,598	51 ²	175 ²	207 ²	385	887 ²	582 ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	277 ²	2,402 ²	741 ²	21,022	6,891 ²	6,891 ²
Bahamas	4,404	60 ²	386 ²	424 ²	180	1,250 ²	988 ²
Barbados	106	174 ²	416 ²	424 ²	663	1,489 ²	1,063 ²
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	1,054 ²	2,102 ²	2,155 ²	5,307	4,969 ²	3,457 ²
Leeward Islands	715	128 ²	259 ²	296 ²	296 ²	917 ²	612 ²
Trinidad	1,974	413 ²	1,641 ²	2,065 ²	3,024 ²	3,917 ²	4,044 ²
Windward Islands	516	174 ²	344 ²	416 ²	510 ²	590 ²	526 ²
Australasia							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,436 ²	71,532 ²	70,218 ²	1,187,828	44,730	84,923
Papua	90,540	277 ²	130	129	—	221	269
New Zealand	104,751	1,525 ²	22,720	24,861	281,943	24,813 ²	35,153 ²
Fiji	7,083	186 ²	565 ²	606 ²	937	904 ²	997 ²
Pacific Islands	11,450	265 ²	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea*	89,252	404 ²	306	282	92	779	1,109
Western Samoa*	1,250	46 ²	109	120	—	160 ²	194 ²
Nauru*	10	2 ²	16 ²	17 ²	—	109 ²	—

* Mandated territories

¹ Year 1930-31² Year 1931³ Estimated⁴ Including Feudatory States, 711,032 sq. miles⁵ Including Feudatory States, population 65,346,537

N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	3,399,000
Asia	2,126,263	332,650,000
Africa	3,820,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total . . .	13,355,426	449,533,000

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following table shows the world's production of petroleum for 2 years, in thousands of barrels (7 barrels = 1 ton) —

Country	1931	1932	Increase or decrease
United States	850,275	785,304	—64,971
Russia	161,900	149,341	—12,059
Venezuela	118,770	119,111	+ 411
Rumania	47,600	50,453	+ 2,853
Persia	44,300	45,283	+ 983
Dutch East Indies	35,500	39,528	+ 4,028
Mexico	33,039	32,474	— 565
Colombia	18,237	16,249	— 1,988
Argentina	11,608	13,278	+ 1,670
Peru	10,106	9,273	— 833
Trinidad	9,769	10,014	+ 245
India	8,190	8,388	+ 198
Poland	4,340	3,897	— 443
Sarawak	3,689	2,300	— 1,389
Japan	1,990	2,000	+ 10
Germany	1,643	1,800	+ 157
Egypt	1,946	1,700	— 246
Ecuador	1,751	1,700	— 51
Canada	1,584	1,152	— 432
Iraq	900	1,000	+ 100
France	517	500	— 17
Other countries	405	450	+ 45
Total	1,368,059	1,295,695	—72,364

III —WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

The following table gives an estimate of the world's production of pig iron and steel for 3 years (in thousands of tons) —

Country	Pig iron			Steel		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
United States	32,262	18,622	8,826	41,758	26,897	13,306
Germany	9,698	6,063	3,933	11,405	8,291	5,759
France	10,035	8,237	5,549	9,537	7,844	5,604
Great Britain	6,292	3,818	3,630	7,719	5,437	5,341
Belgium	3,394	3,247	2,784	3,387	3,131	2,806
Russia	5,005	5,009	6,221	5,683	5,388	5,660
Luxemburg	2,474	2,053	1,959	2,270	2,035	1,956
The Saar	1,912	1,520	1,349	1,935	1,545	1,463
Czechoslovakia	1,437	1,184	450	1,636	1,567	684
Italy	583	543	461	1,867	1,542	1,391
Japan	1,652	1,439	—	2,239	1,800	—
Total (including all other countries)	80,280	55,926	—	95,587	70,001	—

IV—CONSUMPTION OF COPPER IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES

The following table shows the consumption of copper for 3 years —

Country	1930	1931	1932	Country	1930	1931	1932
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany	185,900	160,100	150,700	Czechoslovakia	17,000	14,000	12,600
United Kingdom	145,400	118,500	123,700	Switzerland	14,900	11,900	11,600
France	131,000	111,100	87,300	Hungary	7,500	6,200	4,800
Japan	70,900	70,400	71,200	Austria	13,500	7,500	4,600
Italy	50,900	53,500	47,800	Poland	5,300	3,400	4,300
Sweden	27,800	30,600	13,300	Netherlands	5,300	3,000	2,800

V—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS

The following table shows the extent of the world's production for 4 years —

Item	1928	1929	1930	1931	
Production					
World total	number	5,203,239	6,277,451	4,126,470	3,042,069
Increase (+) or decrease (—)					
	per cent	+ 25.1	+ 20.6	— 34.3	— 20.3
American manufacture (United States and Canada)	per cent	88.4	89.5	85.3	81.3

The distribution of manufacture, by countries, is shown as follows —

Producing country	1930			1931		
	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total
United States	2,784,745	571,241	3,355,986	1,973,090	416,648	2,389,738
Canada	125,442	28,750	154,192	65,093	17,528	82,621
Total	2,910,187	599,991	3,510,178	2,038,183	434,176	2,472,359
All others						
Austria	1,100	2,100	3,200	2,600	1,600	4,200
Belgium	3,800	900	4,700	2,900	300	3,200
Czechoslovakia	13,110	3,730	16,840	12,850	4,130	16,980
Denmark	—	230	230	—	180	180
England	167,651	66,920	234,571	160,178	63,041	223,219
France	179,400	51,300	230,700	161,815	35,545	196,860
Germany	59,689	10,355	70,044	53,643	11,816	65,459
Hungary	198	648	841	—	237	237
Italy	34,150	8,535	42,685	21,900	6,530	31,430
Japan	—	371	371	—	531	531
Poland	42	246	288	—	200	200
Russia	—	7,972 ¹	7,972	—	23,400 ¹	23,400
Spain	180	320	450	80	170	250
Sweden	600	1,800	2,400	693	1,751	2,447
Switzerland	100	900	1,000	75	995	1,040
Total	459,970	156,322	616,292	419,284	150,426	569,710
Grand total	3,370,157	756,313	4,126,470	2,457,467	584,602	3,042,069

¹ All types for year ended Sept. 30 1930

It has been estimated that on January 1, 1932, there were 35,263,397 motor cars owned in the world. Of this total, 25,986,853 were owned in the United States, 1,186,960 in Canada, 1,713,368 in France, and 1,342,969 in England.

VI.—MOTOR CYCLES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The following table shows the number of motor cycles in the principal countries of the world —

Motor cycle registrations, by continents, as on January 1

Continent	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
America	151,617	140,847	139,386	139,359	131,799
Africa	49,393	52,499	62,977	61,891	62,674
Asia	50,098	53,839	61,929	71,223	71,025
Europe	1,320,601	1,577,167	1,877,899	2,224,656	2,363,650
Oceania	103,011	119,951	122,107	128,071	121,480
Total	1,574,720	1,944,300	2,264,293	2,625,200	2,750,578

World production (estimated) and exports of motor cycles in various countries during 1930 and 1931

Producing country	Production		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Austria	7,000	8,500	3,022	865
Belgium	13,000	10,800	6,444	2,902
Czechoslovakia	1,500	1,900	24	17
France	75,000	70,000	5,702	3,662
Germany	68,000	41,000	7,554	7,085
Hungary	177	228	—	—
Italy	11,500	11,080	222	221
Japan	2,625	7,600	—	—
Sweden	5,320	2,000	—	—
Switzerland	5,040	4,000	690	745
United Kingdom	119,607	76,228	42,631	23,247
United States	23,500	15,191	10,262	5,409
Total	352,269	242,977	76,611	44,213

VII — FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1933 —

BUILT

	British Empire	United States	Japan ^a	France	Italy	Soviet Union ^d	Germany
Battleships	12	15	9	9	4	3	5
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	52	20	31	20	22	4	8
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	5	3	—	2	—
Minelayers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	1 ¹	3	3	2 ⁷	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	—	—	20	20	—	—
Destroyers	141	251 ²	101	61	72	17	16 ³
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	4	23	—	12
Submarines	55	82	63	84	50	16	—
Sloops	31	—	—	10	26	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	3	42	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	10	4	43	6	—	3
River Gunboats	17	8	10	9	2	—	—
Minesweepers	28	48 ⁴	10	22	48	6	29

BUILDING

Battleships	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	10 ⁵	6	2	7	6	—	—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	1 ¹⁴	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	3 ¹⁰	—	—	12	—	—	—
Destroyers	16 ¹¹	8	4	1	6	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Submarines	10 ¹²	2	3	25	25	—	—
Sloops	10 ¹³	—	—	4	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	10	1	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
River Gunboats	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

¹ Including 2 Seaplane Carriers, 1 of which is not regarded as part of the War Fleet

² Includes 12 fitted as Minelayers and 15 assigned to Coast Guard duties

³ Classified in Germany as large Torpedo Boats

⁴ Information supplied by the Government of the U S S R

⁵ There are also 8 coast defence ships "Notoro" not included 'n Aircraft Carriers

⁶ Includes 6 fitted as Submarine Rescue Vessels

⁷ 1 Aviation transport

⁸ Russian ships at Bizerta are not included in the number of the Soviet Union Fleet

⁹ Includes 3 not ordered

¹⁰ Includes 1 not ordered

¹¹ Includes 8 not ordered

¹² Includes 3 not ordered

¹³ Includes 4 not ordered

¹⁴ Net layer

PROJECTED

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany ¹
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends	—	1931- 1932	1936	1932	1932- 1933	—	1936
Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	—	3	9	—	—	—	4
Torpedo Boats	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Submarines	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
River Gunboats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	4	—	—	No programme has been issued	6

¹ Not yet approved by Parliament

VIII.—WORLD'S SHIPPING.

The following table furnishes certain figures as to the world's shipping as at June 30, 1932 —

	Shipping Owned	T and Up	Per centage	Building
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Per cent	Gross tons
United Kingdom	19,562,000	3,153,000	16	280,692
United States	12,716,000	3,832,000	30	162,203
France	3,508,000	1,006,000	29	126,128
Germany	4,143,000	917,000	22	103,500
Holland	2,957,000	782,000	26	48,574
Norway	4,164,000	700,000	17	—
Italy	3,831,000	638,000	19	180,565
Sweden	1,691,000	288,000	17	69,201
Spain	1,250,000	250,000	20	33,272
Greece	1,470,000	240,000	16	—
Japan	4,255,000	226,000	5	43,669
Denmark	1,171,000	186,000	16	20,373
Other countries	8,150,000	1,193,000 ¹	15	19,596
Total	68,368,000	13,416,000	20	1,109,773

¹ Estimated

IX.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Secretary-General { Sir James Eric Drummond, K C M G, C B (to July 1933)
 { M Joseph Avenol (from July 1933) Elected Dec 9, 1932

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (i.e., the constitution of the League) [For the text of the Covenant, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, page xxviii], not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States Members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

1 MEMBERSHIP

The following 57 States are members of the League (February, 1933) —

ABYSSINIA	September 28, 1923	JAPAN ¹	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA ¹	December 16, 1920	LATVIA ¹	September 22, 1921
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	July 18, 1919	LIECHTENSTEIN ¹	June 30, 1920
AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920	LITHUANIA ¹	September 22, 1921
AUSTRIA	December 16, "	LUXEMBURG	December 16, 1920
BELGIUM	January 10, "	MEXICO ²	September 12, 1931
BOLIVIA	January 10, "	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, 1920
BULGARIA	December 16, "	NICARAGUA	November 3, "
CANADA	January 10, "	NORWAY	March 5, "
CHILE	November 4, 1919	PANAMA	January 9, "
CHINA	July 16, 1920	PARAGUAY	December 26, 1919
COLOMBIA	February 16, "	PERU	November 21, "
CUBA	March 8, "	PFRU	January 10, 1920
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 10, "	PORTUGAL	" 8, "
DENMARK	March 8, "	ROMANIA	" 8, "
ESTONIA ¹	September 22, 1921	SANTO DOMINGO	September 29, 1924
FINLAND	December 16, 1920	SAN SALVADOR	March 10, "
FRANCE	January 10, 1920	SARRE-CROAT SLOVENE	February 10, 1920
GERMANY	September 8, 1926	STATE	January 10, "
GREECE	March 30, 1920	SIAM	" 10, "
GUATEMALA	January 10, "	SOUTH AFRICA	" 9, "
HAITI	June 30, "	SPAIN ¹	" 8, "
HOLLAND	March 9, "	SWEDEN	March 9, "
HONDURAS	November 3, "	SWITZERLAND	" 8, "
HUNGARY	September 18, 1922	TURKEY	July 18, 1932
INDIA	January 10, 1920	UNITED KINGDOM	January 10, 1920
IRAQ	October 3, 1932	URUGUAY	" 3, "
IRISH FREE STATE	September 10, 1923	VENEZUELA	March 3, "
ITALY	January 10, 1920		

¹ Made declarations putting the protection of their national minorities under League auspices as a condition of their entry into the League.

² The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

Brazil on June 12, 1926, Spain on September 8, 1926, Mexico on December 3, 1932, and Japan on March 27, 1933, announced their withdrawal from the League, according to Art. 1, par. 3, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given. On March 22, 1928 Spain resolved to continue a member of the League. Brazil's withdrawal became effective on June 12, 1928.

The following 8 States are not members of the League:—United States, Brazil (see above), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Egypt, Ecuador, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and Saudi Arabia. Costa Rica became a member of the League on December 16,

1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of the expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24 1926. She has since announced to the League her intention to bring the question of her return before the Constitutional Congress. Egypt is to apply for admission on the ratification of the treaty settling the 'reserved issues' between herself and Great Britain.

II THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE

The primary organs of the League are —

- 1 The Council
- 2 The Assembly
- 3 The Secretariat
- 4 The International Labour Organisation
- 5 The Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague)

1 THE COUNCIL

The Council was originally composed of four permanent Members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan) and four non permanent Members to be elected every year by a majority of the Assembly. The first non permanent Members, appointed by the Peace Conference and named in the Covenant before the first Assembly met, were Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may appoint new permanent and non permanent Members. At the Assembly of September 1926, Germany was admitted to the League and given a permanent seat on the Council. At the same time the number of non permanent seats, already increased to six in 1922, was further increased to nine, the period of office to be three years. In order to institute the new system of rotation three were elected for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, so that at all subsequent Assemblies three members retire instead of nine at once. In 1928 (Sept.) China, Colombia, and Holland were replaced by Spain, Persia, and Venezuela. Spain was specially accorded the privilege of re eligibility on the expiration of her three years period of office. Poland was accorded the same privilege on her election for three years in 1926, and was re elected in 1929. Belgium and China both failed to get the necessary majority required for re eligibility. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit on it at any meetings at which matters especially affecting it are being discussed. A similar invitation may be extended to States not Members of the League.

The Council meets on the 3rd Monday in January, the 2nd Monday in May, and just before and after the Assembly in September.

At its session of January, 1932, the Council was composed as follows

PERMANENT MEMBERS

United Kingdom and Northern Ireland—The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
 France—M. Paul Boncour, Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Germany—Herr von Keller
 Italy—Baron Aloisi
 Japan—M. Nagaoaka

NON PERMANENT MEMBERS

China—M. Yen
 Guatemala—M. Matos
 Irish Free State—Mr. Sean Lester
 Mexico—M. A. Pani
 Norway—M. Braadland
 Panama—M. Garay
 Poland—M. J. Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Spain—M. de Zulueta
 Czechoslovakia—M. E. Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs

2 THE ASSEMBLY

Every State Member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It meets at the seat of the League (Geneva) on the first Monday in September. It may meet at other places than Geneva, but hitherto it has never done so, extraordinary sessions may be called to deal with urgent matters.

The President is elected at the first meeting of the session, and holds office for the duration of the session.

The Assembly divides itself into the following six principal committees, on each of which every State Member of the League has the right to be represented by one delegate

- I Juridical
- II Technical Organisations
- III Disarmament
- IV Budget and Staff
- V Social Questions
- VI Political Questions and admission of new Members

The decisions of the Assembly must be voted unanimously, except where the Covenant or the Peace Treaties provide otherwise. As a general principle decisions on questions of procedure are voted by majority or in some cases by a two thirds majority

8. THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is a permanent organ composed of the Secretary General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all Member States and from the United States of America. The Secretary General, appointed by the Peace Conference (see Annex to the Covenant), is the Hon Sir James Eric Drummond, K C M G, C B, British Foreign Office Official, hereafter the Secretary General will be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The other officials are appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council

The Under Secretaries General are (as from July 1, 1933) —

- M P Azcarate (Spanish), 1st Deputy Secretary General,
Dr A Piotti (Italian), 2nd Deputy Secretary General,
Dr Ernst Trendelenburg (German),
Mr F Walter (British)

4 THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION [See below]

5 PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The revised Statutes adopted at the 10th Assembly provide for 15 judges for the Court, and stipulate that the Court shall remain permanently in Session except for such holidays as it may decide. The judges are elected jointly by the Council and the Assembly of the League for a term of 9 years

The Secondary Organs of the League are —

(a) The Technical Organisations

- 1 *Economic and Financial*
- 2 *Health*
- 3 *Transport*

(b) Advisory Commissions

- 1 *Military, Naval and Air Commission*
- 2 *Commission for Reduction of Armaments*
- 3 *Mandates Commission*
- 4 *Opium Commission*
- 5 *Social Commission*

(c) International Institutes

- 1 *Institute of Intellectual Co operation (Paris)*
- 2 *Institute of Private Law (Rome)*
- 3 *International Educational Cinematographic Institute (Rome)*

(d) Administrative Organisations

- 1 *Saar Governing Commission*
- 2 *High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig*

III BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

(1) Scale of allocation of the expenses of the League

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Abyssinia	2	Colombia	6	Haiti	1
Albania	1	Cuba	9	Honduras	1
Argentina	29	Czechoslovakia	29	Hungary	8
Australia	27	Denmark	12	India	56
Austria	8	Dominican Republic	1	Iraq	8
Belgium	18	Estonia	3	Irish Free State	10
Bolivia	4	Finland	1	Italy	60
Bulgaria	5	France	79	Japan	60
Canada	85	Germany	79	Latvia	8
Chile	14	Greece	7	Liberia	1
China	46	Guatemala	1	Lithuania	4

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Luxemburg	1	Peru	9	Switzerland	17
Mexico	14	Poland	32	Turkey	10
Netherlands	23	Portugal	6	United Kingdom	105
New Zealand	10	Rumania	24	Uruguay	7
Nicaragua	$\frac{1}{2}$	Salvador	1	Venezuela	5
Norway	9	Siam	9	Yugoslavia	20
Panama	1	South Africa	15		
Paraguay	1	Spain	40		
Persia	5	Sweden	18	Total	1,012 $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) *General Budget for the fifteenth financial period (1933) Statement of income and expenditure* (One gold franc = one Swiss franc)

Expenditure	Gold Francs	Income	Gold Francs
I SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS		I ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS	
Ordinary Expenditure	17,059,459	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations	17,059,459
Capital Expenditure	263,000	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	8,759,927
II INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice	2,635,200
Ordinary Expenditure	8,759,927	(d) Towards Pensions	1,829,906
Capital Expenditure	92,000	II TEMPORARY LUMP SUM CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE UPKEEP OF THE NANSSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES	
III PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE			297,763
Ordinary Expenditure	2,635,200	III EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS	
Capital Expenditure	21,996	(a) Towards Bldgs at Geneva	2,034,659
IV NANSSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES		(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc	379,996
Ordinary Expenditure	297,763	(c) Towards Working Capital Fund	432,177
V BUILDINGS AT GENEVA	2,034,659		
VI PENSIONS	1,829,906		
VII WORKING CAPITAL FUND	432,177		
	33,429,132		33,429,132

IV PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE

Principal Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations —

- Covenant of the League
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Treaty Series (Treaties and International Engagements registered by the Secretariat of the League) 49 vols to 1926
- Records of the Meetings of the Assembly
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the first nine Assemblies on the Work of the Council
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission
- Publications of the Permanent Mandates Commission
- The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
- Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels
- Records of the Barcelona and Geneva Conferences on Transit and Communications
- Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children
- Records of the First and Second Opium Conferences
- Records of the Conference on the Control of the Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War
- Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I Documents presented to Jurists' Committee, II Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee, III Action taken by the Council and Assembly)
- Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat
- Monthly Summary of the League of Nations (current record of the League's doings)
- Pamphlet Series
- Illustrated Album of the League of Nations, "Ten Years of World Co-operation,"

published in 1930. An "Overseas News Sheet" (a monthly series of concise paragraphs on League matters of interest to overseas countries)

Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of International Organisations

Handbook of International Organisations

Armaments Year Book

V MANDATES

The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Ottoman Empire were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art. 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge.

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone."

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory under conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which, owing to sparseness of population, small size, remoteness from centres of civilisation, or geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory Power, "can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population."

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are —

A Mandates — Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

B Mandates — Togoland and Cameroon, attributed in part to Great Britain and in part to France.

The North Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium.

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

C Mandates — Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa), attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Director of the International Labour Office — Mr. Harold Butler (Great Britain)

The International Labour Organisation was constituted by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, as an autonomous organisation of the League of Nations. Its object is the establishment of social justice since "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." Membership of the League of Nations carries with it membership of the Organisation. The Organisation consists of the International Labour Conference, which meets at least once a year, and the International Labour Office controlled by a Governing Body. The Conference and the Governing Body are composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers. The decisions of the Conference take

the form of Draft Conventions or Recommendations, which each State is required by the Treaty to submit to the authorities within whose competence the matter lies or the enactment of legislation or other action. If a Draft Convention obtains the assent of the competent authorities, the Member must communicate the formal ratification of it to the Secretary General of the League of Nations. If the competent authority does not consent, no further obligation rests on the Member. The Members report annually to the International Labour Office on the measures which they have taken to give effect to the Conventions which they have ratified. Machinery also exists for the case of complaints made against a Member that fails to give proper application to a Convention.

The functions of the International Labour Office are the preparation of the agenda of the Conference, the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of industrial life and labour, the publication in various languages and periodicals and reports dealing with problems of industry and employment and any other duties assigned to it by the Conference.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman Sir Atul Chatterjee, G C I E, K C S I (India).

Vice Chairmen Mr C V Bransmaes, Mr Oersted, Mr Merten

Government Group

Mr Mahaim (Belgium)
Sir A. Chatterjee (India)
Mr Negrin (Spain)
Mr de Rio Branco (Brazil)
Mr Bransmaes (Denmark)
Mr Leggett (Great Britain)
Mr de Michelis (Italy)
Mr Piquenard (France)
Mr Robertson (Canada)
Mr Gwiazdowski (Poland)
Mr Syrup (Germany)
Mr Yoshisaka (Japan)

Employers' Group

Mr Oersted (Denmark)
Mr Forbes Watson (Great Britain)
Mr Lambert Ribot (France)
Mr Erulkar (India)
Mr Olivetti (Italy)
Mr Leuschner (Germany)

Workers Group

Mr Mertens (Belgium)
Mr Hayday (Great Britain)
Mr Johanson (Sweden)
Mr Jonhauz (France)
Mr Moore (Canada)
Mr Leuschner (Germany)

The number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 57. The Organisation has held sixteen Conferences, in 1919 at Washington, in 1920 at Genoa, and subsequently in Geneva. At these Conferences the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted —

First Session (Washington, 1919)

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty eight in the week
Draft Convention concerning unemployment
Recommendation concerning unemployment
Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers
Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth
Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night
Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax
Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning
Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment
Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry
Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches

Second Session (Genoa, 1920)

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry
Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation
Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.
Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen
Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship
Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen

Third Session (Geneva, 1921)

- Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture
- Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture
- Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture
- Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture
- Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture
- Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education
- Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers
- Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers
- Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture
- Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture
- Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting
- Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings
- Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments
- Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers
- Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea

Fourth Session (Geneva, 1922)

- Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants

Fifth Session (Geneva, 1923)

- Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers

Sixth Session (Geneva, 1924)

- Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time

Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925)

- Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents
- Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation
- Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation
- Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases
- Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases
- Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents
- Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents
- Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries

Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926)

- Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship
- Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship

Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926)

- Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement
- Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen
- Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices
- Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen

Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927)

- Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants
- Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers
- Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance

Eleventh Session (Geneva, 1928)

Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery
 Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage fixing machinery

Twelfth Session (Geneva, 1929)

Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels

Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents

Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power driven machinery

Recommendation concerning reciprocity as regards protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

Recommendation concerning the consultation of workers and employers organisations in the drawing up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

Thirteenth Session (Geneva, 1929)

(No Conventions or Recommendations)

Fourteenth Session (Geneva, 1930)

Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour

Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices

Recommendation concerning indirect compulsion to labour

Recommendation concerning the regulation of forced or compulsory labour

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of amusement

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute, or mentally unfit

Fifteenth Session (Geneva, 1931)

Draft Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines

Sixteenth Session (Geneva, 1932)

Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

Recommendation for expediting reciprocity as provided for in the Convention adopted in 1932 concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships

Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment

Recommendation concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment

By the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (Art 405) the Members of the Organisation undertake, within one year at most, or in exceptional circumstances within eighteen months, from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted before the authorities "within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." On a Recommendation the Members have to inform the Secretary-General of the League of the action taken. If a Draft Convention is approved by the competent authorities, the Members undertake to deposit their formal ratification thereof with the Secretary General and to take the necessary action to apply its provisions.

The total results obtained up to the end of January 1933 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows —

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary General of the League of Nations 403
 (excluding 14 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919)

Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities 52

Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities 116

The Governing Body, under the control of which the International Labour Office works, is composed of twelve Government representatives, six employers' representatives, and six workers representatives

The following are some of the International Commissions which have been set up to assist the Office in its work —

The Joint Maritime Commission
The Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee
The Migration Committee
The Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene
The Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance
The Committee on Native Labour
The Committee on Article 408 (Application of Conventions)
The Advisory Committee of Professional Workers
The Advisory Committee of Salaried Employees
The Unemployment Committee

The most important publications of the Office are

The International Labour Review (monthly)
Industrial and Labour Information (weekly)
The Official Bulletin (irregular periodicity)
Studies and Reports
Industrial Safety Survey (bi monthly)
International Labour Directory
The Legislative Series
The Documents of the International Labour Conference
Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene
International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INDIA

Budget 1933 —Revenue, 124 52 crores, expenditure, 124 10 crores

CANADA

Mineral Production, Calendar Year 1931, and Official Estimate for Calendar Year 1932

Item	1931		Estimate for 1932	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
METALLICS				
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold fine oz	2,693,892	55,687,683	3,050,168	63,156,000
Silver fine oz	20,562,247	6,141,943	18,331,888	5,818,000
Nickel lb	65,666,820	15,267,453	29,274,871	6,987,600
Copper lb	292,304,890	24,114,065	240,876,246	14,746,000
Lead lb	267,442,482	7,260,183	256,343,946	5,420,000
Zinc lb	237,245,451	6,059,249	171,747,600	4,112,000
Other metals	—	3,993,858	—	2,594,000
Totals	—	118,524,439	—	103,138,000
NON METALLICS				
<i>Fuels</i>				
Coal ton	12,243,211	41,207,652	11,786,550	37,441,000
Natural gas M cu ft	25,874,723	9,026,754	23,654,600	8,873,000
Petroleum, crude bbl	1,542,573	4,211,674	1,050,300	2,891,000
Peat ton	1,674	7,033	—	—
Totals	—	54,463,143	—	49,205,000
<i>Other Non Metallics</i>				
Asbestos ton	164,296	4,812,886	118,407	2,897,000
Feldspar ton	18,343	186,961	5,776	71,000
Gypsum ton	863,752	2,111,517	485,205	1,178,000
Quartz ton	195,724	303,158	145,839	217,000
Salt ton	259,047	1,904,149	264,674	1,951,000
Talc and soapstone	—	157,083	—	158,000
Other non metallics	—	1,417,387	—	1,102,000
Totals	—	10,893,141	—	7,574,000
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS				
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer-pipe, pottery etc)	—	7,841,288	—	4,093,000
Cement bbl	10,161,658	15,826,843	4,555,261	6,997,000
Lime ton	344,785	2,764,415	319,945	2,199,000
Stone, sand and gravel ton	—	17,726,349	—	9,500,000
Totals	—	44,158,295	—	22,789,000
Grand Totals	—	228,029,018	—	182,701,000

SOUTH AFRICA

Coalition Government —(Page 280) On March 30, 1933, a Coalition Government was formed as follows —

Prime Minister and External Affairs —General *Hertzog*

Minister of Justice —General *Smuts*¹

Minister of Finance —Mr *Havenga*

Minister of Mines —Mr *Duncan*¹

Minister of Native Affairs —Mr *Grobler*

Minister of Railways and Defence —Mr *Pirow*

Minister of Agriculture —General *Kemp*

Minister of Labour —Mr *Fourie*

Minister of Lands —Colonel *Reitz*¹

Minister of Interior and Education —Mr *Hofmeyr*¹

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —Senator *Clarkson*¹

Minister without Portfolio —Mr *Stuttaford*¹

¹ Member of the South African Party

ARGENTINA

Trade, 1932 —The following table shows the volume and value of exports in 1932 as compared with 1931 —

	Volume (in tons)		Value (in gold pesos)	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Cereals, linseed and other agricultural products	14,348,400	16,895,700	373,559,800	389,213,900
Meat	574,200	623,700	85,045,100	119,403,600
Hides	134,100	142,000	26,885,300	36,686,600
Wool	181,400	140,700	33,272,000	39,199,700
Other live stock products	233,100	237,600	27,913,800	30,200,100
Forestal products	257,000	301,200	12,283,700	16,877,800
Other products	133,500	131,100	7,401,700	8,976,800
Total	15,816,700	18,477,000	566,366,400	640,558,500

The following table shows Argentine exports by countries in 1931 and 1932 —

	1931	1932
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom	249,692,992	195,752,577
Germany	52,875,545	46,821,951
Belgium	59,601,348	57,663,731
Netherlands	67,315,017	63,177,680
France	54,543,634	50,638,935
Italy	30,345,328	29,806,656
United States	38,737,238	19,264,831
Brazil	19,298,309	9,023,591

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade in 1932 —

(In millions of Crowns)

Categories	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Live animals	231.3	137.4	22.9	3.9
Foodstuffs	234.4	156.5	111.6	32.5
Raw material	497.8	331.1	204.7	135.8
Manufactured articles	413.2	246.9	992.9	512.6
Precious metals	75.6	69.1	48.1	63.3
Total	11800.5	8155.2	13149.4	7399.3

GREENLAND

Area (p 803) —The total area of Greenland is estimated at 839,781 sq. miles. The area given in the text, 46,740 English sq. miles, is the estimated extent of ice free land.

GERMANY

Dr Gereke, the Reich Commissioner for Employment, was removed from his post on March 28, 1933.

ITALY

Production of Non ferrous Metals, 1932 —The production of non ferrous metals in Italy during 1932 compared as follows —

	1931	1932
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Lead	24,794	28,766
Zinc	15,673	16,602
Aluminium	11,109	13,413
Copper	721	437
Mercury	1,189	858
Antimony	267	238

U S S R

Trade in 1932 —The following table shows imports for 2 years from the principal countries —

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

	1931		1932	
	Tons	1,000 roubles	Tons	1,000 roubles
Great Britain	250,179	73,381	315,574	90,932
Australia	3,909	3,061	85,539	5,861
Austria	14,151	12,028	4,852	4,010
Argentina	12,119	7,210	4,738	1,817
Afghanistan	13,555	11,615	12,002	11,782
Germany	1,481,944	410,645	1,123,009	324,411
Denmark	11,078	4,736	5,759	2,760
Egypt	26,988	19,810	1,048	946
India	84,128	9,140	13,715	4,557
Italy	61,422	29,755	27,093	27,144
West China	23,936	10,212	21,838	12,305
China	20,636	6,931	39,758	5,888
Eatvia	31,401	14,549	12,404	5,770
Lithuania	15,911	1,363	3,526	1,161
Mongolia	84,147	28,833	54,508	19,278
Norway	82,835	18,910	62,442	14,137
Persia	96,895	46,453	157,645	49,940
Poland	488,896	31,172	81,513	5,521
U S A	216,189	229,915	27,449	31,665
Turkey	24,338	6,961	84,719	5,700
Finland	69,767	5,216	13,155	2,806
France	27,266	14,998	8,813	5,879
Czechoslovakia	342,391	35,736	83,245	10,288
Switzerland	5,018	6,325	1,245	4,896
Sweden	84,490	15,598	21,096	21,521
Estonia	13,554	2,128	342	89
Japan	82,480	12,668	12,158	4,786
Total	3,564,000	1,105,034	2,800,000	698,693

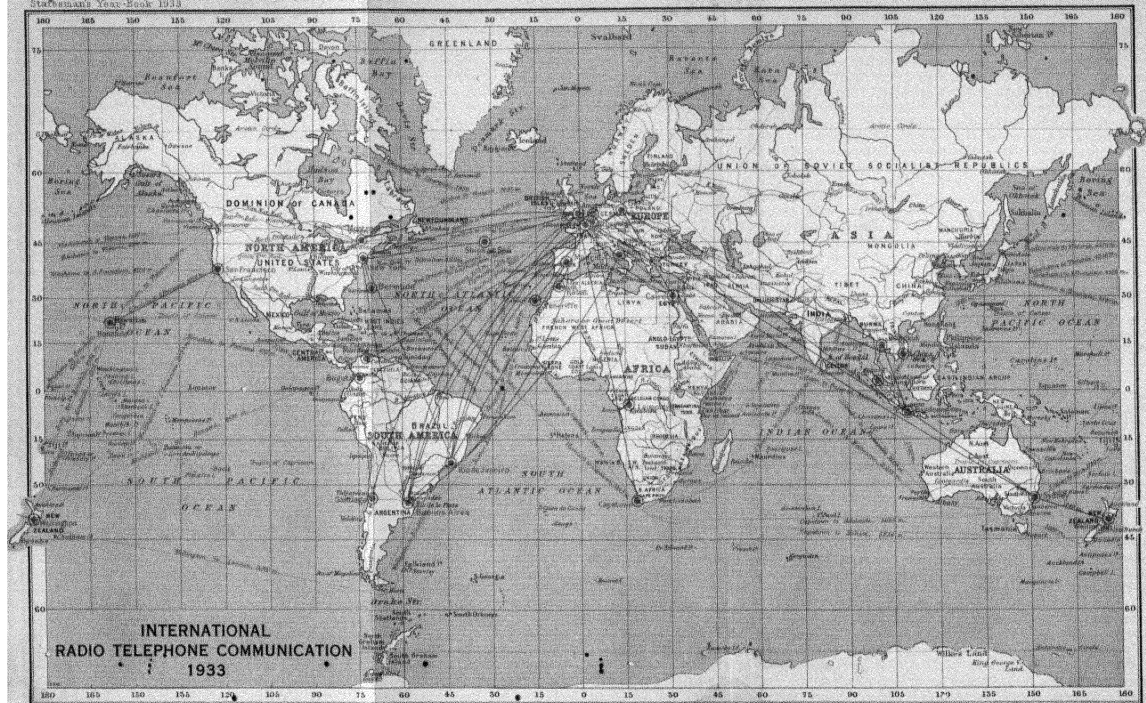
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

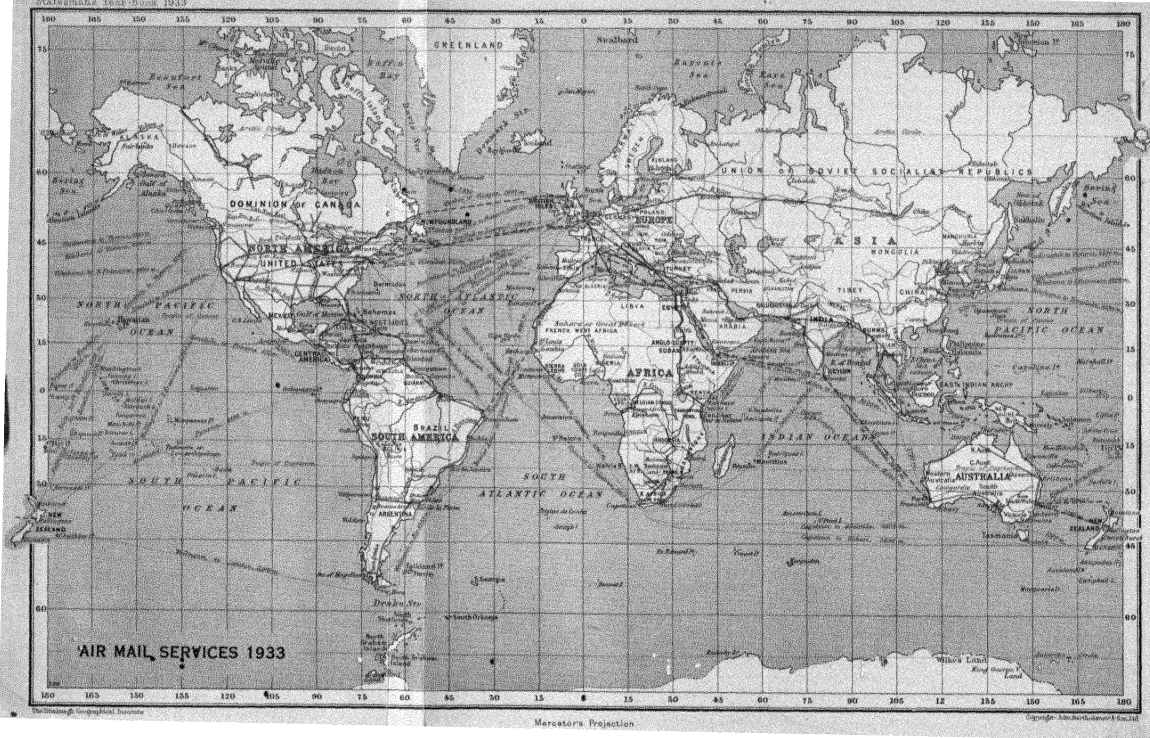
XXXV

The following table shows the distribution of the export trade for 2 years —

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

	1931		1932	
	Tons	1,000 roubles	Tons	1,000 roubles
Great Britain	6,897,838	266,071	4,265,170	184,311
Austria.	37,040	2,214	14,177	1,298
Argentina .	68,274	3,189	25,886	675
Afghanistan	10,337	11,523	10,978	14,574
Belgium	683,059	18,238	702,439	18,572
Germany	1,948,548	129,338	1,680,447	98,061
Holland	1,346,546	29,265	992,918	20,800
Greece .	546,804	10,081	639,551	9,208
Denmark	460,967	13,655	281,339	6,526
Egypt .	243,189	3,681	419,226	6,161
India	241,671	10,152	198,551	4,903
Spain	134,153	3,469	437,277	7,955
Italy .	2,118,478	39,749	2,062,330	26,012
China .	387,484	25,018	299,516	23,784
Latvia .	374,735	27,810	120,979	9,623
Lithuania	195,498	4,165	368,248	4,127
Mongolia	55,477	37,343	58,452	41,395
Norway	216,299	3,968	318,086	3,819
Persia	186,522	32,476	142,446	25,868
Poland .	209,617	7,510	59,951	4,695
U S A .	850,588	22,690	624,250	17,014
Turkey .	392,277	12,515	190,900	5,391
Finland	240,897	4,616	297,644	5,259
France .	1,229,421	23,330	1,352,181	28,586
Czechoslovakia	649,247	5,184	70,878	1,872
Sweden	302,580	6,681	367,900	6,141
Estonia	163,601	8,352	72,357	7,382
Japan .	729,607	19,617	743,157	10,099
Total	21,779,000	311,210	17,547,000	563,884





PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British Empire consists of —

- I GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND ISLE OF MAN
- II THE IRISH FREE STATE, INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V, born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark, married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910

Living Children of the King

I *Edward Albert*, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir apparent, born June 23, 1894

II Prince *Albert Frederick*, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, April 26, 1923 Offspring Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, April 21, 1926, Margaret Rose, August 21, 1930

III Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice *Mary*, Princess Royal, born April 25, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles (now the 6th Earl of Harewood), K G, D S O, February 28, 1922 Offspring — George Henry Hubert, February 7, 1923, Gerald David, August 21, 1924

IV Prince *Henry William*, born March 31, 1900, created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester, on March 31, 1928

V Prince *George Edward*, born December 20, 1902

Living Sisters of the King

Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born July 6, 1868

II Princess *Maud Charlotte*, born November 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway Offspring — Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King

I Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914

II Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860, died March 14, 1917 Living offspring — (1) Arthur, born Jan 13, 1883, married Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1918, (2) Patricia, born March 17, 1886, married February 27, 1910, Hon Alexander R. M Ramsay, D S O, R N

III Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse Living offspring — (1) Alexander Albert, born Nov 28, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison, (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII, King of Spain

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will III. c 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being

Protestants' By Act of Parliament, 1927, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India' By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign (For historical details, see YEAR-BOOK for 1908, p 5) By Act of 10 Ed VII and 1 Geo V c 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l*, of which 110,000*l* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l* for household expenses, 20,000*l* for works, 18,200*l* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l* remains inappropriated In September, 1931, the King decided, in view of the financial position of the country, to reduce His Majesty's Civil List by 50,000*l* while the emergency lasts The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l*, and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l* Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1929 being 62,000*l* for His Majesty's use

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family —25,000*l* a year to the Duke of Connaught, 6,000*l* to H R H Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian), 6,000*l* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll 6,000*l* to H R H Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, and 6,000*l* to each of the late King's daughters

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1927 on his account being 72,917*l*

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland —

<i>House of Stuart</i>	Date of Accession	<i>House of Stuart</i>	Date of Accession
James I	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I	1625		
		<i>House of Hanover</i>	
<i>Commonwealth</i>		George I	1714
Parliamentary Executive	1649	George II	1727
Protectorate	1653	George III	1760
		George IV	1820
<i>House of Stuart</i>		William IV	1830
Charles II	1660	Victoria	1837
James II	1685		
		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha</i>	
<i>House of Stuart-Orange</i>		Edward VII	1901
William and Mary	1689		
William III.	1694	<i>House of Windsor</i> ¹	
		George V	1910

¹ Change of title made July 17, 1917 Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling.

Since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo V, ch 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right, (ii) by creation of the sovereign, (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24), (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28), (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 740 members, but the voting strength is about 720.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l*. per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Under the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, the qualifications for the franchise are the same for men and women. Electors, for inclusion in the register, must be of full age (twenty-one years), and

have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for the qualifying period of three months ending on December 1, 1928, and in Scotland, on December 15, 1928. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a person must be twenty-one years of age, and must have taken a degree, or in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree.

Every registered elector is entitled to vote at an election, but no person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which there must be a residential qualification. The second vote must rest on a different qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) peers, infants, aliens, bankrupts, lunatics and idiots. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification.

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required, and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts. University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1¹/₂ may be charged.

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections. Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy.

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population. By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population. The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885) to 707. In 1922 the number was reduced to 615 (including 13 from Northern Ireland), owing to the establishment of separate parliaments in Ireland.

The electorate in 1930, in England and Wales, numbered 25,730,507 (12,101,108 males, 13,629,399 females). Under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1928, it is estimated that about 5,000,000 new voters were added to the register in 1929.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of King Edward VII (for heads of the Administrations see p. 8).

Reign	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
			y	m	d
Edward VII	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
and George V	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	18
George V	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7	9	25
"	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	8	8	22
"	20 Nov. 1922	16 Nov. 1923	0	11	27
"	8 Jan. 1924	9 Oct. 1924	0	9	1
"	2 Dec. 1924	10 May 1929	4	5	7
"	25 June 1929	24 Aug. 1931	2	1	29

The executive government is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons.

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitu-

tionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905 No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown

The present Government (appointed Nov 5, 1931, reconstructed Nov 1931 and Oct 1932) consists of the following members

(a) THE CABINET

1 *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons*—Right Hon J Ramsay MacDonald, born 1866 Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Foreign Secretary, 1924 and 1929 Present appointment, 1931

2 *Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council*—Right Hon Stanley Baldwin, born 1867 Prime Minister, 1923 and 1924 Present appointment, 1931

3 *Lord Chancellor*—Right Hon Lord Sankey, G B E, born 1866 Lord Chancellor, 1929 Present appointment, 1931

4 *Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Right Hon Neville Chamberlain, born 1869 Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1923 Present appointment, 1931

5 *Secretary of State for Home Affairs*—Right Hon Sir John Gilmour, D S O, born 1876 Present appointment, 1932

6 *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*—Right Hon Sir John Simon, G C S I, K C V O, born 1873 Present appointment, 1931

7 *Secretary of State for the Dominions*—Right Hon James H. Thomas, born 1872 Colonial Secretary, 1924, Lord Privy Seal, 1929 Present appointment, 1931

8 *Secretary of State for the Colonies*—Right Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, G B E, M C, born 1884 Present appointment, 1931

9 *Secretary of State for War*—Right Hon Viscount Hailsham, born 1872 Present appointment, 1931

10 *Secretary of State for India*—Right Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, G B E, C M G, born 1880 Present appointment, 1931

11 *Secretary of State for Air*—Most Hon Marquis of Londonderry, K G, born 1878 Present appointment, 1931

12 *First Lord of the Admiralty*—Right Hon Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, born 1871 Present appointment, 1931

13 *President of the Board of Trade*—Right Hon Walter Runciman, born 1870 Present appointment, 1931.

14 *Minister of Health*—Right Hon Sir Edward Hilton Young, G B E, D S O, D S C, born 1879 Present appointment, 1931

15 *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*—Right Hon Major Walter E Elliott, M C, born 1890 Present appointment, 1932

16 *Secretary for Scotland*—Right Hon Sir Archibald Sinclair, C M G, born 1890 Present appointment, 1931

17 *President of the Board of Education*—Right Hon Lord Irwin, K G, G C S I, G C I E, born 1881 Present appointment, 1932

18 *Minister of Labour*—Right Hon. Sir Henry *Betterton*, C B E, born 1872 Present appointment, 1931

19 *First Commissioner of Works*—Right Hon William *Ormsby-Gore*, born 1888 Present appointment, 1931

(b) OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney General—Right Hon Sir Thomas W H. *Inskip*, C B.E., K C, born 1876

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon J C C *Davidson*, C H, C B, born 1889

Minister of Pensions—Major, Right Hon G C *Tryon*, born 1871

Minister of Transport—Hon Oliver *Stanley*, M C, born 1896

Solicitor-General—Sir Boyd *Merriman*, O.B.E., K C, born 1880

Postmaster-General—Right Hon Sir Kingsley *Wood*, born 1876

Lord Advocate—Right Hon Craigie *Aitchison*, K C, born 1882

Solicitor-General for Scotland—W G *Normand*, K C, born 1884

Heads of the Administrations since 1902 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative, Lab = Labour, Nat Lab = National Labour)

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
A J Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902	A Bonar Law (C),	Oct 23, 1922
Sir H Campbell-		S Baldwin (C),	May 22, 1923
Bannerman (L),	Dec 5 1905	R MacDonald (Lab),	Jan 22, 1924
H H Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908	S Baldwin (C),	Nov 4, 1924
H H Asquith (Coalition),		R MacDonald (Lab),	June 8, 1929
	May 25, 1915	R MacDonald (Nat Lab),	
D Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec 7, 1916		Aug 25, 1931

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of Oct 1931, was as follows—Conservatives (Unionists), 472, Labour, 52 National Labour, 13, Liberals, 37, Liberal National, 35, Independents, 5, Irish Nationalist, 1, total, 615

On March 30, 1932, the parties were as follows—Unionists 458, Labour, 52, Liberal National, 35, Liberals, 33, National Labour, 13, Ulster Unionists, 11, Independents, 4, Independent Liberals, 4, Nationalists, 2, National, 1, 2 vacancies

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

England and Wales—In each county the Crown is represented by H M Lieutenant There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace and a clerk of the County Council, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided primarily into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, and eighty-three County Boroughs The counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year A councillor is elected for three years The jurisdiction of the County Councils covers the administration of higher and (outside certain Boroughs and Urban Districts) elementary education, maintenance of main roads and bridges, work in relation to agriculture (diseases of animals, destructive insects and pests, land drainage, fertilisers and feeding

stuffs, small holdings and allotments); provision of mental hospitals and other public health work (schemes for treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, for maternity and child welfare, and for the welfare of the blind, accommodation and care of mental defectives, prevention of pollution of rivers, and supervision of milk and other food supplies) The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of equal numbers of magistrates and of members of the County Council The Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary

Secondly, the administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban Districts' or 'Rural Districts' Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes County District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and exercise powers under the Housing Acts Urban Authorities may also take over the maintenance and repair of main roads from County Councils, provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c, establish and manage trading services (gas, electricity, water, trams, &c). Councils of Boroughs which had over 10,000, and of Urban Districts which had over 20,000 people in 1901 are also usually the local authorities for elementary education. Rural District Councils may also make arrangements for an adequate water supply, and exercise any 'urban powers' conferred on them by the Minister of Health

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions of the Poor Law authorities were transferred to county and county borough councils These functions include the organisation and management of indoor and outdoor relief, responsibility for collection of fundamental vital statistics and responsibility for the provision, maintenance and management of all public institutions for the cure of diseases Provision is also made under the Act to secure for every county district council the services of a medical officer of health Industrial and freight transport hereditaments were derated to the extent of three-fourths and agricultural lands are completely derated. The Act provides for the abolition of most of the assigned revenue grants, of the grants under the Agricultural Rates Acts, and of the percentage grants paid in respect of health services and certain roads In place of these a grant comprising the equivalent of the total loss to local authorities both of rates and of grants under the Act, together with a substantial amount of new money, are distributed as a 'block grant' fixed for five years at a time on a basis of local need and ascertained by means of a formula. To avoid the difficulties created by a sudden change in the revenues of local authorities the allocation of grant will not be entirely by the formula until 1947.

The main central authority in London is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888 It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation has powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible) The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c, but they are not municipal boroughs in the

statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them.

In all incorporated towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation. There are two kinds of municipal boroughs, County Boroughs and Non County Boroughs. A number of the latter are small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. Most of the County Boroughs and a number of the Non County Boroughs have a separate Court of Quarter Sessions. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually, the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A Town Council as an Urban Authority is invested with all the normal powers of an Urban District Council, and in addition certain powers, such as making byelaws or maintaining a separate police force, are conferred either upon all Town Councils or upon Councils of towns of certain sizes, or complying with other conditions, in virtue of their status as Councils of incorporated towns.

Scotland—A Local Government Act was passed for Scotland in 1889 and followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply, the Justices and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to County Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, consisting of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General for Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The latter Act provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards. Their principal function was the administration of the Poor Laws, and in addition they exercised powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. There were 869 civil parishes in 1921. The powers and duties of the Local Government Board were by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919, transferred to the Scottish Board of Health, constituted as in that Act provided. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England. Each burgh has a Town Council consisting of a Provost or Lord Provost, Bailies and Councillors. The Provost is the head of the Scottish municipality and holds office for three years. Bailies are selected by the Councillors from among their own number, they act as magistrates and sit as such in police courts. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 201 (1921 census) (1) Royal Burghs, *i.e.* burghs created by a Charter of the Crown, (2) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs, (3) Police Burghs, constituted under a general Police Act. All burghs of whatever class have new Town Councils and their administration is regulated by the Burgh Police (Scotland) and Town Councils (Scotland) Acts or corresponding local Acts. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill, 1929, made many drastic changes in the local government machinery so as to bring it in line as far as possible with that set up for England and Wales. The new units of local government are the county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000. Only the four great cities are Poor Law authorities and parish councils are abolished.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 27, 1931 —¹

Divisions	Area in sq miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 27, 1931
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,067,188	19,722,550	37,789,738
Wales	7,466	1,071,656	1,086,587	2,158,193
Scotland	30,405	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554
Isle of Man	221	22,489	26,849	49,338
Channel Islands	75	43,958	49,103	93,061
Total	89,041	21,531,158	23,401,726	44,932,884

¹ Preliminary figures

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses —

Divisions	1891	1901	1911	1921
England	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290	35,681,019
Wales	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,205,680
Scotland	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497
Isle of Man	55,608	54,752	52,016	60,284
Channel Islands	92,234	95,618	96,899	90,230
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	224,211	367,736	145,729	256,811
Total .	33,400,225	37,518,052	41,126,040	43,176,521

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 8 years of age and upwards, or 7.9 per cent of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32.5 per cent, able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland in 1921, 9,829 persons 8 years of age and upwards could speak Gaelic only, and 148,950 could speak Gaelic and English.

The age distribution of the population of Great Britain in 1921 was as follows —

Age group	Numbers in thousands		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5	3,322	472	3,794
5 and under 10	3,519	477	3,996
10 " "	3,660	490	4,150
15 " "	3,508	478	3,981
20 " "	3,151	429	3,580
25 " "	5,761	714	6,475
30 " "	5,346	693	6,039
35 " "	4,420	535	4,955
40 " "	2,913	362	3,275
45 " "	986	123	1,109
50 " "	657	84	741
55 " "	572	74	646
60 " "	76	11	87
65 and upwards			
Total	87,886	4,882	92,768

Estimated population (in thousands) of Great Britain and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June, —

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Total of Great Britain
1928	39,482,000	4,893,000	44,375,000
1929	39,607,000	4,884,000	44,491,000
1930	39,806,000	4,886,000	44,692,000
1931	39,948,000	4,843,000	44,791,000
1932 ¹	40,201,000	4,883,000	45,084,000

¹ Provisional figures**1 England and Wales**

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1931 —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	8,892,536	152	1871	22,712,266	389
1811	10,164,256	174	1881	25,974,439	445
1821	12,000,236	206	1891	29,002,525	497
1831	13,896,797	238	1901	32,527,843	558
1841	15,914,148	273	1911	36,070,492	618
1851	17,927,609	307	1921	37,886,699	649
1861	20,066,224	344	1931	39,946,981 ¹	

¹ Preliminary figures

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1911, 1921 and 1931 (For areas of administrative counties, &c, 1921, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1931, p 12)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1931 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administra- tive Counties only
		1911	1921	1931 ¹	1931 ¹
ENGLAND					
Bedfordshire	802,942	194,588	206,462	220,474	220,474
Berkshire	463,830	280,794	294,831	311,334	214,181
Buckinghamshire	479,860	219,551	236,171	271,565	271,565
Cambridgeshire	315,168	123,322	129,602	140,004	140,004
Isle of Ely	288,078	69,752	73,817	77,705	77,705
Cheshire ²	652,338	965,987	1,020,257	1,087,544	675,190
Cornwall	868,167	323,098	320,705	317,951	317,951
Cumberland	973,086	265,746	273,173	262,897	206,790
Derbyshire ³	647,824	683,423	714,634	757,332	614,926
Devonshire	1,671,864	699,708	709,614	732,869	458,664
Dorsetshire ³	622,848	223,266	228,160	239,347	239,347
Durham	649,420	1,369,860	1,479,033	1,486,175 ³	924,228
Essex	979,532	1,350,881	1,470,257	1,755,459 ³	1,198,601
Gloucestershire ³	804,638	786,113	766,574	785,656	335,801
Hampshire ³	931,665	862,393	913,681	1,014,115	472,022
Isle of Wight	94,146	88,186	94,666	88,400	88,400

² Administrative County of Southampton¹ Preliminary figures

³ The boundaries of the administrative counties has changed since the date of the 1931 Census. In every case the acreage and the 1921 population shown in the table relate to the area as constituted at the date of the 1931 Census

³ Revised figures

AREA AND POPULATION

13

	Area in Statute Acres, 1931 (Land and Inland Water) Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Admini- strative Counties only 1931 ¹
		1911	1921	1931 ¹	
ENGLAND (cont.)—					
Herefordshire	538,924	114,269	113,189	111,755	111,755
Hertfordshire ^a	404,520	311,284	333,195	401,206 ^a	401,159
Huntingdonshire	233,985	55,577	54,741	56,204	56,204
Kent ^a	975,965	1,045,591	1,141,606	1,219,273 ^a	1,194,115
Lancashire ^a	1,200,122	4,756,644	4,932,951	5,039,455 ^a	1,794,857
Leicestershire	532,779	476,553	494,469	541,794	302,683
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland ^a	268,992	82,280	85,570	92,313	92,313
The parts of Kesteven ^a	463,505	107,832	107,648	110,059	110,059
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	373,348	408,698	422,181	263,472
London	74,850	4,521,685	4,484,528	4,397,003 ^a	4,396,821
Middlesex ^a	148,691	1,126,465	1,253,002	1,638,728 ^a	1,638,521
Monmouthshire	349,569	395,719	450,794	434,821	345,623
Norfolk	1,315,064	499,116	504,293	504,846	321,870
Northamptonshire	585,148	303,797	302,404	309,423	217,114
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	44,718	46,959	51,845	51,845
Northumberland	1,291,978	696,893	740,096	756,723	408,665
Nottinghamshire	540,015	604,098	641,149	712,681	443,880
Oxfordshire	479,224	189,484	189,615	209,599	129,059
Rutlandshire	97,273	20,346	18,376	17,397	17,397
Shropshire	861,800	246,307	243,062	244,162	244,162
Somersetshire ^a	1,036,818	458,009	465,691	475,120	406,819
Staffordshire ^a	737,886	1,279,649	1,353,511	1,431,175	703,144
Suffolk, East	557,853	277,155	291,073	294,977	207,420
Suffolk, West	390,911	116,905	108,935	106,137	106,137
Surrey	461,833	845,578	930,086	1,160,878 ^a	947,695
Sussex, East	530,555	487,070	532,187	546,942	276,881
Sussex, West	401,916	176,308	195,810	223,136	223,136
Warwickshire ^a	624,676	1,247,418	1,394,741	1,535,007 ^a	365,323
Westmorland	504,917	63,575	65,746	65,898	65,398
Wiltshire ^a	860,829	236,822	291,838	303,258	303,258
Worcestershire ^a	447,678	387,668	397,910	420,156	310,080
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	432,759	460,880	483,058	169,692
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,058	419,546	456,436	469,389	380,900
Yorkshire, West Riding ^a	1,776,064	3,045,377	3,181,202	3,352,555 ^a	1,530,405
York, City of	8,730	82,232	84,039	84,818 ^a	84,813
Totals	32,559,868	34,045,290	35,681,019	37,789,788	25,026,548
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,928	51,744	49,025	49,025
Brecknockshire	469,281	59,287	61,222	57,771	57,771
Cardiganshire	443,189	59,879	60,881	55,164	55,164
Carmarthenshire	588,472	160,406	175,073	179,063	179,063
Carnarvonshire ^a	364,103	125,043	128,133	120,810	120,810
Denbighshire ^a	427,977	144,783	157,634	157,645	157,645
Flintshire	163,707	92,705	106,617	112,849	112,849
Glamorganshire	520,456	1,120,910	1,252,431	1,225,717 ^a	766,141
Merionethshire	422,372	45,565	45,037	43,198	43,198
Montgomeryshire	510,110	58,146	51,263	48,462	48,462
Pembrokeshire	393,003	89,960	91,978	87,179	87,179
Radnorshire	301,165	22,590	23,517	21,314	21,314
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,760,470	2,025,202	2,205,680	2,158,193	1,598,621
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,339,215	36,070,492	37,886,699	39,947,981	26,725,169

¹ Preliminary figures ^a The boundaries of the administrative county have changed since the date of the 1921 Census. In every case the acreage and the 1921 population shown in the table relate to the area constituted at the date of the 1931 Census. ^a Revised figures

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C B

	Area in Statute Acres, 1931	Census Population		Estimated Population mid 1931
		1921	1931 ^a	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	4,418	44,975	42,991 ^a	43,380
Ashton under Lyne	1,982	51,409	51,573 ^a	51,840
Barnsley (C B)	6,086	67,906	71,522 ^a	72,160
Barrow-in-Furness (C B)	11,002	74,244	66,202 ^a	66,540
Bath, City of (C B)	5,152	68,669	68,801	68,120
Bedford	2,223	40,242	40,573	40,050
Birkenhead (C B)	5,995	147,819	147,946	148,400
Birmingham, City of (C B)	51,147	922,167	1,002,603 ^a	1,012,700
Blackburn (C B)	7,653	126,922	122,697 ^a	123,900
Blackpool (C B)	5,189	99,689	101,553 ^a	98,360
Bolton (C B)	15,280	178,683	177,250 ^a	179,200
Bootle (C B)	1,947	76,487	76,770 ^a	77,160
Bournemouth (C B)	11,213	95,751	116,780	109,100
Bradford City of (C B)	24,343	291,004	298,041 ^a	300,900 ^a
Brighton (C B)	12,503	147,373	147,427	145,000 ¹
Bristol, City of (C B)	19,674	377,018	398,918	399,900 ¹
Burnley (C B)	4,203	103,186	98,258 ^a	99,180
Burton-upon Trent (C B)	4,203	48,909	49,485	49,930
Bury (C B)	5,925	56,403	56,182 ^a	56,560 ¹
Cambridge	5,457	59,264	66,803	67,000
Canterbury, City of (C B)	3,975	23,737	24,446 ^a	24,450 ¹
Carlisle, City of (C B)	4,488	52,710	57,107	57,510 ¹
Chatham	4,356	42,013	42,999 ^a	43,000 ¹
Cheltenham	4,726	48,480	49,385	50,900
Chester, City of (C B)	2,863	40,802	41,438	41,380
Chesterfield	8,472	61,232	64,146	64,480
Colchester	11,333	43,393	48,607	48,720 ¹
Coventry, City of (C B)	12,827	146,108	167,083 ^a	180,100
Crewe	2,184	46,497	46,061	46,230
Croydon (C B)	12,617	191,375	233,032 ^a	233,800
Darlington (C B)	6,469	66,847	72,086 ^a	72,750
Darwen	5,959	37,906	36,010	36,420
Derby (C B)	7,123	131,351	142,406	143,600 ¹
Dewsbury (C B)	6,720	54,160	54,302 ^a	54,410
Doncaster	4,831	54,064	63,316 ^a	63,440
Dover	2,019	39,999	41,097 ^a	40,920 ¹
Dudley (C B)	4,063	55,098	59,579	60,050
Ealing	9,133	90,433	117,707 ^a	117,900
Eastbourne (C B)	6,487	62,028	57,435	55,710
East Ham (C B)	3,324	148,246	142,394 ^a	142,800
Eccles	2,057	44,242	44,415	44,770
Exeter, City of (C B)	4,705	59,582	66,039	65,400 ¹
Folkestone	2,482	37,585	35,880 ^a	34,000
Gateshead (C B)	3,128	125,142	122,447 ^a	123,700
Gillingham	8,432	58,861	60,983	60,600 ¹
Gloucester, City of (C B)	2,318	51,330	52,987	52,910
Great Yarmouth (C B)	3,598	60,700	56,769	56,700
Grimsby (C B)	5,468	85,827	92,463	92,280
Halifax (C B)	14,080	99,183	98,115 ^a	98,750 ¹
Hastings (C B)	4,496	66,495	65,199	61,920
Hornsey	2,875	37,659	35,524	35,590
Hove	3,963	47,507	54,994	53,770
Huddersfield (C B)	11,875	110,102	113,475 ^a	114,360
Ilford	8,493	85,194	131,061 ^a	132,150
Ipswich (C B)	8,112	79,871	87,557	87,770
Keighley	3,902	41,921	40,441 ^a	40,890
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C B)	18,050	290,681	313,366	315,200 ^a

¹ Excluding non civilians

^a Extended April 1980

² Preliminary figures

^a Revised figures

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1931	Census Population		Estimated Population mid 1931
		1921	1931 ^a	
ENGLAND—continued				
Lancaster	3,482	40,212	43,396	43,870 ^a
Leeds, City of (C B)	33,105	463,122	482,809 ^a	486,400
Leicester City of (C B)	8,582	234,143	239,111	241,300
Leigh	6,359	45,532	45 817 ^a	45,800
Leyton	2,694	128,430	128,313 ^a	128,600
Lincoln, City of (C B)	6,128	66,042	66,246	66,100
Liverpool, City of (C B)	24,795	805,046	856,539	863,900
Lowestoft	3,327	44,323	41,768	41,170
Luton	5,562	60,266	68,526	69,220
Maldstone	4,008	37,216	42,280 ^a	42,840 ^a
Manchester, City of (C B)	27,257	735,774	766,378 ^a	773,900
Mansfield	7,069	44,416	46,075	46,290
Margate	2,463	46,480	31,341 ^a	30,730
Middlesbrough (C B)	4,187	131,070	138,489	139,600
Newcastle upon-Tyne, City of (C B)	8,458	275,009	283,145	284,400
Newport (Monmouth) (C B)	4 568	92,358	89,198	89,440 ^a
Northampton (C B)	3,469	90,895	92,314	97,210 ^a
Norwich, City of (C B)	7,895	120,661	126,207	126,800 ^a
Nottingham, City of (C B)	10,936	262,624	268,801	270,900
Oldham (C B)	4,735	144,983	140,314 ^a	141,900
Oxford, City of (C B)	8,416	67,290	80,540	80,810
Plymouth, City of (C B)	5,711	210,036	208,166	207,600 ^a
Portsmouth, City of (C B)	7,964	247,284	249,288	251,500 ^a
Preston (C B)	3,964	117,406	119,001 ^a	120,100
Reading (C B)	9,105	92,278	97,153	97,550 ^a
Rochdale (C B)	6,446	90,816	90,263 ^a	91,160
Rotherham (C B)	5,895	68,022	69,691 ^a	70,180
St Helens (C B)	7,284	102,640	106,789 ^a	108,300
Salford (C B)	5,202	234,045	223,488 ^a	225,900
Scarborough	2,727	46,179	41,791	40,780
Sheffield, City of (C B)	34,151	511,696	511,757 ^a	517,800
Smethwick (C B)	2,496	82 123	84,354	85,890
Southampton (C B)	9,192	160,994	176,025	175,600
Southend on Sea (C B)	7,055	106,010	120,115 ^a	118,400
Southport (C B)	9,728	76,621	78,925 ^a	77,280
South Shields (C B)	3,157	118,599	113,455 ^a	114,300
Stockport (C B)	7,063	123,309	125,505	126,600
Stockton on Tees	5,465	64,126	67,724	68,400
Stoke on Trent, City of (C B)	21,209	267,647	276,619 ^a	279,900
Sunderland (C B)	6,305	182,179	185,324 ^a	187,600
Swindon	6 019	56,841	62,407	62,700
Tottenham	3,014	146,711	157,748	159,300
Tynemouth (C B)	4,367	63,770	64,913	64,790 ^a
Wakefield, City of (C B)	4,970	53,052	59,122	59,890
Wallasey (C B)	5,282	94,848	97,465	97,810
Walsall (C B)	8,782	97,567	103,102	104,800
Walthamstow	4,342	129,395	132,972 ^a	134,420
Warrington (C B)	3 057	76,811	79,317 ^a	80,320 ^a
West Bromwich (C B)	7,180	75,097	81,281	82,180
West Ham (C B)	4,689	300,860	294,278 ^a	296,700
West Hartlepool (C B)	2,690	68,641	68,135 ^a	70,000
Wigan (C B)	5,083	89,421	85,357 ^a	86,150
Willesden	4,885	165,674	184,434 ^a	185,630
Wolverhampton (C B)	7,115	121,316	133,190	134,400
Worcester, City of (C B)	3,662	48,838	50,497	51,700
York, City of (C B)	8,730	84,039	94,813 ^a	85,950 ^a
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C B)	11,984	219,560	223,589 ^a	223 800 ^a
Merthyr Tydfil (C B)	17,760	80,116	71,108 ^a	71,480
Swansea (C B)	21,600	167,554	164,797 ^a	165,600
Rhondda	23,886	162,717	141,346	142,230

^a Excluding non civilians^b Extended April 1932^a Preliminary figures^a Revised figures

The following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931 —

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban Districts ¹	Rural Districts ¹	Urban ¹	Rural ¹
1911	36,070,492	28,162,986	7,907,556	78 1	21 9
1921	37,886,699	30,035,417	7,851,282	79 3	20 7
1931 ^a	39,947,931	31,948,166	7,999,765	80 0	20 0

¹ As existing at each census

² Preliminary figures

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), was —

—	1901	1911	1921	1931 ²
Registration London	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,397,003
'Outer Ring'	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,806,939
'Greater London' ¹	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201	8,203,942

¹ Area 443,455 acres

² Revised Census figures

For occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 12 years and upwards in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p 17

2 Scotland

Area 29,796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1871	3,360,018	118
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,904	160
1851	2,888,742	97	1921	4,882,497	164
1861	3,062,294	100	1931	4,842,554	163

The number of married persons in 1921 was 1,677,846 (833,393 males and 844,453 females), and widowed, 291,375 (88,810 males and 202,565 females)

There are 33 civil counties, as follows —

	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated Population mid 1932
		1911 Total	1921 Total	1931 Total	
1 Aberdeen (includ Aberdeen)	1 261,521	312,177	301,016	300 480	302,400
2 Angus (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	271,052	270,190	271,800
3 Argyll	1,990,472	70,902	70,862	68,014	60,800
4 Ayr	724,523	268,587	299,278	285,182	284,100
5 Banff	403 053	61,402	57,298	54,885	55,600
6 Berwick	292,535	29,648	28,246	26,601	26,500
7 Bute	139,658	18,186	33,711 ¹	18,822	16,200
8 Caithness	438,833	32,010	28 285	25,056	25,600
9 Clackmannan	34,927	31,121	32,542	31,947	32,200
10 Dumbarton	157,438	139,831	150,861	147,751	148,800
11 Dumfries	686,302	72,825	75,870	81,060	81,400
12 East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	48,254	47,487	47,369	46,700
13 Fife	322,844	267,739	292,925	276,261	277,900
14 Inverness	2,695,094	87,272	82,455	82,082	81,700
15 Kincardine	244,482	41,008	41,779	39,864	40,100
16 Kinross	52,410	7,527	7,968	7,454	7,300
17 Kirkcudbright	575,832	88,367	87,155	80,341	80,200
18 Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,821	1,447,034	1,589,442	1,585,968	1,611,200
19 Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	506,877	526,277	533,300
20 Moray (Elgin)	304,981	43,427	41,558	40,805	40,800
21 Nairn	104,252	9,319	8,790	8,294	8,300
22 Orkney	240,847	25,897	24,111	22,075	22,100
23 Peebles	222,240	15,258	15,832	15,050	14,700
24 Perth	1,595,802	124,342	125,503	120,772	119,700
25 Renfrew	153,332	314,552	298,904	288,575	292,300
26 Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	77,364	70,818	62,802	63,000
27 Roxburgh	426,028	47,192	44,989	45,787	45,800
28 Selkirk	170,793	24,601	22,607	22,608	22,500
29 Shetland (Zetland)	352,819	27,911	25,520	21,410	21,800
30 Stirling	238,842	160,991	161,719	166,447	167,800
31 Sutherland	1,297,914	20,179	17,802	16,100	15,900
32 West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	80,155	83,962	81,426	82,600
33 Wigtown	311,984	31,998	30,788	29,299	29,400
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,554	4,880,000

¹ Including summer visitors

The birthplaces of the 1921 population were Scotland, 4,466,711, England, 189,385, Wales, 4,891, Ireland, 159,020, British Colonies, etc., 25,440, foreign countries, 32,652 (including 20,223 aliens).

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1921 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,771,762 or 77.3 per cent of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,110,735 or 22.7 per cent. Population of the principal burghs —

Burghs	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1930	Burghs	Census Population		Estimated Population mid 1930
	1921	1931			1921	1931	
Glasgow	1,084,174	1,088,417	1,076,100	Kirkcaldy	39,591	43,874	39,400
Edinburgh	420,264	438,998	427,500	Coatbridge	43,909	45,056	44,700
Dundee	168,815	176,583	167,000	Kilmarnock	33,763	38,099	38,400
Aberdeen	158,968	167,359	158,800	Hamilton	39,420	37,863	40,800
Paisley	84,887	86,441	87,900	Ayr	25,747	26,784	37,500
Greenock	81,123	78,948	81,900	Falkirk	33,308	36,565	35,600
Motherwell	68,889	64,708	70,900	Dunfermline	39,899	34,954	37,900
Clydebank	46,506	46,963	49,300	Perth	33,208	34,807	32,100

The number of houses in 1921 was occupied, 1,057,609; unoccupied, 51,835, building, 10,628, total, 1,120,072

For the occupations of the population of Scotland aged 12 years and upwards, according to the census of 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1925, p 19

3 Isle of Man and Channel Islands

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses —

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1921
	1911	1921	1931 ¹	
Isle of Man	52,016	60,284	49,338	141,263
Jersey	51,898	49,701	50,455	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	41,858	38,315	} 42,606	16,018
Alderney	2,561	1,598		1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	582	616		1,386
Total	148,915	150,514	142,399	189,346

¹ Preliminary figures

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages

England and Wales

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	39,482,000	660,267	29,702	460,389	303,228
1929	39,607,000	643,673	29,307	532,492	313,316
1930	39,806,000	648,811	29,682	455,427	315,109
1931	39,988,000	632,081	28,086	491,630	311,402
1932	40,201,000	613,972	—	484,083	306,132

In 1931 the proportion of male to female births was 1,049 male to 1,000 female. In 1932 the live birth rate was 15.3 and the death rate 12.0 per thousand of the population.

Scotland

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	4,848,000	96,822	7,158	65,271	32,948
1929	4,832,000	92,880	7,165	70,917	32,967
1930	4,828,000	94,549	6,950	64,285	33,315
1931	4,842,980 ¹	92,220	6,661	64,229	32,669
1932	4,883,000	91,001	6,450	66,045	33,177

¹ Census figures

Proportion of male to female births in 1932 was 1,049 to 1,000

In 1932 the birth rate was 18.6 and the death rate 18.5 per thousand of the population

2 Emigration and Immigration

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,483,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to 1931 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 15,876,000. Figures of the *passenger traffic* to and from non-European countries in recent years are given as follows —

Year	Outward			Inward			Balance outward
	British subjects	Allens	Total	British subjects	Allens	Total	Total
1928	270,720	126,527	397,247	187,890	88,815	276,705	120,542
1929	280,767	118,636	399,403	188,230	89,706	277,936	121,467
1930	220,906	107,026	327,932	197,426	92,943	290,369	37,263
1931	149,564	63,493	213,051	184,113	70,955	255,068	42,711
1932	165,998	56,186	222,184	214,951	61,905	276,856	54,672

The number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent) to places out of Europe was 34,810 in 1931, 26,988 in 1932, and the immigrants of British nationality into Great Britain was 71,382 in 1931, 75,595 in 1932.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1932 were mainly the United States, 23,731 (27,320 in 1931), British North America, 33,911 (38,003 in 1931); Australia, 9,174 (9,014 in 1931), New Zealand, 2,348 (3,086 in 1931), British South Africa, 16,707 (19,491 in 1931), India and Ceylon, 11,263 (10,430 in 1931).

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in recent years is given as follows —

Year	Passengers				Balance Inward or Outward
	To U K		From U K		
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air	
1928	1,498,956	22,888	1,483,071	21,112	62,161 inward
1929	1,501,297	25,040	1,444,585	23,630	58,122 "
1930	1,527,517	22,474	1,484,282	20,575	45,134 "
1931	1,376,819	24,294	1,335,937	22,377	42,299 "
1932	1,011,589	86,868	998,491	35,281	14,185 outward

Religion.

1 England and Wales

The Established Church of England is Protestant, Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31, 1920, and

Wales was formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l* provided by Parliament, were assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 46 bishops, and 29 suffragan bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 32 deans and 110 archdeacons. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference. Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1921 was 14,483. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have, from the civil point of view, lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1931) 13,174, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, but excluding Wales. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 7,000 benefices, the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1931 there were about 12,773 beneficed clergy, and 4,083 assistant curacies. Voluntary offerings raised and administered parochially amounted in 1931 to 6,529,160*l*, exclusive of very large sums contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by such organisations.

Of 86,196 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1929, 16,377 belonged to the Established Church and the Church in Wales and 19,819 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1929, 56·2 per cent were in the Established Church and the Church in Wales, 6·0 per cent in the Roman Catholic Church, 11·4 per cent were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker

marriages, 0·7 per cent Jewish, and 25·7 per cent. civil marriages in a Registrar's Office

The following is a summary of recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man —

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist	2,389,000	547,628	2,810	19,611	116,000	803,485
Primitive Methodist	—	225,861	1,092	12,909	55,000	378,581
United Methodist	—	156,945	735	5,203	87,000	229,192
Independent Methodist	48,000	80,943	375	—	3,000	24,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	11,461	25	496	2,400	26,000
Congregational	1,727,000	494,199	2,888	4,886	67,542	549,878
Baptist	1,382,000	414,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	531,000
Presbyterian	184,000	84,000	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist	560,000	189,000	1,160	208	24,000	161,000
Moravian	11,000	3,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	18,000	1,700	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ	—	16,000	—	2 000	1,700	19,000
Society of Friends	—	19,000	—	—	2,000	15,000
Anglican (in England)	5,400,000	2,294,000	—	—	171,000	1,956,000

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church over 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1928) about 35,074 officers and *employees*, 15,163 corps and outposts, and 252,912 local officers, their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 560,339 sittings. There are about 300,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 2,235,237 in 1931. There were (1931) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), fourteen bishops, and one bishop auxiliary, about 4,000 priests (not all officiating), and over 1,900 churches, chapels, and stations.

2 Scotland

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is Presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen called elders. There are presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are again grouped in synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which now consists of over 1,730 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a Lord High Commissioner, appointed by the King on the nomination of the Government of the day), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

On October 2, 1929, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church were reunited and the two bodies met in Edinburgh as one, known as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The United Church had, in Scotland, on December 31, 1931, 2,720 congregations, 1,280,620 members, besides adherents, 3,758 Sunday schools, with 47,796 teachers and 366 115 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 14 synods, 66 presbyteries in Scotland, 3 in England and 3 on the Continent, in addition to presbyteries in India and elsewhere in the British Colonies or Dependencies, and 13 foreign mission presbyteries. Income in 1931 was 1,792,587*l*. The Church has Divinity Faculties in the four Scottish Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and also Theological Colleges in the three first named cities, with 37 professors and lecturers. The United Church's foreign mission agents (including natives) exceed 9,000, and income 700,000*l*. There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1932, 7 bishoprics, 417 churches and missions, 327 clergy, and 60,797 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1930) two archbishops, four bishops, 638 priests, about 450 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 600,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1930 was: Church of Scotland, 64.0 per cent., United Free (continuing), 0.6, Roman Catholic, 12.5, Episcopal, 2.7, others, 8.0, irregular, 12.2.

Education

University Education

In *England* the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall, the university of Durham, with a college of medicine and of science at Newcastle, the university of London, with 2 Incorporated Colleges, 34 "Schools," and 28 Institutions giving instruction in 8 faculties, the Victoria University (Manchester), the Birmingham University, the Liverpool University, the Leeds University, the Sheffield University, the Bristol University, and the University of Reading, which started in 1860 as a college for art classes. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 68 lecturers, &c., 558 students, 1932-33, Nottingham (founded 1881), 113 lecturers, and 1,018 students, 1932-33, Southampton (founded 1850), 68 lecturers, &c., 650 students, 1931-32, Leicester (opened in 1923), 31 lecturers, &c., 201 students, 1932-33. A University College was founded at Hull in 1928 with 40 lecturers and tutors, and 201 students in 1932-33. There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of *Wales* has 4 colleges (Cardiff, 103 lecturers, 1,391 students, Aberystwyth, 122 lecturers, 844 students, Bangor, 97 lecturers, &c., 602 students, and Swansea, 54 lecturers, &c., 675 students). In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh. The Carnegie Trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l*, has an annual income of 100,000*l*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities for 1931-1932. (The dates of foundation are given in brackets.)

Universities *	Number of Professors, &c	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford	450	4,771 *	St Andrews (1411)	148	1,005
Cambridge	875	5,761 *	Glasgow (1450)	308	5,265
Durham (1831)	267	1,541	Aberdeen (1494)	161	1,275
London (1836)	1,231 ¹	11,793 ²	Edinburgh (1532)	380	3,908
Manchester (1880)	273	2,307	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	992	11,453
Birmingham (1900)	251	1,774			
Liverpool (1908)	310	2,211			
Leeds (1904)	347	1,648			
Sheffield (1908)	185	2,412 *	Wales (1908)	376	8,512
Bristol (1909)	260	964			
Reading (1926)	148	1,484	<i>Totals of above</i>	5,465	52,181
<i>Total for England</i>	4,097	37,166			

¹ Comprising 358 University Professors and Readers, and 873 'Recognised Teachers.'

² Undergraduates (1932-33)

* Internal students. In addition there are 13,715 external students, i.e., matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students, and 11,601 University Extension Students

⁴ Includes evening students

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female Students—Bedford (67 teachers, &c., 676 students), Royal Holloway (26 teachers, 204 students) and Westfield Colleges (24 teachers, &c., 149 students) in London, Newnham (12 teachers, &c., 272 students) and Girton (13 teachers, &c., 280 students) Colleges in Cambridge, Lady Margaret Hall (11 teachers, &c., 159 students), Somerville College (10 teachers, &c., 146 students), St Hugh's College (9 tutors, 150 students), St. Hilda's College (9 teachers, 119 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home Students numbered 18 teachers and 215 students in 1933. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

Secondary and Technical Education, &c.

England and Wales.—The latest available statistics for secondary schools are as follows:

	Total Efficient Schools	Schools on Grant List	Total Pupils in Efficient Schools			Full-Time Teachers (Grant List)
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1927-8	1,786	1,329	288,981	310,819	449,800	20,102
1928-9	1,812	1,341	244,850	215,886	460,736	20,514
1929-30	1,904	1,354	252,602	221,042	473,644	21,165
1930-31	1,957	1,367	263,526	229,052	492,578	21,694

Included among the grant receiving schools on March 31, 1931, were 720 Council Schools, 87 Roman Catholic Schools, 453 Foundation and other schools, and 102 Welsh Intermediate Schools. On October 1, 1931, there were 228 preparatory schools not on the grant list, with 16,647 pupils

In the year ending July 31, 1931, there were 57 larger Technical Institutes for advanced courses with 6,390 full time students, and 167 Day Technical Institutes with 27,819 students. In addition there were 5,156 evening schools giving part-time technical and other instruction to 905,786 students, and 59 separate Day Continuation Schools with 20,656 students. Among other institutions providing technical, commercial and other instruction were 177 junior technical and housewifery schools with 31,066 students, and 6 nautical schools with 977 students. There was in 1930-31 a total of 229 Schools of Art with 58,700 students. In the same year there were 111 training institutions for teachers with 19,484 students (988 as teachers of domestic subjects)

The number of students receiving instruction in full time courses of higher education for blind, deaf, defective and epileptic students during 1929-30 was 2,052, and of these 1,645 were blind. There were also two schools providing secondary education for blind children (43 boys and 37 girls).

The total net expenditure by local authorities on higher education in 1929-30 was 16,135,480¹, and for 1930-31 is estimated at 17,560,353².

Scotland—In 1931 there were 251 secondary schools (207 with primary or preparatory departments) with a total accommodation of 188,712, the average number of scholars on the registers being 155,389 (81,388 post primary). The number of students attending Central Institutions in 1930-31 was 8,044 day students and 11,778 evening students. Centres for Continuation Classes numbered 1,050 in 1930-31 with a total attendance of 174,791 students. The number of teachers in secondary schools at March 31, 1931, was 6,571, including 4,061 University Graduates. In 1931-32 there were 1,891 students training for the Teacher's General Certificate, including 1,035 graduates, in 4 training centres and 3 training colleges.

Elementary Education

England and Wales—In the year 1930-31 the number of schools (public elementary, special, nursery, and certified efficient) for elementary education was 21,577. In 1931 there were 9,698 Council schools with accommodation for 4,643,478 pupils, and 11,169¹ voluntary schools with accommodation for 2,519,189 pupils, total ordinary public elementary schools 20,869, with accommodation for 7,162,667 pupils. The average attendance for the year 1930-31 at these schools was 4,930,076. The number of scholars on the registers in 1931 was 158,427 aged under 5, 4,348,829 aged 5 and under 12, 1,007,145 aged 12 and over. The number of teachers, 1930-31, was 168,934 (43,538 men and 125,396 women), of whom 126,245 were certificated, 30,682 were uncertificated and 7,270 were supplementary.

There were 607 'special' schools in 1930-31, comprising 81 for the blind, with accommodation for 4,732 pupils, 50 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,711 pupils, 171 for the mentally defective, accommodation 16,644, 299 for the physically defective, accommodation 26,090, and 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 609 pupils. There were also 56 Poor Law schools, 44 nursery schools and 308 play centres.

The number of meals provided free in 1930-31 for necessitous children was 27,584,398 as compared with 23,542,527 in 1929-30, and the total number of children in public elementary schools who were medically examined in 1930 was 2,739,297, and there were 1,897,320 re-inspections.

The total number of school clinics on March 31, 1931, was 1,741 (1,649 in 1930). There were 2,282 medical officers, 741 dentists and 5,485 nurses employed for whole or part time.

The total net expenditure of local authorities for elementary education in 1930-31 was 64,919,634¹, and for 1931-32 is estimated at 64,258,708².

Scotland.—In 1930-31 there were 2,924 Primary Schools with an accommodation of 867,506 scholars, average number on the registers was 656,899, and the average attendance was 594,066.

On July 31, 1931, there were 30 special day schools, 10 residential schools and special classes attached to 55 ordinary schools, and the number of defective children under instruction was 9,417 (5,675 in 1919), of which 5,490 were physically defective and 3,927 were mentally defective. There were also 3 residential schools for blind children, 5 for deaf mutes and 2 for both combined. The total number of children under instruction was 991 (320 blind and 671 deaf mutes). On June 30, 1931, there were 23

¹ Including 9,677 Church of England schools and 1,177 Roman Catholic schools

reformatory and industrial schools with a total of 1,577 boys and girls, excluding 126 voluntary scholars

As at March 31, 1931, there were 19,455 recognised certificated primary school teachers, including 4,704 University Graduates

The total ordinary expenditure of Education authorities during 1929-30 was 12,477,633*l.*, including 8,409,620*l.* on account of salaries and retiring allowances of teachers Expenditure from Parliamentary grants for Education in Scotland amounted to 6,403,762*l.* in 1929-30.

Justice and Crime.

England and Wales

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in most cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales, and in others, where there is an appeal to the House of Lords, the penultimate It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, and (in a sense) a variety of subordinate local courts The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court, which is the Assize Court for London in the widest sense, including 'the City' and other neighbouring counties, and is also the Quarter Sessions for the City Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend Women may be justices Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to that of the county justices in quarter sessions, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel having His Majesty's special commission) These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding, city or borough Except in cases of treason when the trial is 'at bar' before the Lord Chief Justice and two or more judges of the King's Bench Division, criminal cases are tried by a jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the case Women serve on juries The sessions of the Central Criminal Court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by one or more of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom capital and certain other cases are reserved Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of at least two High Court judges, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences, some of which are practically civil and can be reviewed by the judges All offences are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes, but with the consent of the accused, justices can dispose of many felonies To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff summons a number of the chief inhabitants of the approximate district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 28 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses

for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill,' which is then tried by the petit jury. All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction or the House of Lords, take place before a judge and such a jury (twelve persons). Appeal is allowed in criminal cases (i) on a point of law, (ii) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal, and (iii) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal. This Court can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment in a few cases its decision may be reconsidered by the House of Lords. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is through the Royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petit jury has found him 'not guilty.' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, a member of the Cabinet, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts chiefly having jurisdiction in civil cases are the modern County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court, Quarter Sessions and old local courts also have this jurisdiction to a certain extent.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1932, was 58,529 (including 20,073 Metropolitan police). Total Police Expenditure in England and Wales for 1930-31 was 21,379,187.

Scotland

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted, and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1931 had an authorised strength of 6,626. The estimated expenditure on police is 1,039,449*l.* for 1933-34.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS — *Superior Courts.*

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES (Assizes and Quarter Sessions)				
1928	6,686	596	7,283 ¹	6,020
1929	6,528	512	7,072 ¹	5,879
1930	7,781	601	8,384 ¹	6,921
1931	8,091	574	8,667 ¹	7,389
SCOTLAND (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts)				(a)
1928	1,042	188	1,180	929
1929	907	142	1,049	872
1930	999	134	1,131	894
1931	1,048	126	1,174	932

¹ Including corporate bodies

(a) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non appearance

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Year	Indictable offences				Non indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
ENGLAND AND WALES							
1928	63,194	8,119	23,021	7,863	601,188	68,165	498,877
1929	61,723	8,032	21,925	7,231	588,811	65,282	450,133
1930	66,049	8,298	22,616	8,710	613,075	66,592	499,173
1931	68,747	8,431	24,225	8,826	575,412	62,613	462,148
SCOTLAND							
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)		
1928	18,674	2,622	13,793	164	98,629	13,340	78,405
1929	18,263	2,284	12,963	179	97,201	13,467	77,448
1930	18,665	2,454	13,437	159	89,650	12,420	71,035
1931	19,110	2,346	13,820	202	83,406	11,409	67,010

(a) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial'

(b) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily

(c) Number 'proceeded against.'

National Insurance. Pensions.

Under the National Health Insurance Act 1924, the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920-25, the Old Age Pensions Act 1908-24, and the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925, provision is made for insurance against loss of health, for prevention and cure of sickness, compulsory insurance against unemployment, and pensions for widows and orphans and aged persons

National Health Insurance—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales, and the Department of Health for Scotland in Scotland, by specially constituted authorities, Approved Societies, including friendly societies and Insurance Committees and trade unions

Subject to specific exceptions, persons who are compulsorily brought under the National Health Insurance Act, known as *employed contributors*, comprise all persons of the age of 16 years or over who are employed under contract of service, written or implied, whether by time or piece. Aliens are subject to compulsory insurance equally with British subjects. Among persons

excluded are those employed in non-manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 a year. Insured persons who are not members of an approved society must, within a certain time, become *deposit contributors*, their benefits are limited. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The rates of contributions are given below. The ordinary benefits are (a) free medical treatment, (b) payments during sickness (not exceeding 26 weeks), amounting to 15s a week for men and 12s for women, after 104 contributions, 9s (men), 7s 6d (women) after 26 contributions, (c) disablement benefit after 26 weeks sickness benefit, 7s 6d a week, (d) maternity benefit of 40s payable to wife on confinement. Approved societies may also give additional benefits. Deposit contributors receive sickness and disablement benefits at rates slightly less than the above.

The National Health Scheme covered about 17 million persons in England in 1931. The total expenditure on benefits for England and Wales was estimated for 1931 at 27,800,000*l*, including 9,000,000*l* for medical benefit. The number of persons entitled to benefits was 15,182,100 in 1930. The cost of administration was 4,778,000*l* in 1931.

Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions—Provision is made in the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929 for a contributory pensions scheme under which pensions are provided for widows, children and elderly persons. This scheme is interlocked with the National Health Insurance Scheme, and in general, an inclusive weekly insurance contribution is payable for both services together. Subject to certain conditions, the following pensions are payable, free from any restriction as to means.—*Widows' pensions* of 10s a week to the widows of insured men, together with allowances for children at 5s a week for the eldest and 3s for younger children. The children's allowances continue payable up to age 14 (or so long as school instruction continues but not beyond 31st July following the 16th birthday). On remarriage, the widow's pension of 10s ceases but children's allowances continue. The widow of a man who died or reached the age of 70 before the scheme began on January 4, 1926, but who would have been insured for pensions purposes had the Acts been in operation earlier may receive a similar pension when she reaches the age of 55. *Orphans' pensions* are 7s 6d a week, the period of the continuance being the same as for children's allowances. *Contributory old age pensions* of 10s a week at age 65 for insured persons, including wives of insured men who have themselves qualified.

Widows and contributory old age pensions normally continue to age 70 and are then replaced by pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, free from the means and other restrictions which those Acts impose.

The normal weekly contribution for National Health and Pensions Insurance is 1s 6d for men and 1s 1d for women, of which 9d and 6d respectively may ordinarily be recovered from the worker. In the case of workers aged over 65 contributions of 9d (men) and 7d (women) are paid by the employer only.

The total amount paid in Great Britain in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions for the year ending March 31, 1931, was approximately 16,848,000*l*, the beneficiaries were 619,119 widows and 313,902 children (including orphans). The total number and cost of pensions awarded under the contributory old age pensions scheme (persons between ages 65 and 70) for the year ending March 31, 1931, was 637,879 (16,398,000*l*). The total number of non-contributory old-age pensions paid in 1929-30 was 926,735*l*.

Unemployment Insurance—This is administered by the Ministry of Labour through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and by certain associations of employed persons. There are also special schemes in operation for

the Banking and Insurance Industries The scheme is compulsory in its operation, and with the main exceptions of domestic servants in private service and persons employed in agriculture, substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance Scheme are required to be insured against unemployment The minimum insurable age is 16 years Certain employees of Government Departments, public or local authorities, railways and public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes may also be excepted where the Minister of Labour certifies that their employment is permanent in character, that they have completed three years' continuous service in that employment, and that the other circumstances of the employment are such as to make it unnecessary that they should be insured under the Unemployed Insurance Acts. A certificate of exemption, relieving him from liability to pay the unemployed person's share of the contributions, may be claimed by an employee who can prove that he is (a) in receipt of a pension or income of not less than 26*l* a year; or (b) ordinarily and mainly dependent upon some other person, or (c) ordinarily and mainly dependent on his earnings from an uninsurable occupation or (d) employed in a seasonal occupation which does not ordinarily last for more than 18 weeks in any year and not ordinarily employed in any other insurable employment The rates of weekly contributions are as follows (a) contributions at ordinary rates. man (aged 21 but under 65), from employer 10*d*, from employee 10*d*, woman (over 21 but under 65), from employer 9*d*., from employee 9*d*, young man (aged 18 but under 21), from employer 9*d*, from employee 9*d*, young woman (aged 18 but under 21), from employer 8*d*., from employee 8*d*, boy (aged 16 but under 18), from employer 5*d*, from employee 5*d* girl (aged 16 but under 18), from employer 4½*d*, from employee 4½*d* (b) In the case of an exempt person, the employer's share only of a contribution is payable No part of this contribution can be recovered from the exempt person (c) Contributions in respect of persons of the age of 65 and over are payable by employers only, at the following rates man, 10*d*, woman, 9*d* The ordinary State contribution is a sum equivalent to one-half of the joint contributions of employers and employed persons. Under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) Order, 1931, the standard rates of benefit payable as from week commencing 12th October, 1931, are — men (aged 21 and under 65), 15*s*. 3*d*, women (aged 21 and under 65), 13*s*. 6*d*, young men (aged 18 and under 21), 12*s*. 6*d*, young women (aged 18 and under 21), 10*s* 9*d*, boys (aged 17 and under 18), 8*s*., girls (aged 17 and under 18), 6*s* 9*d*.; boys (aged 16 and under 17), 5*s*. 6*d*., girls (aged 16 and under 17), 4*s*. 6*d* Additional benefits at the rate of 8*s* a week in respect of an adult dependant and 2*s* a week in respect of each dependent child are payable in respect of certain classes of dependents Under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No 2) Order, 1931, payment of benefit is limited to 156 days in a benefit year Under the same Order a scheme of Transitional Payments replaced the Transitional Benefit scheme. These payments are made only on proof of need, and the amount is determined by the Public Assistance Authorities with the appropriate benefit rate as a maximum limit. The whole cost (including the cost of administration) is borne by the Exchequer as in the case of transitional benefit after 1st April, 1929 *Approximate* particulars of receipts and payments for the financial year 1932-33 are as follows:—Contributions: employers and employees, 38,450,000*l*; Exchequer 'equal thirds,' 19,200,000*l*; deficiency grant, 6,450,000*l*; total receipts, 64,100,000*l* Insurance benefit: direct, 50,850,000*l*; indirect, 3,400,000*l*; administration, 4,200,000*l*; interest, 5,400,000*l*. miscellaneous (refunds, grants towards approved courses of instruction, etc.), 250,000*l*; total payments, 54,100,000*l* Transitional payments and cost of administration (the total is repaid in full to the fund

by the Exchequer, and is not included in the Insurance Account above) amounted to 53,750,000*l*

War Pensions—The number of war pensions or allowances in payment as at March 31, 1932, was 1,181,000 approximately, and the estimated expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions for 1932-33 was 49,243,800*l*, and the estimated expenditure for 1933-34 is 45,200,000*l* (inclusive of administration expenses)

Labour and Employment

Statistics of Trade Union Membership are as follows —

Group of Unions	No of Unions Dec 1931	Membership at end of				
		1913	1930	1931		
		Total 1,000 s	Total 1,000 s	Males 1,000 s	Females 1,000 s	Total 1,000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c	3	21	35	34	—	35
Mining and Quarrying	117	920	612	568	2	571
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, &c	104	560	600	557	6	562
Textile						
Cotton	173	372	357	131	208	339
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c	25	67	68	49	15	64
Other Textile	82	84	135	56	67	123
Clothing	27	108	159	89	70	159
Woodworking and Furnishing	34	46	63	54	5	59
Paper, Printing, &c	26	91	188	145	39	184
Building, Public Works, Con- tracting, &c	38	243	306	300	—	300
Other manufacturing industries	46	57	46	28	17	45
Transport						
Railways	8	327	448	401	5	406
Other	31	712	850	776	35	811
Commerce, Distribution, and Finance	35	120	248	200	57	257
National and Local Government	264	234	378	305	66	372
Teaching	16	110	227	73	153	226
Miscellaneous	44	60	102	56	12	69
Totals	1,081	4,135	3,847	4,522	768	4,611

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1930 and 1931:—

	Number of Disputes		No of Workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Mining and Quarrying	158	154	1,000 s 149	1,000 s 261	1,000 s 671	1,000 s 2,859
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c	10	19	1	2	7	21
Engineering	11	8	1	1	8	11
Shipbuilding	23	14	4	2	15	39
Iron, Steel and Other Metal	36	40	5	9	69	50
Textile	44	38	129	104	3,392	3,717
Clothing	21	21	1	1	10	16
Woodworking and Fur- nishing	23	16	3	6	33	35
Building, Contracting, &c	47	57	4	12	46	145
Transport	22	17	5	5	25	13
Other Industries and Services	27	35	6	8	68	26
Total	422	420	309	492	4,899	6,963

The estimated percentages of the number of persons in Great Britain insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed during the months of 1932 (corresponding percentages for 1931 are given in brackets), are as follows —

January (22 3)	May (22·0)	September (22 8)
February (21 9)	June (22 2)	October (21 8)
March (20 8)	July (22 7)	November (22 1)
April (21 3)	August (22 9)	December (21 5)

Pauperism

Statistics giving the amount expended in poor relief for year, ended in March for England and Wales, and May 15 for Scotland, and the numbers of paupers, are as follows —

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
	£	£	£
1924-25	36,841,768	3,964,683	40,806,451
1925-26	40,083,455	4,375,034	44,458,489
1926-27	49,774,916	5,621,434	55,396,350
1927-28	40,918,528	4,887,760	45,806,278
1928-29	40,250,000	4,603,187	44,853,187
1929-30	—	4,673,791	—

Of the total amount expended on poor relief in 1928-29, 36,211,054*l* was met out of local rates

The total cost in money and kind of out-relief in England and Wales was 12,972,027*l* for 1929-30 and 11,383,990*l* for 1930-31

Statistics of Paupers

England and Wales

1st January	Indoor ¹	Outdoor ¹	Lunatics in Asylums	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved
1928	225,937	1,026,631	101,626	10,479	1,364,691
1929	225,005	899,597	104,502	11,562	1,240,666
1930	220,872	867,030	106,061	11,454	1,205,417
1931	212,166	791,191	108,917	11,576	1,123,850
1932	197,401	982,678	111,019	12,946	1,254,038

¹ Excluding casual paupers and lunatics in asylums

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on December 31, 1932, was 1,340,638 (exclusive of casuals and patients in mental hospitals)

Scotland

Jan 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents ¹	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents ¹	
1926	247,902	135,475	201	12	248,108
1927	250,676	129,762	190	25	250,866
1928	240,392	122,751	188	14	240,580
1929	222,107	110,418	336	23	222,443
1930	215,965	101,015	338	20	216,323

¹ Included in previous column.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
1929	£ 812,262,000	£ 836,434,988	+24,172,988
1930	827,010,000	814,971,280	-12,038,720
1931	873,280,000	857,760,934	-15,519,066
1932	866,282,000	851,482,281	-14,799,719
1933	848,898,000	827,031,000	-21,867,000

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate
1929	£ 823,779,000	£ 818,040,525	-5,738,475
1930	836,002,000	829,493,543	-6,508,457
1931	885,933,000	881,086,905	-4,846,095
1932	865,275,000	851,117,914	-14,157,086
1933	869,716,000	859,310,000	-10,406

The total ordinary revenue for 1932-33 was 744,791,184¹, expenditure, 730,874,819¹, New Sinking Fund, 17,236,975¹. The Budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1933-34 is 744,791,000¹, and of expenditure, 697,486,000¹, excluding self-balancing revenue and expenditure of 82,439,000¹, for Post Office and Road Fund.

The Imperial revenue in detail for 1931-32 (exclusive of 350,484¹ duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1931-32 and 1932-33, and the Budget estimate for 1933-34

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1931-32		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1931-32	Receipts 1932-33	Budget Estimate 1933-34
	£	£	£000's	£000's	£000's
1. Customs— Imports					
Beer	6,501,108				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c	776,762				
Coffee	211,180				
Opicory	37,408				
Currants	89,514				
Raisins	270,533				
Other dried fruits	160,299				
Rum	2,007,023				
Brandy	1,642,674				
Other spirits	1,098,284				

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1981-82		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1981-82	Receipts 1982-83	Budget Estimate 1983-84
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
Sugar, glucose, &c .	14,493,667				
Tobacco .	63,400,948				
Wine	3,808,291				
Hop & Hop Extracts	211,179				
Cinematograph Films	178,322				
Clocks and Watches	643,018				
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles .	888,177				
Oil	29,313,541				
Musical Instruments	170,654				
Matches	1,958,322				
Buttons	155,201				
General Ad Valorem Duties Goods	761,054				
Silk and Artificial Silk	4,681,958				
Key Industry Goods	616,015				
Abnormal Importa- tions	1,166,971				
Other articles ²	454,698				
		135,727,171	136,152	167,235	168,000
11 Excise—					
Spirits	30,236,256				
Beer	68,710,220				
British Wine	208,017				
Saccharin, Glucose	300,850				
Sugar	1,682,039				
Club Duty .	164,190				
Licence duties, &c					
Liquor	4,314,385				
Other	525,194				
Playing Cards	75,999				
Table Waters	310,650				
Matches	2,115,960				
Entertainments	7,868,908				
Artificial Silk .	2,202,392				
Patent Med Labels	974,955				
Monopoly Values	142,929				
Other sources ³	10,724				
		119,843,470	119,900	120,900	118,000
111 Motor vehicle duties	—	27,340,199	27,480	5,000 ⁴	5,000 ⁴

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

² Including 118 807¹/₂ collected in the Isle of Man

³ Including deduction of 4,442¹/₂ on account of moneys deposited and not appropriated to goods

⁴ Exchequer share

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1931-32		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1931-32	Receipts 1932-33	Budget Estimate 1933-34
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
iv Estate, &c, duties—					
Estate duty ²	56,079,351				
Temporary estate duty ³	639				
Probate and Account duty ³	6,182				
Legacy duty	7,225,725				
Succession duty	1,234,588				
Corporation duty	138,318				
		64,684,803	65,000	77,140	75,000
v Stamps (excluding Fee, &c, Stamps)—					
Land and Property	3,819,699				
Stocks, Shares, etc	4,106,148				
Companies capital duty	915,862				
Cheques, Bills of Exchange, etc	4,091,290				
Receipts	2,585,970				
Shipping	566,599				
Certificates and Li cences	155,063				
Insurance and Mis cellaneous	889,674				
		17,130,306	17,070	19,220	21,000
vi Land Tax	—	606,280	650	} 770	800
vii Mineral Rights Duty	—	224,934	200		
viii Income Tax	—	288,385,293	287,367	251,539	240,000
ix Sur tax	—	77,083,193	76,700	60,650	51,000
x Excess profits tax	—	2,128,377	2,350	} 2,200	2,200
xi Corporation profits tax	—	186,196	150		
Total Produce of Taxes	—	733,340,228	733,019	704,654	676,000
xii Postal service	—	39,835,503	40,050	} 10,870 ⁴	11,700 ⁴
xiii Telegraph service	—	6,182,470	6,200		
xiv Telephone service	—	23,354,724	23,250		
xv Crown Lands	—	1,248,106	1,250	1,220	1,230
xvi Receipts from Loans, &c.	—	13,809,853	13,810	5,125	3,800
xvii. Miscellaneous (in cluding Fee, &c, Stamps)	—	33,903,428 ⁶	33,903	22,922	20,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	118,329,084	118,463	40,137	36,730
Total Revenue	—	851,669,311	851,482	744,791 ⁵	712,730 ⁵

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year, and exclus

² On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894

⁴ Net receipt

⁵ Total ordinary revenue The total self balancing revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 was 89,519,000 (Post Office, 58,000,000, Road Fund, 22,519,000), and for 1932-33 was 82,240,000 (Post Office, 59,330,000, Road Fund, 22,910,000)

⁶ Including 3,990,339 from Rating Relief Suspense Account

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories I, the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt, and II, the Supply Services, including the Defence and Civil Services

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1932	Budget Estimate 1932-33	Budget Estimate 1933-34
I Consolidated Fund	£	£000	£000
National Debt Services —			
Interest	287,588,975 }	276,000	224,000
Management and Expenses	1,903,238 }		
New Sinking Fund	32,507,786 }	32,500	— ¹
	322,000,000	308,500	224,000
Road Fund	22,519,000	22,910	23,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	40,873	—	—
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	6,346,945	6,800	6,750
Civil List	445,000		
Annuities and Pensions	416,088		
Salaries and Allowances	20,243	3,500	3,550
Courts of Justice	469,746		
Miscellaneous	1 660,099 }		
	31,917,944	33,210	33,300
Total Consolidated Fund Services	353,917,944	341,710	257,300
II Supply			
Army	35,520,000	36,488	37,950
Air Force	17,700,000	17,400	17,426
Navy	51,060,000	50,476	53,570
Civil Votes	320,104,663	330,210	341,771
Customs and Excise	4,800,337 }		
Inland Revenue	7,015,000 }	12,630	12,469
Post Office Services	58,000,000	59,188	59,439
Total Supply Services	497,200,000	506,392	522,625
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	851,117,944	848,102	779,923

¹ Estimated at 7,600,000/ to be met by borrowing

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1931-32 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1928, 9,700,000/. The money raised by National Savings Certificates was 47,300,000/, and by Treasury Bills, 2,625,923,000/, while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to 2,591,290,000/. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1931, was 5,991,542/, the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1931-32 amounted to 4,620,122,904/, the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 4,620,309,307/, leaving a balance on March 31, 1932, of 5,805,139/. The Exchequer balance on March 31, 1933, was 5,675,825/.

The actual ordinary expenditure for the year 1932-33 was as follows: Interest and management of National Debt, 262,304,676/, payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer, 6,965,753/, payments to other Consolidated Fund services, 3,334,420/; Supply Services (Army, Navy and Air), 102,990,000/, Civil and Revenue Votes (excluding Post Office) 355,280,000/.

total ordinary expenditure, 730,874,849/ The self-balancing expenditure amounted to 82,240,000/ (Post Office, 59,830,000/ , Road Fund, 22,910,000/)

The following were the principal items of the original estimates for Grant Services for the years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 .—

	1931-32 ¹	1932-33	1933-34
Exchequer contributions to Local Revenues	£000	£000	£000
Education	46,246	45,746	45,911
Agriculture (including Land Settlement Grants and Loans and the Development Fund)	56,767 ²	49,110 ³	47,788 ³
Health Services	5,653	4,197	4,685
Housing	188	162	149
Police (voted grants additional to payments through Local Taxation Accounts)	14,543	15,268	15,691
Road Fund	11,950	11,182	11,309
Unemployment Grants and Loans	9,000	2,750	—
Miscellaneous	3,585	4,150	4,900
	889	1,820	1,762
Total	148,821	134,880	134,195

¹ Revised Budget

² Including pensions

³ Excluding pensions

II TAXATION

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (reserved taxes), were as follows in the years stated —

Year ended March 31	Customs ¹	Excise ¹	Estate, &c Duties ¹	Stamps ¹	Land Tax, Land Values, Duties	Income Tax	Sur Tax
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
1927-28	112,296	168,928	77,101	26,894	829	258,495	60,053
1928-29	119,380	159,379	81,021	30,134	833	237,274	56,214
1929-30	120,953	153,968	79,234	25,253	879	237,673	56,624
1930-31	121,735	152,135	83,098	20,885	840	255,839	67,657
1931-32	135,726	147,184	64,685	17,130	881	288,385	77,083

¹ The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 32-3 above. The excise receipts include receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties

Income Tax—The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1930, in Gt Britain and Northern Ireland, was 3,183,476,146/ ; in 1930-31 it was estimated to be approximately 3,160,000,000/ The income on which tax was actually received in 1929-30, after allowing for exemptions and reliefs, was 1,347,406,709/ , and the estimated amount for 1930-31 was 1,300,000,000/ . The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the effective exemption limit in 1930-31 was 4,950,000 the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 2,200,000.

Prior to April 5, 1915, incomes not exceeding 160/ were exempt from Income Tax, and from April, 1915, to April, 1920, incomes not exceeding 130/ were exempt. The graduation of the tax on incomes in excess of these

limits was effected by means of differential rates and by various abatements and reliefs (for wife, children, etc.) granted in the lower ranges of incomes only

Under the new system of graduation introduced by the Finance Act, 1920, personal allowances of 135*l* assessable income (= 150*l* earned income) for unmarried persons and 225*l* (= 250*l* earned income) for married persons, and allowances for children, dependent relatives, etc., were granted to all taxpayers irrespective of the amount of their total income. The effect of the increase in the earned income relief (from one tenth to one-sixth) by the Finance Act, 1925, was to increase the personal allowances, *in the case of earned incomes*, to 162*l* and 270*l* respectively. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1931, reduced the personal allowances, in terms of assessable income, to 100*l* for unmarried persons, and 150*l* for married persons. At the same time the earned income relief was increased to one fifth, so that in the case of earned income the allowances became 125*l* and 187*l* 10*s* respectively. Tax is charged on the first 175*l* of taxable income at half of the standard rate,¹ and on the remainder at the standard rate of tax, which has varied as follows.—

Sur-tax, as a deferred instalment of Income Tax on the 1st January in the year following the year of assessment. The Sur-tax was payable for the first time in respect of the year 1928-29 on January 1, 1930. Net receipt from Sur-tax in 1930-31, was 67,657,195*l*.

Local Taxation Grant—In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Accounts of England and Scotland, sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases of the year 1908-9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable.

The total payments made to the Local Taxation Account for England and Wales in 1930-31 was 326,736*l*, including 265,821*l* in relief of rates and 49,799*l* under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1923. Scotland received a total of 30,898*l*.

It was estimated that national taxation per head of population amounted in 1930-31 to 16*l* 6*s* 5*d* (14*l* 15*s* 10*d* in 1929-30). In 1930-31 direct taxation amounted to 462,781,000*l*, and indirect taxation to 240,907,000*l*.

III NATIONAL DEBT

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000*l*, on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000*l*. At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout) —

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Annual charge, includ ing annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1727 Accession of George II	52	2 4	0 2
1756 Commencement of Seven Years' War	75	2 8	0 2
1763 End " " "	133	5 0	0 5
1775 Commencement of American War	127	4 7	0 5
1784 End " " "	243	9 5	1 4

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge ³ Million £	Interest on Annuities (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1798 Commencement of French Wars	248		9 7	1 3
1815 End " " "	861		32 6	1 9
1817 Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	889		31 6	2 0
1854 Commencement of Crimean War	775	802	27 4	3 9
1857 End " " "	608	887	23 6	4 0
1899 Commencement of Boer War	599	635	23 2	7 3
1903 End " " "	748	798	27 0	6 5
1914 Commencement of European War	678	708	24 5	3 2
1926 (March 31)	7,621	7,634 ²	358 2 (1925 26)	0 4
1927	7,640	7,653	378 6 (1926-27)	0 4
1928 "	7,618	7,631	378 8 (1927-28)	0 4
1929 "	7,608	7,621	369 0 (1928 29)	0 4
1930 "	7,584	7,596	355 0 (1929 30)	0 4
1931 "	7,571	7,583	359 7 (1930-31)	0 4
1932. "	7,636	7,648	322 0 (1931-32)	0 4

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities

² Including 1,110,453,600*l* owing to other countries

³ Including Interest, Management and New Sinking Fund

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1932 —

Liabilities	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	1,487 1	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	11 7	
Unfunded Debt	6,078 6	
	7,557 4	
<i>Less</i> Bonds tendered for Death Duties	123 5	
		7,433 9
Other Capital Liabilities		214 0
Total Gross Liabilities		7,647 9
Assets	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1928)	52 9	
Other Assets ¹	195 7	
		£
		248 6
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		5 8

The amount of debt provision issued in 1931-32 for interest and management was 289,492,213/

The net increase in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1931-32 was 65,050,365/

¹ Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. The amount of loans remaining unpaid at March 31, 1932, was loans owing by Allies, 2,182 2 million, Colonies, 114 3 million, loans for relief and reconstruction, 29 8 million, other debts, 4 6 million, total 2,331 0 million

IV LOCAL TAXATION

The estimated rates collected by local authorities in 1931-32 are — England and Wales 148,000,000/ , Scotland, 16,915,000/ . For 1930-31 the amounts collected were England and Wales, 149,000,000/ , Scotland, 18,152,000/ . Exchequer contributions to local revenues amounted in 1930-31 to 39,340,000/ for England and Wales, and 4,147,362/ for Scotland. Grants to rating authorities issued from the Exchequer amounted to 1,000,000/ for Scotland.

The approximate allocation of amounts raised by rates and Exchequer grant during 1928-29 and 1929-30 was as follows —

	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
On relief of the poor	39,200	31,800	4,858	4,414	41,058	36,214
„ education	85,100	86,900	5,307	5,517	40,407	42,417
„ police	10,100	10,300	1,073	1,272	11,173	11,572
„ other services	84,850	89,500	10,680	10,360	95,530	99,860
Totals	166,250	168,500	21,918	21,563	188,168	190,063

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates per pound of assessable value was 6s 8½d in 1913-14, 11s 7d in 1930-31, and 11s 1½d in 1931-32.

The aggregate net debt of the County of London on March 31, 1930, amounted to 149,007,484/ (144,967,164/ in 1929). The proposed rate for 1932-33 was 6s 6½d. The estimated total of expenditure for 1932-33 was 6,824,955/ , and the estimated gross expenditure on rate accounts was 29,219,009/.

Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence is responsible for the co ordination of naval, military, and air policy. Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex-officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty. During 1923 a Cabinet Committee inquired into the co ordination of the policy and administration of defence. As the result of its report a standing sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has been appointed, with a Cabinet Minister as Chairman, the heads of the three services and representatives of the Foreign Office and Treasury as members, for the purpose of correlating defensive policy. Three further sub-committees have since been appointed, one composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the three services of Navy, Army and Air, to furnish the Cabinet or the main committee with expert advice on problems of defence, the second sub-committee deals with man power, and the third, the principal supply officers' sub-committee, with the provision of munitions and supplies in time of war. At the beginning of 1927 an Imperial Defence College was founded to educate selected officers of the three services in working together in the solution of problems of Imperial Defence and to carry out detailed studies for the main committee.

I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers.

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep), India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a *dépôt* for the regular troops in India. The Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the supreme position of the British Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament. As from October 1, 1932, the entire responsibility for manning the Coast Defences at home has been entrusted to the Territorial Army. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army, its strength on January 1, 1933, was 125,000. The Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve were created in August 1924, with establishments

of 2,489 and 20,639 respectively, for the purpose of supplying officers and technicians to the army on mobilisation. The strength of the Supplementary Reserve on January 1, 1933, was 19,600. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction. The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

Service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve, the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age.

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services. The cavalry is organised in brigades. The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments. Each infantry battalion has 1 machine gun company of 16 guns, and the battalion is provided with anti tank guns. The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry. During 1932 further experiments were made in the process of mechanising the Army. The experimental mechanised brigades, composed of artillery, infantry and tanks carried out extensive tests.

For purposes of command Great Britain is divided up into six 'commands' and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. The commands are (1) Aldershot, of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (4) Scottish, (5) Southern, including the southern midlands and south western counties, (6) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. There are normally two Regular divisions in the Aldershot, one Regular division in the Eastern, one in the Southern command and one in the Northern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General Officer Commanding in Chief). He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President; the heads of the departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, and the permanent Secretary of the War Office. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, the Senior Officers' School, which trains officers for command, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps

in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army, and for the Regular Army on expansion

The estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1933-34 amounted (March, 1932) to 37,950,000*l*

The total personnel charged to British votes for 1932-33 was 140,241, of whom 138,023 were British troops, 2,218 were Colonial and Native Indian troops. There were in India 58,098 British troops, so that the total establishment of the Regular Army in 1933-34 was 140,241 + 58,093 = 198,334. The strength of the Territorial Force on January 1, 1933, was 6,901 officers and 120,167 other ranks

The distribution of Regular troops, except in India, was as follows

Home	110,298
Bermuda	400
Jamaica	662
Gibraltar	2,522
Malta	3,043
Cyprus	184
Egypt .	10,014
Sudan	1,713
Palestine	1,963
Aden	216
Mauritius	121
Ceylon	256
Malaya	1,511
China	7,429
Total	140,241

II. NAVY

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Cabinet Minister responsible for the Navy.

The duties of the Admiralty are grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, have charge and direction of the Operations Division. This Division is concerned with Naval policy and the general direction of operations, war operations in Home waters and elsewhere, strategy, tactics, the development and use of material, including types of vessels and weapons, and with trade protection and anti-submarine considerations. The four members of the Board who are in charge of the Maintenance Division are the Second Sea Lord and Chief of the Personnel, the Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, and the Civil Lord. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary are concerned with Finance and Admiralty business.

The Washington Treaty of 1922, which relates to the British Navy and the Navies of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, so far as it concerns capital ships, defines for each Power what her replacement tonnage shall be, fixing the maximum displacement of such ships at 35,000 tons, and their heaviest armaments at the 16 in gun.

By the London Treaty of 1930 it was agreed to defer replacement of capital ships until after 1936. In the meantime, certain ships were dis-

carded without replacement. In the British fleet, the ships so discarded include four battleships (*Benbow*, *Emperor of India*, *Iron Duke*, *Marlborough*) and the battle cruiser *Tiger*. Though withdrawn from the effective list, the *Iron Duke*, which it will be recalled was flagship of the Grand Fleet at Jutland, has been partially disarmed and retained for use as a gunnery training ship.

Cruisers, which the Washington Treaty had restricted to a standard displacement of 10,000 tons and guns not above 8 inches in calibre, are dealt with in Part III of the Treaty, to which only the British Empire, the United States and Japan subscribed. Definite limits are assigned to the cruiser tonnage which may be maintained by these three countries during 1931-36 in two categories, (a) cruisers armed with guns of more than 6 1 inch calibre, and (b) those armed with guns of 6 1 inch calibre or less. Destroyer and submarine tonnage, which had remained unaffected by the Washington Treaty, is also restricted by the same section of the Treaty. In the period 1931-36, each of the three fleets concerned is allowed 52,700 tons of submarines.

Washington Treaty restrictions concerning aircraft carriers remain in force, but the construction of any such vessels of 10,000 tons or less displacement mounting a gun above 6 1 inch calibre is forbidden to all five of the signatory powers.

Under the 1930-31 Estimates there are completing 3 cruisers of 7,000 tons (*Neptune*, *Orion*, *Achilles*), the netlayer *Guardian*, and 2 submarines.

Under the 1931-32 Estimates there are under construction 2 cruisers of 7,000 tons (*Amphion*, *Ajax*), 1 of 5,200 tons (*Arethusa*), 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 4 sloops and 3 submarines.

Under the 1932-33 Estimates there have been laid down 2 cruisers of 7,000 tons (*Apollo*, *Phaeton*), 1 of 5,200 tons (*Galatea*), 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 4 sloops, 3 submarines, 1 river gunboat, 1 destroyer depot ship, 1 boom defence vessel, and 2 tenders.

Under the 1933-34 Estimates there are to be built 1 cruiser of 7,000 tons and 3 of 5,200 tons, 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 3 submarines, 5 sloops, and some smaller craft.

The Navy Estimates amounted to 51,605,000*l* net for 1930-31, to 50,476,300*l* net for 1931-32, and for 1932-33 to 53,570,000*l*.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1932-33 provide for a total personnel of 90,300. In five years personnel has been reduced by 11,000 officers and men.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET

With the disappearance from the lists of all capital ships armed with guns of less than 15 inch calibre, the general tendency is to classify them as pre-Jutland and post-Jutland types. Of the last-named the only representatives at present are the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, though the *Hood* embodies in her design certain modifications based on war experience.

The following summary of the more important units will illustrate the present position.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1930	1931	1932
Battleships and Battle Cruisers	19	15	15
Cruisers	54	52	52
Aircraft Carriers and Tenders	7	7	7
Flotilla leaders and Destroyers	149	150	158
Submarines	61	52	55

Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table and in the following paragraph See notes following the ship lists

Of the 37 monitors which existed in 1919, three still survive There are 11 seagoing depôt and repair ships, 31 sloops, 28 minesweepers (mostly laid up in reserve), 12 surveying vessels, and a large number of smaller craft, such as gunboats, patrol boats, drifters and trawlers

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given in certain cases, but, with reference to the capital ships affected by the Washington and London Treaties, the years are substituted in which they are due for replacement if desired

Battleships and Battle Cruisers

Replacement Date	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1937	Queen Elizabeth	81,100	13	11	8 15in. 12 6in. , 4 4in AA	2	75,000	25
1939	Valiant							
1937	Warpite							
1937	Barham							
1937	Malaya	29,150	13	11	8 15in. , 12 6in. 4 4in AA	2	40,000	23
1937	Royal Sovereign							
1938	Royal Oak							
1941	Ramillies							
1937	Resolution	32,060	6	9	6 15in. , 15 4in. , 4 4in AA	{ 2 } 10	112,000	29
1937	Revenge							
1940	Renown ¹							
1939	Repulse ¹							
1941	Hood ¹	42,100	12	15	8 15in. , 12 5 5in. , 4 4in AA	6	144,000	31
Naval Estimates								
1922—1923	{ Nelson Rodney	{ 38,500 28,900	14	11	9 16in. ; 12 6in. , 6 4 7in AA	2	45,000	23

Battle Cruisers

Cruisers.

Naval Estimates	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	Inches	Inches				Knots
1910-1911	Brisbane ¹	5,120	3	Shields	8 6in , 1 3in AA	2	25 000	25
1911-1912	Adelaide ¹	5,100	3	Shields	9 6in , 1 3in AA	2	25,000	25
1913-1914	Champion Comus	3 920 3,895	3-4	Shields	4 6in , 2 3in AA	2-4	40,000	29
1914-1915	Cambrian Canterbury Constance Castor	8,920						
War	Caledon Calypso Caradoc Concord	4,180 4,120	3	Shields	5 6in , 2 3in AA 4 6in , 2 3in AA	8 2	40,000 40,000	29 29
War	Cardiff Coventry Curlew Cairo Colombo Capetown Calcutta Ceres Carlisle Curaçoa	4,200- 4,290	3	Shields	5 6in , 2 3in AA	8	40,000	29
War	Danae Dauntless Dragon Despatch Diomedes ² Delhi Dunedin ² Dui ban	4,850	3	Shields	6 6in , 3 4in AA	12	40,000	29
War	Enterprise Emerald	7,580 7,550	3	Shields	7 6in , 3 4in AA	16	80,000	33
War	Effingham Frobisher Hawkins Vindictive	9,770 9,860 9,800 9,996	3	Shields	7 7 5in , 3 4in AA (Vindictive, only 6 7 5in)	6	55,000- 65,000	29-30
1921-1922	Adventure ²	6,740	3	Shields	4 4 7in.	—	40,000	27 75
1924-1925	Berwick Cornwall Cumberland Kent Suffolk Australia ¹ Canberra ¹	9,750 9,750 9,750 9,850 9,800 9,870 9,850	—	3	8 8in , 4 4in AA	8	80,000	31 5

¹ Royal Australian Navy² New Zealand Division³ Cruiser-Mineslayer

Cruisers (continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse power	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
1925—	Devonshire	Tons 9,750	inches	inches				Knots
1926	London	9,750	—	8	8 8in , 4 4in AA	8	80,000	32 25
	Shropshire	9,730						
	Sussex	9,730						
1926—	Dorsetshire	9,900						
1927	Norfolk	9,850	—	8	6 8in , 4 4in AA	6	80,000	32 25
1926—	York	8,250						
1927								
1927—	Exeter	8,890						
1928								

Aircraft Carriers

War	Furious	22,450	—	—	10 5 5in , 3 4in AA	—	90,000	30 5
	Glorious	22,500	—	—	16 4 7in AA			
	Courageous							
War	Hermes	10,850	—	—	6 5 5in 3 4in AA	—	40,000	25
War	Eagle ¹	22,600	—	—	9 6in , 5 4in AA	—	50,000	24
War	Argus	14,450	—	—	6 4in AA	—	20,000	20
1925—								
1926	Albatross ²	4,800	—	—	4 4 7in AA	—	12,000	21

¹ The Eagle was built as the Almirante Cochrane, battleship, for Chile, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use

² Royal Australian Navy

The destroyers of the British Fleet are of the following classes flotilla leaders, 1330-1800 tons, 34-36 5 knots, 17 (including 1 Australian), R class, 900 tons, 10, S class, 930-1075 tons, 36 (including 5 Australian and 2 Canadian), V class, 1300-1325 tons, 26, W class, 1300-1350 tons, 37, A class (1170-1350 tons), 12 (including 2 Canadian), B class (1360 tons), 8, C and D classes (1,375 tons), 12

The submarines are of eight successive classes H class (410 tons surface displacement) 14, L class (760-845 tons), 18, X class (2425 tons) 1, O class (1311-1475 tons), 9, *Parthian* and *Rainbow* class (1475 tons), 9, *Swordfish* class (640 tons), 2, *Thames* class (1805 tons), 1, *Porpoise* class (minelaying, 1500 tons), 1

Dominion Navies — When Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire, his report to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming self contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft, but no action of much importance has been taken on the proposals. The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire was necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments. So far the only one of Lord Jellicoe's main recommendations to be carried into effect has been the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine on a naval basis. Its effective strength at present is limited to 4 sloops, 2 patrol vessels, a surveying vessel and a trawler for target towing.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the 4 cruisers and 1 aircraft

tender named in the list above, has 1 flotilla leader, 5 destroyers of the S class, and a few other vessels.

New Zealand, in addition to the *Drumede* and *Dunedin*, has the obsolete light cruiser *Phylomel* as a training ship, and a mine sweeping trawler for instructional purposes

The Royal Canadian Navy has 3 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 destroyers of the A class (*Skeena* and *Saguenay*), which were delivered from England in 1930-31, and 2 older destroyers of the 'S' type (*Champlain* and *Vancouver*)

The South African Naval Service has 2 mine sweeping trawlers and a surveying vessel. It has recently been proposed to dispense with these vessels on grounds of economy

Newfoundland has a transport built in 1925, the *Caribou*, which is employed under the Railways Department

III AIR FORCE

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council. The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council. In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air Force Special Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Air Force Reserve, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1932-33 is 31,000 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. In January, 1932, the strength of the Air Force Reserve was 1,229 officers and 8,704 other ranks, of the Special Reserve 43 officers and 376 other ranks, of the Auxiliary Air Force 124 officers and 802 other ranks. During 1922 the Air Ministry took over control of Iraq and Palestine, and in January 1928 of Aden.

The Air Force is organised into commands as follows —

I United Kingdom (a) Inland Area, (b) Coastal Area, (c) Irish Wing, (d) Cranwell, (e) Halton

II Overseas (a) Middle East Area, (b) Iraq, (c) India, (d) Mediterranean, (e) Palestine

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights. In March 1933 the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 88½ squadrons, 75½ of which were regular squadrons and 8 Special Reserve or Auxiliary Air Force squadrons, while 5 are organised on a cadre basis. Each squadron is of 12 aeroplanes. 40 squadrons were in Great Britain and 22 abroad, while 28 flights, the equivalent of 13½ squadrons, were provided for the fleet air arm. During 1923 a scheme for the expansion of the Air Force primarily for Home Defence was sanctioned. This scheme provides for an establishment of 52 squadrons for home defence, 39 of these being squadrons of the Royal Air Force, 6 being non-regular squadrons formed from the Auxiliary Air Force, and 7 being formed of the Special Reserve. During 1933 29 regular and 8 Auxiliary Air Force squadrons and 5 cadre squadrons will have been formed for Home Defence. In November 1924 an Air Officer, commanding in chief Air Defences of Great Britain, was appointed to organise and command the Air Forces allotted for Home Defence. These are now divided into 3 sub commands: the Fighting Area, with headquarters at Uxbridge, the Wessex Bombing Area, with headquarters at Andover, and the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force

The chief educational establishments of the Air Force are the Cadet College at Cranwell and the Staff College at Andover. The chief training dépôt is at Halton. There are also 3 flying training schools, 1 central flying school, and schools of gunnery, ballooning, army co operation, photography and wireless

The net Air Estimates for 1933-34 amounted to 17,426,000/

For 1933-34 the net sum allotted to Civil Aviation was 490,000/ The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris and Cairo Karachi In January, 1932, a London-Cape Town service was opened In February, 1933, a Royal Air Force machine established a long distance record of 5,340 miles on this route between Cranwell and Walvis Bay Owing to the disaster to the airship R 101, which was destroyed with all on board on its first flight to India, experiments on airships are in abeyance

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface.—

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water) 1932	Rough grazing land (1932)	Permanent pasture (1932)	Arable land (1932)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England ¹	32,034,000	3,632,000	13,707,000	8,752,000
Wales ¹	5,099,000	1,725,000	2,133,000	615,000
Scotland	19,069,000	10,868,000	1,576,000	3,046,000
Isle of Man	141,000	37,000	22,000	59,000
Channel Islands (1922)	44,000 ²	2,000 ²	10,000 ²	21,000 ²

¹ England excludes, and Wales includes Monmouth

² No later figures are available

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live stock in Great Britain —

—	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
<i>Cultivated area</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops ¹	4,822,882	4,247,810	981,548	995,798
Green crops ¹	2,028,022	1,977,587	521,141	524,512
Hops	19,528	16,531	—	—
Small fruit ²	62,028	59,535	8,162	7,920
Orchards ²	244,778	247,804	1,061	1,000
Bare fallow	356,985	433,888	6,701	6,475
Clover and rotation grasses	2,581,266	2,410,508	1,584,878	1,511,463
Permanent pasture	15,700,892	15,839,576	1,580,270	1,576,054
Total	25,283,320	25,206,062	4,632,200	4,622,217

¹ Wheat, barley or bere, oats, mixed corn, rye, beans, peas
turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares
² Mainly potatoes
³ The figures for small fruit in all cases include small fruit in orchards.

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	June, 1931	June, 1932	June, 1931	June, 1932
<i>Live Stock</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	938,494	917,073	152,668	150,097
Cattle	6,065,043	6,358,015	1,208,847	1,233,263
Sheep	17,749,235	18,495,418	7,880,787	7,916,424
Pigs	2,788,008	3,184,558	162,208	165,325

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, and Scotland —

ACREAGE —THOUSAND ACRES

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans ¹	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
<i>England and Wales</i>									
1928	1,896	1,185	1,763	170	114	480	723	298	6,068
1929	1,830	1,120	1,854	157	133	519	699	299	6,220
1930	1,846	1,020	1,779	176	134	425	671	288	6,646
1931	1,197	1,029	1,652	158	132	447	621	271	6,504
1932	1,238	961	1,580	154	126	504	561	230	6,081
<i>Scotland</i>									
1928	58	117	878	3	0 4	144	878	1 2	567
1929	51	112	889	3	0 3	145	371	1 2	576
1930	54	101	862	3	0 4	123	373	1 2	581
1931	50	88	835	3	0 4	128	361	1 2	588
1932	52	69	867	3	0 5	149	348	1 1	564

TOTAL PRODUCE

	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
<i>England and Wales</i>									
1928	5,659	5,185	9,900	564	241	3,513	9,953	5,755	6,418
1929	5,650	5,047	10,499	472	281	3,588	8,308	5,687	5,836
1930	4,913	3,589	9,502	609	257	2,743	7,931	5,438	7,904
1931	4,418	4,063	8,856	530	236	2,454	6,978	4,529	7,925
1932	5,006	3,985	8,719	515	198	3,308	7,542	4,386	6,835
<i>Scotland</i>									
1928	282	532	4,797	13	—	1,032	6,660	22	884
1929	268	521	5,058	12	—	1,155	6,606	25	950
1930	264	502	4,477	15	—	860	5,822	25	919
1931	223	388	4,251	12	—	700	5,438	20	993
1932	270	342	4,993	12	—	1,142	5,780	22	920
<i>Gt. Britain</i>									
1928	5,941	5,717	14,697	780	241	4,545	16,613	5,777	7,302
1929	5,913	5,568	15,567	577	281	4,743	14,909	5,712	6,286
1930	5,177	4,391	13,979	484	257	3,608	13,753	5,468	8,823
1931	4,041	4,451	13,107	542	236	3,154	12,416	4,549	8,918
1932	5,276	4,327	13,712	527	198	4,460	13,322	4,358	7,755

¹ Figures for Scotland relate only to beans harvested as corn.

The production of meat in Great Britain in 1923-24 was estimated at 1,023,000 tons, of milk, 1,350 million gallons. The value of produce sold off

the farms in 1923 (excluding produce consumed in farmers' households) was estimated at 258,750,000*l*, namely: farm crops, 54,000,000*l*, live stock, 95,000,000*l*, dairy produce, 79,000,000*l*, wool, 4,250,000*l*, poultry and eggs, 13,500,000*l*, miscellaneous crops, 13,000,000*l*

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows —

Size of Holdings	England and Wales (1932)	Scotland (1931)	Great Britain (1931)
1— 5 acres	70,674	16,778	87,452
5— 50 "	178,668	83,717	212,385
50—300 "	129,075	22,966	152,041
Over 300 acres	12,052	2,389	14,441
Total	390,469	75,800	466,319

In *England and Wales*, the Ministry of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country. Grants are also made, in respect of agricultural education and research, from the Development Fund set up by the Development and Road Improvement Acts, 1909, and, as regards research, from the Empire Marketing Fund. In 1931–32, the grant voted to the Development Fund was 625,000*l*

II FISHERIES

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in Great Britain (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea caught salmon and sea trout) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	672,407	714,556	788,961	731,010	688,016
Scotland . . .	330,189	338,702	309,987	258,668	287,584
G B (excluding shell-fish) .	1,002,596	1,053,258	1,098,948	989,678	975,550
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	18,239,338	14,494,044	14,161,940	12,242,334	11,350,654
Scotland .	4,658,100	4,672,910	4,177,775	3,661,982	3,711,104
G B (excluding shell fish)	17,897,438	19,166,960	18,339,715	15,904,316	15,061,758
Value of shell-fish	527,286	484,640	488,814	446,264	432,905

¹ Provisional figures

Statistics for 1931 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 —

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1931			Total Net Ton nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam & Motor	Total				
England and Wales	1,988	5,033	7,021	186,597	6,628	29,886	3,578
Scotland	2,622	3,159	5,781	86,622	5,500	21,646	1,775
N Ireland	636	296	932	4,182	504	509 ¹	665 ¹
Isle of Man	40	76	116	680	95	181	58
Channel Islands	104	125	229	520	224	221	187
Totals	5 390	8,689	14,079	278,551	12,951	52,443 ¹	6,263 ¹

¹ Excluding Londonderry

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured, canned)	273,000	263,000	262,000	228,000	207,000
Exports of United Kingdom pro- duce (fresh, cured, salted, canned)	385,000	414,000	359,000	272,000	258,000
Ditto (cured or canned herrings only)	979,000	302,000	256,000	184,000	164,000
Re exports (cured or canned fish of foreign and colonial origin)	24,000	23,000	20,000	14,000	10,000

¹ Provisional figures

Provision for fishery research is made on the votes for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Fishery Board for Scotland

III MINING AND METALS

General summary of the mineral production of Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1930 and 1931 —

Description of Mineral	1930		1931	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Arsenic (white) and arsenic soot	579	9,044	177	2,198
Barytes and Witherite	58,705	102,464	15,580	80,929
Calcspar	15,975	14,708	17,411	15,240
Chalk	6,712,101	480,790	6,870,177	478,655
Chert and flint	158,572	38,015	178,568	39,357

Description of Mineral	1930		1931	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
China clay	716,819	1,095,061	570,524	698,321
China stone	62,920	83,061	42,650	59,756
Clay and shale	15,856,383	1,426,319	15,623,902	1,433,434
Coal	248,881,824	165,733,075	219,458,951	147,745,742
Copper precipitate	75	2,685	109	2,139
Dolomite for use as Refractory material	364,894	58,959	345,592	56,944
Fireclay	2,028,661	741,423	1,705,746	614,711
Fluorspar	29,788	27,138	19,922	17,822
Gravel and sand	7,822,200	1,350,064	9,091,585	1,518,644
Gypsum	838,018	472,742	754,895	405,023
Igneous rocks	9,639,803	3,424,603	10,670,929	3,652,720
Iron ore and Ironstone	11,627,233	3,090,760	7,625,860	1,838,083
Iron pyrites	5,497	5,031	1,979	1,054
Lead ore (dressed)	25,380	258,479	29,502	191,158
Limestone (other than chalk)	14,447,226	3,292,331	13,353,535	3,067,919
Mica Clay	35,537	20,959	23,588	13,414
Moulding and Pig bed sand	651,694	115,047	537,638	97,390
Oil shale	2,020,510	607,028	1,732,746	481,812
Potters clay	201,973	184,073	149,802	126,288
Salt (brine and rock)	2,054,783	1,131,498	1,855,252	1,002,616
Ganister and silica rock	444,316	171,119	387,933	140,268
Sand (glass making)	77,861	12,660	67,882	12,656
Sandstone	3,240,402	1,685,149	3,321,018	1,610,742
Slate	260,522	1,750,900	242,807	1,522,159
Tin ore (dressed)	4,146	317,564	920	58,731
Zinc ore (dressed)	1,348	2,358	409	2,358
Total (including minerals not specified)	—	187,831,307	—	167,078,924

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1931 were —Copper, 66 tons, value 2,661*l*; iron, 2,364,017 tons, 8,360,802*l*; lead, 22,422 tons, 290,552*l*; silver, 33,989 oz, 2,067*l*; tin, 598 tons, 70,836*l*; zinc, 153 tons, 1,869*l*; total value, 8,728,787*l*

The total number of persons (including clerks and salaried persons) ordinarily employed at all mines in Great Britain under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1931 was 886,914. The number of mines at work was 2,520, 698,799 persons (males) worked underground, and 184,316 males and 3,799 females (including clerks and salaried persons) above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 73,112, of whom 45,936 worked inside the quarries, and 27,176 outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,085.

Professor H. S. Jevons estimated the resources of British coal in 1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons.

Coal raised in Great Britain, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported —

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc , exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade ¹
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
		£		£	Tons
1928	237,471,981	152,515,958	58 676,074	39,727,062	16,729,594
1929	257,906,802	173,233,199	64,401,021	52,849,618	16,390,933
1930	243,881 824	165,733,075	58,343,232	49,209,080	15,616,691
1931	213,458,951	147,745,742	45 908,570	37,614,123	14,609,897
1932	209,246,000	—	41,695,869	34,275,678	14,183,408

¹ Not included in exports

In the year 1931, the coal available for consumption at home is estimated to have been 155,680,000 tons, some of the principal uses being : railways, for locomotive purposes, 12,270,000 tons, gas works, 16,690,000 tons, iron works, manufacture of pig iron, 7,110,000 tons¹; collieries (engine fuel), 12,610,000 tons, electricity generating stations, 9,610,000 tons, bunkers for ships engaged in coastwise trade, 1,190,000 tons, general manufacturing and all other purposes, including domestic use, 90,700,000 tons

The average number of wage-earners in collieries for the quarter ending December, 1931, was 834,100 (885,200 in 1930)

¹ Provisional figures.

Iron ore produced in and imported into Great Britain —

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported and retained	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1928	11,262,000	3,074,000	4,440,000	4,656,000
1929	13,215,000	3,846,000	5,689,000	6,218,000
1930	11,627 000	3,091,000	4,138,000	4,479,000
1931	7,626,000	1,838,000	2,119,000	2,083,000
1932	— ¹	— ¹	1,795,000	1,646,000

¹ Not available

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1932, 807,804 tons, valued at 666,724¹, came from Spain, and 306,753 tons (270,515¹.) came from Algeria. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1931 was 9,944,287 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation —

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Pig Iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1927	168 ¹	16,967,000	7,293,000	13,940,000	272,000
1928	132 ¹	15,914,000	6,611,000	12,700,000	397,000
1929	162 ¹	19,149,000	7,589,300	14,510,000	456,000
1930	76 ^{1 2}	16,009,000	6,196,800	11,690,000	271,000
1931	73 ³	—	3,758,100	7,110,000	190,000

¹ December² The average number of furnaces in blast for the year 1930 was 123³ Average number The number existing in January was 356

The total output of finished steel products in 1931 was 4,689,000 tons (6,120,000 tons in 1930) The output of pig iron in 1931 was 3,758,100 tons

The following table summarises the provisional statistics relating to the Census of Production, 1930, for the principal industries —

Industry	Gross output	Cost of materials	No of persons employed (average)	Mechanical power available
	£ 000	£ 000		Thous H P
Coal mines	164,592	27,791	925,415	3,551 1
Non metalliferous quarries ¹	13,900	2 683	58,095	190 8
Mechanical engineering	153,600	70,387	429,790	1,004 1
Shipbuilding	57,103	29,948	123,077	304 2
Hardware ²	27,371	13,197	78,978	73 7
Paint, colour and varnish	18,773	10,494	20,616	50 7
Soap, candle and perfumery	28,074	15,520	25,940	56.2
Coke, manuf fuel, by products	16,550	12,941	16,217	93 7
Brewing and malting	140,884	26,611	59,754	109 4
Woollen and worsted	111,572	71,548	222,963	496 6
Textile finishing	28,643	9,932	98,239	295 3
Clothing	99,714	54,235	284,671	39 8
Leather ³	27,295	19,853	28,011	70 4
Boot and shoe	45,213	25,204	116,510	51 9
Building materials	13,657	6,175	28,929	57 8
Building and contracting	181,312	93,175	452,118	195 3
Brick and fireclay	19,888	5,808	70,217	191 7
Glass	13,223	5,208	88 370	70 2
Printing, bookbinding ⁴	105,101	31,564	231,828	224 2
Cocoa and confectionery	35,375	10,581	70,129	82 8
Railways . . .	63,152	23,998	228,452	249 2
Public utility service ⁵	76,252	25,924	105,273	10,235 1

¹ Not including state.² Including sheet metal and hollow ware.³ Excluding saddlery, and fancy leather goods⁴ Including printing and publication of newspapers, engraving and kindred trades⁵ Gas, electricity and waterworks

For all industries the total consumption of coal and coke was as follows : 1930, coal, 97,312,000 tons (111,660,000 tons, 1924 census), coke, 15,886,000 tons (17,776,000 tons, 1924 census)

The total consumption of electricity was 11 158 3 million units

IV WATER POWER.

The available water power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 900,000 B H P, of which 200,000 B H P. are developed (1922).

Commerce.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom for five years —

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1928	1,195,598,413	723,579,089	120,283,244	843,862,333
1929	1,220,765,300	729,349,322	109,701,828	839,051,150
1930	1,043,975,261	570,755,416	86,835,409	657,590,825
1931	861,252,638	390,621,598	63,867,549	454,489,147
1932 ¹	703,132,725	365,137,785	50,913,593	416,051,378

¹ Provisional figures

The value of goods imported is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing, on the quay. For goods consigned for sale, the market value in this country is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price lists and market reports. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped. Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Trade according to countries for the years 1931 and 1932 —

Countries	Value of Merchandise consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
<i>Foreign Countries</i>	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
<i>Europe and Colonies—</i>						
Russia (Soviet Union)	32,285	19,697	7,291	9,275	1,912	1,322
Finland	11,736	11,630	1,604	2,263	170	338
Estonia	1,908	1,258	218	349	51	61

¹ Provisional figures

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Latvia	2,928	2,667	591	591	81	45
Lithuania	1,488	1,897	801	393	6	16
Sweden	17,842	18,425	7,744	6,887	719	670
Norway	8,630	8,253	7,559	5,804	801	841
Iceland	181	284	410	392	95	76
Denmark and Faroe Islands	46,696	40,556	8,661	9,864	557	501
Poland	8,613	6,185	2,004	1,997	574	672
Germany	64,163	80,410	18,412	14,581	13,590	10,832
Netherlands	85,199	22,001	13,702	12,108	2,998	2,379
Java	4,556	4,745	2,508	2,458	84	47
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,286	1,090	394	497	8	8
Dutch West India Islands	3,159	5,326	200	140	32	14
Dutch Guiana	67	26	65	134	12	4
Belgium	33,190	15,990	10,026	8,745	4,547	4,119
Belgian Congo	210	48	448	354	34	18
Luxemburg	588	356	7	10	2	2
France	40,922	19,023	22,552	18,460	9,470	8,327
Algeria	1,213	1,097	1,235	1,171	7	10
Tunis	757	673	220	194	29	12
French West Africa	519	223	784	1,140	52	51
French Somaliland	105	80	77	101	1	1
Madagascar	337	293	59	56	1	1
Syria	226	226	1,019	882	26	16
French Indo China	168	132	199	149	8	2
French Pacific Poss	12	4	60	122	3	7
St Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	582	433	12	6
French W India Islands	1	2	26	33	2	2
French Guiana	—	2	10	6	1	1
Switzerland	11,362	5,158	4,138	3,710	853	738
Portugal	3,309	2,589	2,455	2,584	204	184
Azores	118	105	93	81	1	1
Madeira	208	240	271	298	19	7
Portuguese West Africa	37	23	324	226	15	9
Portuguese East Africa	329	175	2,368	1,708	58	46
Portuguese Poss in India	66	81	113	117	2	2
Spain	14,249	12,755	5,294	5,225	222	354
Canary Islands	2,633	1,974	938	1,062	36	35
Spanish North Africa	34	37	290	332	7	6
Spanish West Africa	—	—	20	34	2	4
Italy	15,149	10,825	9,917	8,687	727	790
Libya	12	8	46	56	3	3
Italian East Africa	29	21	18	17	—	—
Austria	2,780	1,087	1,818	945	413	228
Hungary	1,553	1,112	514	840	81	39
Czechoslovakia	6,620	3,087	1,337	960	127	117
Yugoslavia	564	456	940	1,220	33	13
Greece	2,026	2,380	3,179	2,177	136	132
Crete	151	206	20	22	1	—
Bulgaria	68	95	546	563	18	16
Roumania	3,412	3,465	1,333	1,757	29	32
Turkey, European	475	284	1,481	1,058	46	39
Turkey, Asiatic	1,000	1,386	284	426	21	12
<i>Africa—</i>						
Egypt	10,841	10,406	6,650	6,513	158	132
Morocco	219	265	1,337	1,418	64	48
Liberia	31	14	65	32	7	5

¹ Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
<i>Asia—</i>	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Abyssinia	217	139	23	19	1	1
Arabia	24	22	104	104	1	1
Iraq	705	424	1,242	1,976	27	40
Persia	5,791	6,979	727	827	53	11
Afghanistan	1	16	60	66	—	—
Siam	151	49	1,005	1,141	13	8
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	7,773	6,203	7,859	7,778	115	88
Japan (including Formosa)	6,952	6,693	6,187	5,733	145	109
Korea	—	—	59	112	5	—
<i>America—</i>						
United States of America	104,009	83,672	18,246	15,098	7,967	5,737
Philippine Is and Guam	1,249	692	480	694	14	12
Porto Rico	192	70	76	98	5	2
Hawaii	154	47	12	10	1	—
Cuba	4,292	5,836	6,6	695	10	23
Haiti	196	258	110	189	2	2
St Domingo	1,019	1,717	104	98	1	1
Mexico	2,397	2,481	943	1,089	85	19
Guatemala	88	210	196	175	2	2
Honduras (not British)	1,111	884	85	93	2	2
San Salvador	15	9	227	154	1	1
Nicaragua	178	152	108	86	1	1
Costa Rica	2,285	1,344	135	139	4	4
Colombia	764	350	1,352	1,529	26	18
Panama	255	78	801	272	14	13
Venezuela	642	381	943	969	15	12
Ecuador	109	129	261	199	5	4
Peru	3,510	4,859	664	728	41	37
Chile	4,483	3,859	1,932	662	216	107
Brazil	5,704	4,120	4,063	4,675	106	152
Uruguay	5,229	3,042	1,985	1,501	33	26
Bolivia	2,279	1,850	170	194	21	11
Argentine Republic	52,744	50,870	14,785	10,663	271	203
Paraguay	106	12	108	85	1	1
Deep Sea Fisheries	1,049	705	2	1	—	—
Whale Fisheries	1,498	450	2	25	12	3
Total (including those not specified above)	613,836	454,118	219,949	199,606	47,804	39,352
<i>British Possessions</i>						
<i>In Europe</i>						
Irish Free State	86,547	26,531	30,511	25,774	8,588	6,081
Channel Islands	3,481	3,877	3,510	4,035	872	859
Gibraltar	34	22	482	588	57	54
Malta and Gozo	43	38	974	1,005	149	126
Cyprus	285	354	822	355	7	7
<i>In Africa</i>						
West Africa						
Gambia	28	65	79	136	8	6
Sierra Leone	207	267	558	739	37	41
Gold Coast & Togoland	1,291	1,486	1,953	2,662	229	102
Nigeria & Cameroons	3,365	3,767	3,782	4,382	870	397
St Helena and Ascension	14	7	34	28	9	7

¹ Provisional figures

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
	1931	1932 ¹	British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
			1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
South Africa						
Protect. of S W Africa	13	190	74	67	2	1
Cape of Good Hope ²						
Natal	13,120	15,530	21,857	18,109	1,073	522
Orange Free State						
Transvaal	—	—	15	14	—	—
Basutoland	272	551	1,015	191	4	3
Rhodesia (North)	996	1,293	1,477	1,203	39	26
Rhodesia (South)	8	—	5	6	—	—
Bechuanaland Prot	1	—	4	2	—	—
Swaziland						
East Africa						
Tanganyika Territory	445	701	665	422	15	11
Zanzibar and Pemba	93	64	168	133	4	3
Kenya Colony	2,116	1,761	1,768	1,327	51	33
Uganda Protectorate	175	153	176	152	5	4
Nyasaland Protectorate	822	934	197	219	9	6
Somaliland Protectorate	19	43	27	15	1	—
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	977	2,837	737	585	17	17
Mauritius & Dependencies	1,634	2,161	442	415	11	8
Seychelles	59	36	24	21	1	1
In Asia						
Aden and Dependencies	35	37	304	402	9	8
Palestine	1,414	1,559	794	1,342	27	28
British India	36,711	32,315	32,290	34,091	801	589
Straits Settlements	5,391	3,871	4,611	4,726	154	108
Federated Malay States	1,062	934	1,471	931	45	27
Unfederated Malay States	27	28	59	62	1	—
Ceylon and Dependencies	11,996	10,353	2,703	2,486	117	70
British North Borneo	190	161	24	26	1	1
Sarawak	186	220	65	40	2	1
Hong Kong	406	246	4,435	4,818	59	55
In Australasia						
Australia	45,679	46,192	14,528	20,025	625	592
Territory of Papua	174	217	74	73	1	2
New Zealand	37,775	37,485	11,196	10,360	535	289
Nauru and Western Samoa	74	121	33	27	2	1
Fiji Islands	228	691	242	245	12	5
Other Pacific Islands (British)	50	47	31	19	1	—
In America						
Canada	32,841	43,146	20,551	16,409	1,600	976
Newfoundland & Labrador	2,029	2,007	543	649	92	64
Bermudas	8	6	761	578	43	51
Bahamas	22	23	241	214	11	11
British West India Islands	4,367	5,409	8,635	4,708	288	214
British Honduras	18	43	144	122	15	13
British Guiana	578	1,098	814	905	95	46
Falkland Islands	111	101	190	71	19	8
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	247,416	249,015	170,678	165,532	16,069	11,562
Grand Total	861,253	703,138	390,622	365,138	63,868	50,914

¹ Provisional figures² Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope

Gold and silver bullion and specie —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1928	47,800,890	60,523,701	10,205,998	9,187,712
1929	62,411,414	77,562,699	8,330,718	9,109,287
1930	86,658,814	81,797,493	8,518,353	8,353,931
1931	98,302,347	132,883,470	8,405,982	6,697,019
1932 ¹	152,179,014	134,809,408	7,870,442	5,958,589

¹ Provisional figures

Imports and exports for 1931 and 1932 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (latter year provisional) —

Import Values C I F Export Values F O B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
I Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1 000 £
Grain and Flour	55,818	68,046	3,316	3,316	1,021	1,216
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	5,380	6,540	2,088	1,578	166	111
Meat	98,005	81,383	1,231	1,000	2,620	1,478
Animals Living for Food	16,015	10,657	172	94	1	—
Other Food & Drink	234,227	207,896	23,508	22,081	15,710	11,734
Tobacco	1,376	10,155	5,216	4,200	607	642
Total, Class I	416,722	374,650	35,522	32,928	20,148	15,182
II Raw Materials, etc —						
Mining, &c, Products	34	27	34,654	31,634	—	—
" " " Other	3,920	3,450	1,083	871	212	136
Iron Ore and Scrap	3,437	1,892	421	260	2	—
Non Ferrous Ores and Scrap	7,230	6,093	458	741	183	74
Wood and Timber	29,141	25,602	230	117	289	180
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	27,183	31,111	332	495	1,191	1,588
Wool, and Woollen Rags	34,544	33,578	3,271	3,454	11,071	12,033
Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1,239	1,374	12	10	9	17
Other Textile Materials	7,036	6,746	201	356	455	130
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums &c.	24,964	22,570	2,438	1,852	896	494
Hides and Skins, Undressed	11,696	12,101	742	515	3,488	6,309
Paper making Materials	9,977	9,802	684	756	65	64
Rubber	4,496	2,467	105	113	1,816	1,273
Miscellaneous	9,242	7,651	2,409	2,451	1,080	764
Total, Class II	173,038	164,462	47,039	43,626	25,710	23,612
III Manufactured Articles—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	18	24	2,900	2,642	—	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c	9,603	5,131	8,407	7,420	116	60
Iron and Steel Manufactures	19,622	8,665	30,875	23,045	160	74
Non Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	21,408	14,702	6,941	6,892	1,510	1,312
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c	7,278	4,509	5,334	5,555	1,015	674
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	6,240	2,736	7,438	5,848	215	145
Machinery	15,839	10,330	33,012	29,529	1,204	910
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	7,533	5,446	1,427	1,138	471	231
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	8,942	1,892	56,598	62,845	345	224
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf	13,447	2,363	25,150	24,004	1,026	735

Import Values C I F Export Values F O B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Silk and Silk Manufactures	8,393	3,808	1,033	1,024	584	386
Manuf Other Textile Materials	14,958	8,747	12,885	13,152	1,522	916
Apparel	19,889	7,027	14,014	11,890	1,186	423
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	13,842	9,578	17,018	17,378	1,134	555
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	29,415	31,050	5,906	5,159	1,889	1,741
Leather and Manufactures	13,240	7,674	3,314	2,965	1,606	1,016
Paper and Cardboard	16,431	13,089	6,324	6,509	193	105
Vehicles (inc Ships & Aircraft)	4,240	3,119	29,713	20,744	450	313
Rubber Manufactures	3,430	1,786	2,137	1,943	101	84
Miscellaneous Articles	28,518	15,997	22,637	20,926	2,834	1,897
Total, Class III	261,718	157,676	292,029	275,602	17,411	11,803
IV <i>Animals not for Food</i>	3,329	2,139	1,094	618	604	318
V <i>Parcel Post</i>	6,445	4,127	14,940	12,964	—	—
Total	361,253	1,703,133	390,622	365,138	63,838	50,914

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom for the years 1929-1932 are as follows —

Articles		1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Wheat	Thous Cwts	110,821	103,595	118,377	104,618
Wheat meal and flour	" "	9,617	11,554	10,573	8,417
Maize	" "	33,251	32,069	51,000	50,181
Barley	" "	11,941	15,188	15,367	10,089
Oats	" "	6,930	9,631	8,753	6,468
Rice	" "	2,240	2,202	2,228	2,358
Butter	" "	6,274	6,648	7,709	8,141
Margarine	" "	950	846	693	92
Cheese	" "	2,963	3,082	2,357	2,976
Eggs (in shell)	Thous gt hunds	24,964	26,541	25,925	19,976
Coffee and chicory	Thous cwts	382	390	396	876
Cocoa, raw	" "	1,150	1,140	1,206	1,337
Preparations of cocoa, &c	" "	202	194	203	49
Tea	Lbs	464,145	452,763	445,426	489,038
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)	Cwts	11,465	11,569	11,511	11,204
Mutton and lamb (fresh and refrigerated)	" "	5,625	6,376	7,097	6,941
Bacon and hams	" "	3,983	9,818	11,559	11,995
Potatoes	" "	5,869	5,782	16,653	15,577
Apples	" "	5,499	5,321	7,239	7,775
Oranges	" "	8,956	9,598	9,965	9,023
Bananas	" bunches	14,280	14,375	15,668	16,828
Currants, dried	" cwts	1,104	1,160	1,075	1,132
Raisins	" "	1,608	1,403	1,170	1,673
Sugar (raw and refined)	" "	38,925	39,838	38,456	43,068
Wine	Galls	14,422	13,747	13,732	12,513
Spirits ²	Thous Prf	1,695	1,433	1,347	1,156
Beer	" Std Brs.	1,458	1,592	1,487	1,201
Tobacco	" thous lbs	147,822	151,699	150,537	149,704

¹ Provisional figures² For consumption as beverage

In 1932 the United Kingdom imported about 77,164,000 cwt of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 28,463,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were United States, 4,627,153 cwt., Canada, 46,878,559 cwt., Argentina, 20,562,947 cwt., Australia, 24,159,138 cwt.

Wheat flour imported 1932, 8,516,714 cwt., of which 459,841 came from the United States, 3,971,674 from Canada, and 2,829,641 from Australia.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was 1927, 83,305,782*l*., 1928, 31,397,080*l*., 1929, 32,800,218*l*., 1930, 26,540,848*l*., 1931, 19,206,977*l*. (These amounts are *not* included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

Shipping and Navigation

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year —

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam and Motor Vessels		Total	
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons
1927	5,609	506,490	12,372	11,346,839	17,981	11,853,329
1928	5,408	496,011	12,640	11,763,192	18,048	12,259,203
1929	5,249	480,065	12,795	11,888,976	18,044	12,869,041
1930	5,098	467,493	12,966	11,986,894	18,064	12,453,887
1931	4,960	461,822	13,012	11,812,335	17,972	12,274,157

Fishing vessels registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and number of fishermen employed —

At end of year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total		Regular and occasional fishermen employed ¹
	No	Net tons	No	Net tons	No	Net tons	
1927	7,376	33,477	8,013	242,526	15,389	276,003	61,821
1928	6,790	29,897	8,113	242,063	14,903	271,960	60,611
1929	6,283	26,412	8,272	247,850	14,555	273,762	60,084
1930	5,771	23,122	8,513	260,822	14,284	283,944	59,770
1931 ²	5,890	20,633	8,689	267,868	14,079	278,551	58,706

¹ Excluding Londonderry

² See table on page 51

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1929 was 36,441 vessels of 15,071,706 tons net (sailing, 14,397 vessels of 1,348,089 tons, steam, 14,266 vessels of 12,321,435 tons, motor, 7,778 vessels of 1,402,182 tons); in 1930, 36,380 vessels of 15,204,258 tons net (sailing, 13,966 vessels of 1,331,675 tons; steam, 14,071 vessels of 12,241,234 tons, motor, 8,343 vessels of 1,631,349 tons), and in 1931, 36,318 vessels of 15,054,296 tons net (sailing, 13,734 vessels of 1,313,165 tons; steam, 13,820 vessels of 11,941,660 tons, motor, 8,764 vessels of 1,799,471 tons)

Vessels (excluding war vessels) launched in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners) —

Year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total	
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons
1927	221	20,995	547	740,478	768	761,468
1928	180	16,641	600	853,091	780	869,732
1929	179	15,178	699	916,219	878	981,397
1930	244	23,550	702	856,345	946	879,895
1931	108	12,463	820	285,928	428	298,391

The gross tonnage of merchant ships launched was in 1926, 638,000, 1927, 1,250,884, 1928, 1,443,341, 1929, 1,525,105, 1930, 1,488,150. The total world output for 1929 was 988 vessels of 2,777,689 tons (gross), and for 1930 was 1,036 vessels of 2,890,232 tons (gross).

Shipping under construction in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1932, was 225,497 tons.

The total productive capacity of the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 3,000,000 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged on March 31st, in the home and foreign trade (excluding fishing) —

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam and Motor Vessels			Total Tonnage (gross)
	Number	Tons (gross)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (gross)	Persons employed	
1927	537	61,252	1,527	4,550	15,850,804	198,998	15,912,056
1928	484	57,961	1,325	4,392	15,898,094	198,788	15,951,055
1929	458	49,091	1,204	4,474	16,397,886	202,356	16,447,877
1930	364	43,275	987	4,130	15,514,137	193,646	15,557,412
1931 ¹	329	32,100	845	3,740	13,955,165	168,366	13,987,265

¹ April 26th

In 1929, of 203,560 men employed, 16,383 were foreigners and 53,571 were Lascars, and in 1930, of 194,633 men employed, 14,433 were foreigners and 52,682 were Lascars. In 1931 (census) 169,211 men were employed, including 11,204 foreigners and 49,125 Lascars.

Total net tonnage of sailing, steam and motor vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom —

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns
1927	55,835	34,608	90,443	58,801	84,996	91,297	112,186	69,608	164,886
1928	56,562	81,458	91,015	57,579	84,688	92,262	111,141	69,186	181,789
1929	58,849	87,755	96,605	59,276	87,923	97,199	118,125	75,678	193,804
1930	57,449	40,094	97,543	56,918	40,674	97,593	114,368	80,768	195,186
1931	52,018	37,202	89,220	52,314	37,644	89,958	104,332	74,846	179,177

With cargoes only

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons	1,000tons
1927	40,422	20,168	60,590	42,363	21,137	63,500	82,785	41,307	124,090
1928	40,221	20,116	60,337	43,372	21,072	64,444	83,593	41,188	124,781
1929	40,748	21,954	62,701	45,337	23,342	68,680	86,085	45,296	131,381
1930	40,784	22,928	63,716	42,619	23,233	65,853	83,408	46,161	129,569
1931	38,195	22,080	60,275	38,165	20,175	58,340	76,360	42,255	118,615

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1932 was 56,060,193, total clearances were 53,389,948 net tons. Of the foreign tonnage (20,549,459 tons) entered

U S America	had	1,816,721	France	had	1,881,120	Greece	had	333,962
Norway	"	3,008,645	Denmark	"	1,927,444	Italy	"	471,627
Holland	"	2,913,484	Belgium	"	1,121,238	Finland	"	712,285
Germany	"	1,685,316	Spain	"	592,282	Portugal	"	95,520
Sweden	"	1,672,574	Japan	"	609,047			

Total arrivals, with cargo and in ballast foreign trade, 1930, 127,586,575 tons, 1931, 116,453,000 tons, coastwise, 1930, 54,979,431 tons, 1931, 53,049,000 tons. Total departures foreign trade, 1930, 127,162,934 tons, 1931, 116,260,000 tons, coastwise 1930, 54,509,831 tons, 1931, 53,043,000 tons net

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived in the Port of London with cargoes and in ballast in 1930 was 29,232,914 tons, departures amounted 28,852,684 tons net

Internal Communications**I RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AVIATION AND HIGHWAYS**

Under the Railways Act, 1921, the railways of Great Britain are grouped, as from January 1, 1923, into four systems, namely London, Midland and Scottish (7,464 miles), London and North Eastern (6,464 miles), Great Western (3,765 miles), Southern (2,129 miles), total, 19,822 miles of route

The following table gives the latest railway statistics available for Great Britain —

Year	Length of road open at end of year	Paid up Capital (including nominal additions)	Number of Passengers originating (excluding season-ticket holders) ¹	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Railway & Ancillary Businesses	
					Gross receipts ²	Expenditure ³
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Million £	Million £
1927	20,422	1,187.7	1,174.7	821.8	227.4	184.9
1928	20,409	1,187.8	1,195.8	806.1	218.4	177.8
1929	20,410	1,190.0	1,236.2	830.0	220.4	175.8
1930	24,404	1,209.1	1,217.2	804.3	208.9	170.8
1931	20,408	1,209.0	1,156.8	288.4	—	—

¹ The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1930 was 779,000, in 1931 was 750,000, and in 1932 was 728,130

² The gross receipts from railway working only in 1931, 170,158,536l gross, 33,299,982l net, and in 1932, 156,800,000l gross

³ The expenditure on railway working was in 1931, 136,858,604l, 1932, 129,800,000 l. The net receipts on Railway and Ancillary businesses in 1931 were 53,632,047l (38,044,598l in 1930)

The number of passengers carried, in 1932, excluding season ticket holders, was 1,119,198,000

Tramways —In 1931 there were in Great Britain 2,163 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic. The paid-up capital amounted to 109,908,000/ , gross receipts 25,281,000/ , working expenses 20,467,000/ , and net receipts 4,814,000/ . The total number of passengers carried in 1931 was 4,394,531,000.

Civil Aviation —In 1931 the number of aircraft miles flown was 1,604,000 , number of passengers carried, 25,211 , weight of cargo, 774 tons.

Highways —The public highways in Great Britain in December 1931 had a total length of 177,256 miles (England and Wales, 151,807 miles, Scotland, 25,449 miles)

II —CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals¹ in Great Britain in 1930 were: Railway-owned canals, 1,693,905 tons, other than railway-owned, 11,541,879 tons, including Birmingham, 3,160,291 tons, Grand Junction, 1,376,723 tons, Leeds and Liverpool, 1,511,323 tons, and Bridgewater, 1,089,257 tons, Aire and Calder, 2,393,965 tons. Tonnage carried on the River Thames (above Teddington) was 372,808.

There is a scheme for modernisation of the Grand Union Canal. Work is in progress on the branch from Napton (Warwick) to Birmingham, a distance of 24 miles. The canal is to be made suitable for motor driven barges of large size.

Manchester, fourth port in the United Kingdom, was opened to maritime traffic in 1894 by the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal which is 35½ miles in length, 30 ft in depth to Stanlow Oil Port, thence to Manchester it is 28 ft deep. The bottom width of the canal is 120 ft except for ½ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft, with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom. The total issued capital of the Company at December 31, 1932, was 20,068,525/ . The gross revenue of the canal in 1932, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,641,386/ , and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 569,916/ . (643,244/ in 1931). The traffic receipts in 1932 amounted to 1,203,657/ . The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1932 amounted to 5,818,935 tons.

III —POST, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Number of Post Offices at March 31, 1932, 22,919, besides about 68,000 road and pillar letter boxes , staff employed January 1933, 227,813 persons (175,205 males, 52,608 females)

Letters, etc , delivered —

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers and News papers	6,400	6,475	6,540
Parcels dealt with	160.5	101.9	158.1
Telegrams dealt with	56.5	51.8	48.0

¹ The number and value of money orders (including Cash on Delivery Trade Charge Orders), issued in 1931-32 were: Inland Orders, 11,959,000, amount 55,168,000/ .; Imperial and Foreign (including I F S. and those

² Excluding Manchester Ship Canal

issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 2,460,000, amount 8,360,000¹, total, 14,419,000, amount 63,528,000¹. These figures include telegraph orders as follows inland 545,000, amount 2,810,000¹, Imperial and Foreign (including I F S and those issued abroad for payment in this country), 80,000, amount 747,000¹.

Postal orders issued —

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1927	145,255,000	41,728,000	1930	168,796,000	50,894,000
1928	136,483,000	44,814,000	1931	183,907,000	54,807,000
1929	142,084,000	46,042,000	1932	202,727,000	58,336,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870. On March 31, 1932, the mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 327,437 miles. The total mileage of Post Office wires, i.e., telegraph, telephone, and spare wires, was 10,200,160. Of this total, 1,148,358 miles were aerial, 9,034,240 underground, and 17,567 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1932 (including Railway and Cable Companies' Offices, etc., which transact public telegraph business), was 12,542. On March 31, 1932, there were 24 Post Office wireless stations in operation, and several stand-by stations for emergency purposes.

All telephone exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1932, there were 19 exchanges which dealt only with trunk work. On that date there were 18,650 Inland trunk and 121 International circuits (including 4 transatlantic, 1 Australian, 1 South American and 1 South African channels), the mileage of Post Office wires used therein was 1,289,226. The London local exchange system had 221 exchanges, 8,237 call offices (including 3,060 kiosks), 3,370,442 miles of working wire and 769,928 telephones. The Provincial local exchange system had 4,576 exchanges, 29,144 call offices (including 9,758 kiosks), 4,202,792 miles of working wire and 1,284,821 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1931-32 was 1,430 millions (620 millions in London) for private wires, the rentals in 1931-32 amounted to 572,000¹.

The income and expenditure of the Post Office as shown in the Commercial Accounts was as follows —

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£
Total Postal Income ¹	44,865,882	45,102,531	44,568,485
„ „ Expenditure ¹	30,207,112	35,202,627	38,698,965
Net Postal Surplus	9,658,770	9,849,904	10,869,520
Total Telegraph Income	4,057,001	4,442,481	4,166,720
„ „ Expenditure	5,757,813	5,448,150	4,976,294
Net Telegraph Deficit	800,812	1,005,669	809,574
Total Telephone Income	21,891,927	22,844,181	23,569,686
„ „ Expenditure	21,378,718	22,500,962	2,997,288
Net Telephone Surplus	513,214	343,219	571,848
Net Surplus	9,371,672	9,187,454	10,631,794

¹ Including the cost of Post Office Savings Bank work under Expenditure, and the amount recovered from the Savings Bank Fund in respect thereof under Income.

Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin —

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued ¹	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	nil	1,706,272	284,555	3,035,876	6,072,046	405,981	29,413
1928	nil	6,936,403	266,115	11,781,075	3,301,671	246,032	75,650
1929	nil	3,854,908	257,545	20,783,748	866,164	492,574	80,484
1930	nil	2,362,626	158,075	37,501,261	1,138,057	482,500	119,425
1931	nil	3,250,088 ²	127,305	17,839,846	5,272,607	632,724	71,125
1932	nil	"	"	4,477,081	12,227,428	464,836	201,497

¹ Excluding coins placed in Currency Note Redemption Account and Maundy Money

² Old coins withdrawn amounted to 8,079,524

³ Not available

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England and the Bank of Scotland have royal charters, and the former lends money to the Government

Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December for five years —

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Re serve'	Coin in the 'Re serve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1928	413,784	260,000	153,784	17,935	119,972	112,083	25,541	283
1929	405,848	260,000	145,848	17,944	115,669	107,159	26,275	179
1930	407,626	260,000	147,626	17,954	175,190	153,674	33,824	646
1931	395,746	275,000	120,746	17,970	174,473	160,244	31,596	603
1932	394,788	275,000	119,788	17,983	145,037	138,620	23,545	806

Bank clearings, 1931, 36,235,869,000¹, 1932, 32,111,959,000

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, December 30, 1932, was 16 8%

Post Office Savings Bank — Statistics for 1931 and 1930:—

	1931				1930 Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland ²	Total	
Accounts open at Dec 31—					
Active	9,157,583	408,156	215,892	9,781,983	9,855,817
Dormant ³	7,967,608	479,686	459,283	8,906,472	8,528,945
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	68,966,856	1,869,390	1,188,629	72,024,875	76,120,515
Interest Credited	6,581,046	226,421	194,148	7,001,610	6,856,422
Paid	76,071,510	2,198,190	1,551,858	79,821,558	77,694,831
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	272,063,221	9,868,477	8,009,046	289,940,744	290,285,817
Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accts	29l 12s 6d.	22l 16s 10d	86l 18s 1d	29l 10s 1d.	29l 7s 4d

¹ Accounts with balances of less than 1/ which have been dormant for five years or more

² As from January 1, 1923, the Irish Free State Office Savings Bank commenced operations and deposits for the British Post Office Savings Bank were no longer accepted at Irish Free State Post Offices

The amount due to depositors on January 1, 1933, was approximately 305,594,000*l*.

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount shown as due to depositors is exclusive of such stock held by depositors. The latter amounted to 188,472,183*l* at the end of 1930, and 191,561,907*l* at the end of 1931.

Trustee Savings Bank.—The number of depositors in these banks in 1932 was 1,982,929 active, 784,085 dormant, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Ordinary Departments, 79,975,334*l* Cash, and 40,814,748*l* (face value) Stock, in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 74,755,184*l* Cash, and 14,875*l* (face value) Stock, total Cash, 154,730,518*l*, total face value of Stock, 40,828,623*l*. In 1930, the number of depositors was 2,345,379 active, 279,683 dormant, the total Cash due to depositors, 133,175,595*l*, and the face value of Stock, 39,342,890*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123 274 grains, or 7 98805 grammes, 91666 (or eleven-twelfthth) fine, and consequently it contains 113 001 grains or 7 3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87 27 grains or 5 6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was 925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, thus containing 80 727 grains or 5 231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness was reduced to 500 (one half). Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145 83 grains, or 9 45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings, bronze up to 12*d*, but farthings only up to 6*d*. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (8 and 4 Will 4, cap 98). Under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, the Bank was empowered to issue 1*l* and 10*s* notes, which became legal tender for all payments. Under the Gold Standard Act, 1925, the issue of gold coin is suspended and the Gold Standard (Amendment) Act, 1931, suspended the right of purchase of gold bullion. The note circulation at March 8, 1933, was 434,954,080*l*., of which 71,626,757*l*. was held by the Bank of England and 363,327,323*l*. was in the hands of the public.

Standard units are of length the standard yard, of weight the standard pound of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard gallon containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F, the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Constitution.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 (13 Geo V. Ch 2, Session 2), a separate parliament and executive government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 2 *ex officio* and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. An allowance for expenses is made in the case of those members of both Houses who are not in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of Parliament, amounting to (a) 1*l.* 16*s.* a day to members of the Senate for attendance at meetings of the Senate or committees, but the total allowance to each may not exceed 72*l.* in any one year, unless under a declaration of insufficiency of means when an additional 100*l.* per annum is paid irrespective of attendance, and to (b) 170*l.* a year to members of the House of Commons. The Parliament has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern (the Crown, making of peace or war, military, naval, and air forces, treaties, titles of honour, treason, naturalisation, domicile, external trade, submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, lighthouses, etc., coinage, etc., trade marks, etc.), and (2) certain matters 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament (postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, land purchase). The executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King: he holds office for six years and is advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons. Power was given to the Northern Ireland Parliament by the Act of 1920 to alter the qualification and registration of electors, the election laws and the distribution of Parliamentary representation after June 1924. This power was exercised by the passing—(a) of the Representation of the People Act (Northern Ireland), 1928, whereby the franchise was conferred upon women upon the same terms as it had hitherto been enjoyed by men, and (b) of the House of Commons (Method of Voting and Redistribution of Seats) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, whereby the system of Proportional Representation, under which the Parliament which met in 1921 and in 1925 had been elected, was abolished, and Parliamentary Representation, except for the constituency of Queen's University of Belfast, was based upon single-member constituencies.

Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1928, modified certain restrictions placed on the powers of the Northern Irish Parliament by the Act of 1920, principally by extending the powers of the latter Parliament to legislate on matters relating to trade in live stock and agricultural produce to consolidate branches of the statute law enacted by the Imperial Parliament whose general subject matter is within the jurisdiction.

The legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals were, under the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925, transferred to, and became, as from April 1, 1926, powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time, in June, 1921. At the election in May, 1929, there were returned 37 Unionists, 11 Nationalists, 3 Independent Unionists, 1 Labour

Governor—The Duke of Abercorn, appointed for a term of 6 years from December 8, 1922, the appointment was extended to December 8, 1934. Salary, 8,000*l* per year, payable from Imperial Revenue (2,000*l* being recoverable from Northern Ireland Revenues)

The Ministry is composed as follows —

Prime Minister—Rt Hon Viscount Craigavon (salary, 2,720*l*).

Finance—Rt Hon H M Pollock (salary, 1,700*l*).

Home Affairs—Rt Hon Sir R Dawson Bates (salary, 1,700*l*).

Labour—Rt Hon J M Andrews (salary, 1,700*l*).

Education—Rt Hon Viscount Charlemont (salary, 1,700*l*).

Agriculture—Rt Hon Sir E M Archdale, Bart (salary, 1,700*l*).

Commerce—Rt Hon J Milne Barbour

The usual channel of communication between the Government of Northern Ireland and the Imperial Government is the Home Office

Local Government.

In the two chief cities, the County Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, local administration is vested in Corporations, who are responsible for roads, public health, rating, housing, lighting, etc

In each of the six counties there is a County Council responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, collection of rates, supervision of the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis and special diseases, also of lunatic asylums, county infirmaries and county fever hospitals

The counties are divided into thirty two rural districts, in each of which is a Rural District Council, which is the sanitary authority for the district, and is also responsible for such matters as provision of labourers' cottages, burial grounds etc. There are also under Municipal Government two Boroughs and thirty Urban Districts, as well as three towns which are not Urban Districts

The administration of poor relief and dispensary medical relief is vested in Boards of Guardians, which, in the majority of cases, are the Rural District Councils, but in a few cases their area extends over two Rural Districts

Area and Population

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on April 18, 1926. The area and population of the country at that date were as follows —

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in statute acres (exclusive of water)	Males	Females	Total
Antrim	702,851	92,596	99,047	191,643
Armagh	312,767	58,609	56,461	115,070
Belfast C B	14,797	195,539	219,612	415,151
Down	608,861	101,202	108,026	209,228
Fermanagh	417,912	80,102	27,882	57,984
Londonderry Co	512,494	47,119	47,415	94,534
Londonderry C B	2,199	20,785	24,874	45,159
Tyrone	79,568	67,186	65,656	132,792
Northern Ireland	2,851,444	608,988	648,478	1,256,561

The provisional estimated population of Northern Ireland at June 30, 1932, was 1,256 000.

Vital statistics for 4 years —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1928	7,284	25,968	18,004	1930	7,547	25,879	17,148
1929	7,426	25,410	19,823	1931	7,369	25,678	18,049

Religion

The religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1926, were Roman Catholics, 420,428, Presbyterians, 393,374, Protestant Episcopalians, 838,724, Methodists, 49,554, Other professions, 54,481, Total, 1,256,561

Education.

The following are the latest available statistics —

University The Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted a separate University in 1909), 127 Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1,475 students in the session 1932-33

Secondary Education 73 schools with 12,267 pupils *Technical Instruction* 62 technical schools and 63 other centres with 24,073 students

Elementary Education 1,868 public elementary schools with 204,399 pupils on rolls

Justice

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930.

A system of County or Civil Bill Courts deals with civil disputes generally where the sum at issue does not exceed 50/ , but possesses wider jurisdiction in certain cases. Courts of summary jurisdiction generally attended by permanent judicial officers—known as resident magistrates—determine summarily minor criminal and quasi-criminal cases and certain minor civil disputes. Some cases are tried by resident magistrates sitting alone.

The Police Force consists of (a) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a statutory maximum strength of 3,000; and (b) the Special Constabulary, a part time force.

Finance.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Imperial Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament.

During recent years the cost of these 'reserved' services, together with the Imperial contribution, has represented over 20 per cent. of the total expenditure of Northern Ireland, while the cost of administration in the Province, including education, widows and orphans, old age and blind persons' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, police, prisons, public works, agricultural development, commercial services, finance, etc., has approximated to 80 per cent. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, any tax on profits or a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes. It has no power to impose, charge or collect income tax, including super tax, but it can grant relief from these taxes to individuals resident and domiciled in Northern Ireland. The Government of Northern Ireland also raises money from time to time by means of Ulster Savings Certificates and Treasury Bills, for temporary requirements of the Exchequer. In October, 1925, a Government Loans Fund was established from which loans are made to local authorities and others for public utility services. This has been financed by issues amounting to 4,000,000*l* Ulster Loans 4½% Stock, 1945-1975, and 2,000,000*l* Ulster Loans 5% Stock, 1950-60.

The revenue and expenditure of the Northern Irish Exchequer for the last four years were as follows:—

	1930-31 ¹	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹ (estimated)	1933-34 (estimated)
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	9,615,000	9,751,446	9,945,000	8,820,595
Expenditure	9,611,000	9,744,741	9,945,000	8,820,595

¹ Net, after deduction of cost of 'reserved' services, contribution to Imperial Services, and issues to Reserve Fund

Production

Agriculture—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1930 and 1931 was as follows:—

Crops	1930	1931	Crops	1930	1931
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
Wheat	4,523	3,035	Potatoes	186,394	134,205
Oats	306,809	285,714	Turnips	40,222	30,394
Barley and Bere	2,146	1,469	Mangels and Beet		
Rye	534	415	Root	1,146	935
Beans and Peas . .	1,247	908	Cabbage	2,626	2,313
Total Corn Crops .	316,259	291,541	Other Green Crops .	2,277	1,717
			Total Green Crops	182,565	175,569
			Flax	28,507	7,440
			Fruit	8,906	8,634
			Hay	478,044	468,999
			Total under Crops	1,013,261	952,183

The yield in 1931 was (in tons) oats, 226,104; potatoes, 697,973; turnips, 542,979; flax, 1,380; hay, 901,363.

The livestock as at June, 1931, was cattle, 680,649, sheep, 793,834; pigs, 285,672, goats, 44,986; horses used in agriculture, 86,486, mules and jennets, 224; asses, 7,846, poultry, 8,690,768.

There were 98,446 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1931 in the hands of 97,235 separate occupiers

Mining.—The mineral output in 1930 and 1931 for Northern Ireland was —

	1930	1931 (Pro visional)		1930	1931 (Pro visional)
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Bauxite, Iron Ore and Lignite	2,037	3,340	Gypsum	190	—
Chalk	206,366	171,103	Granite	77,585	86,968
Clay	237,912	181,166	Igneous Rock	414,879	435,007
Fireclay	5,000	5,678	Limestone	106,748	62,428
Flint	445	260	Rock Salt	8,964	9,700
Gravel and Sand	74,465	67,140	Sandstone	186,688	208,227
			Diatomite	3,604	3,401

The number of persons employed, inclusive of those employed at coal mines, was 1930, 2,559, 1931, 2,430

Manufactures—The two principal industries are linen and ship-building, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 85,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre, 874,000 spindles, and 28,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1931 was 5,431,515*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 11,000 persons, and possess an output capacity exceeding 250,000 tons a year. Other important manufactures are ropes and twines, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, biscuits, spirits, hosiery and underwear.

National Insurance

Sickness and Unemployment Insurance and Pensions—Schemes of compulsory insurance on similar lines to those in force in Great Britain are in operation in Northern Ireland, and make provision for benefits during unemployment and sickness, including medical attention, and for pensions to persons over 65 years of age and to widows and orphans.

A general outline of the provisions of these schemes is set out in the paragraph dealing with 'National Insurance' in Great Britain. The number of persons in Northern Ireland insured under the various schemes is approximately: Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions, 359,000, Unemployment Insurance, 270,000.

Agreements (confirmed by Acts of both Parliaments) were entered into in 1926 and in 1928 between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments which had as their objects the maintenance of the Unemployment Funds of Great Britain and of Northern Ireland in a state of parity on the basis of their respective insured populations. Under these agreements the Northern Ireland Government has undertaken to extinguish a deficit on the Northern Ireland Fund of over three million pounds over a period of thirty years, and the Northern Ireland Fund has received contributions from the Imperial Exchequer towards the yearly deficit on the Northern Ireland Fund. Should conditions alter whereby the proportion of the unemployed portion of the Northern Ireland population falls below that in Great Britain, there is a liability on the Northern Ireland Government to make a corresponding contribution to the Imperial Fund.

Non contributory Pensions—Old Age Pensions (non contributory) and Blind Persons' Pensions are granted to individuals who are not eligible for Contributory Pensions provided they have reached the age of 70 (50 in case of blind persons), and comply with certain conditions as regards British nationality and residence in the U.K.

The number of persons in Northern Ireland in receipt of non-contributory Pensions is approximately 39,000.

Communications.

The total first track railway mileage of Northern Ireland amounts to 754 miles. The area is also well served by inland waterways, and possesses 180 miles of canals. Total length of roads is 12,996 miles, road budget for year ending March 31, 1933, was 1,500,000.

ISLE OF MAN.¹

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting 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, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on adult suffrage with six months residence for 5 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1930-31, 38,679. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Lieut. Governor — Sir Claude H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The population (census, 1931) numbered 49,308 (22,459 males, 26,849 females).

The principal towns are Douglas (population, census 1931, 19,265), Ramsey (4,198), Peel (2,462), Castletown (1,712). Births (1931), 679, deaths, 743. In 1932 there were 38 elementary schools, 35 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 5,718, and the average attendance 5,064. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education for the year 1931-32 amounted to 68,491. There are 4 secondary schools (957 registered pupils), and 5 evening institutes (424 registered pupils). The gross expenditure on higher education for 1931-32 was 27,742. In 1929 the police force numbered 65, in the year 1928 there were 816 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1931-32 the revenue amounted to 401,381, and expenditure to 390,503.

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,986 acres, the total area of arable land in 1932 was 80,785 acres and of permanent grass, 22,163 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1932 was 16,281 acres, including 15,682 under oats, 201 under wheat, and 398 under barley or bere. There were also 5,446 acres under turnips and swedes, 1,910 under potatoes, and 34,441 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1932 was 1,865. The live stock in 1932 consisted of 3,564 horses; 20,169 cattle, 101,995 sheep, and 4,379 pigs. Total value of minerals raised in 1928, 47,496. Persons employed in mining numbered 414. In 1929 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 104 fishing boats.

The registered shipping (1932) comprised 5 sailing vessels (495 gross and 315 net tons) and 37 steamers (30,245 gross and 12,380 net tons) and 17 motor vessels (558 gross and 383 net tons), total net tonnage 18,078 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1931 was 1,053,412 tons (960,847 tons coastwise), and departed 1,055,020 net tons (981,456 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 40½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railway.

¹ Area and population, see p. 11

CHANNEL ISLANDS.¹

The Channel Islands are situated off the north west coast of France, and are the only portions of the 'Dukedom of Normandy' now belonging to England, to which they have been attached since the Conquest. The islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence, it 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. He and the Crown officers may address the States but not vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l.* real or 120*l.* personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of 12 Jurats, 12 rectors, 12 constables (who are the mayors of the parishes), 17 deputies, and 2 Crown officers. 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. On May 10, 1905, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births 1931—Jersey, 771, Guernsey, 764, deaths—Jersey, 713, Guernsey, 475

Lieutenant Governor of Jersey—Major General E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. Appointed May 28, 1929

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c—Major General The Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Appointed June 5, 1929

Finance—Jersey (financial year ended 31st December, 1931) revenue, 312,583*l.*, expenditure, 308,110*l.*, public debt, 1,000,100*l.*, 1930 revenue, 297,401*l.*, expenditure, 270,977*l.* Guernsey, &c (1931) revenue, 575,491*l.*, expenditure, 560,969*l.*, public debt (1931), 1,078,192*l.*

The total area of agricultural holdings and outside land, etc., in Guernsey (1930) was 10,795 acres

Jersey 1931, exports, 123,745 tons; imports, 151,834 tons, 1930, exports, 141,296 tons, imports, 137,807 tons

The imports from Guernsey into the United Kingdom in 1931 were—granite, 187,938 tons, tomatoes, 25,830 tons, potatoes, 274 tons, fruit, 152 tons, flowers, 3,878 tons

Guernsey registered shipping (1931), 37 vessels, 3,657 tons (net).

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¹ Area and population, see p. 11.

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INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong—1 Europe, 2 Asia, 3 Africa, 4 America, 5 Australasia and Oceania.

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self governing Dominion'. The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as 'autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'. The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor-General of a Dominion 'is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain,' and that 'it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs'. The Conference also recognised certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominions.

On December 11, 1931, the Statute of Westminster, which by legal enactment recognises the status of the Dominions, defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926, became law. The Dominions had in their turn also passed the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation.

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex-German and ex-Turkish territories are administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Iraq, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

Up to July, 1925, all sections of the British Empire outside of Great

Britain and Ireland were dealt with by the Colonial Office. In that month a new Secretaryship of State, for Dominion Affairs, was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), including business relating to the Imperial Conference.

The Colonial Office now deals with the administrative work of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories other than those for which the Dominions Office is responsible. It contains seven Departments—the West Indian, Far Eastern, Ceylon and Mauritius, East African, Tanganyika and Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Mediterranean—dealing with the affairs of various groups of Dependencies, a Middle Eastern Division, which was established in March, 1921, to conduct business relating to Iraq, Palestine, Aden, and Arab areas under British influence, and a General Department, which is concerned with correspondence of a general and miscellaneous character including questions of promotion, postal, telegraph, and copyright matters, international conventions and commercial treaties, Letters Patent and Commissions, etc.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

AN Act was passed in 1920 under which separate Parliaments were set up for 'Southern Ireland' (26 counties) and 'Northern Ireland' (6 counties). The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921. The rest of Ireland, however, having proclaimed a Republic in January 1919, ignored the Act. On December 6, 1921, a Treaty was signed with the British Government which was embodied in the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922. The Treaty contains the following provisions among others—

Ireland to have the same constitutional status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' as the Self-Governing Dominions, and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the Crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces. These provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford, in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. The establishments of the Irish defence force not to exceed such proportion to the British military establishment as the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of 'the other country' on payment of the customary dues

By the Treaty 'Northern Ireland' was given the option of continuing its separate existence under the Act of 1920, subject to the award of a 'Boundary Commission'. On December 3, 1925, the British Government and the two Irish Governments signed an agreement by the terms of which the partition of 1920 continues in force as determined in that Act, the Boundary Commission being discharged from the duty of delivering an Award.

By the same agreement the provisions of the Treaty relating to a Council of Ireland and that stipulating the liability of the Irish Free State for a share of the National Debt of the United Kingdom were cancelled.

Constitution.

Under the Treaty of December 6, 1921, a Provisional Government was constituted on January 14, 1922, to carry on for a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the Treaty. In September 1922 the Provisional Parliament met as a Constituent Assembly to adopt a Constitution for the Irish Free State. The Constitution was enacted by the Provisional Parliament on October 25, 1922, and by the British Parliament on December 5 (in the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922 [Session 2], 13 Geo V ch 1d), and came into effect by Royal Proclamation on December 6, 1922.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that 'all powers of Government, and all authority, legislative executive, and judicial, in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland'. Every person domiciled within the area of the Free State on December 6, 1922, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who had been ordinarily resident within the area of the Free State for at least seven years, automatically became a citizen of the new State unless he or she elected not to accept such citizenship. The Irish language is declared to be the national language, but English is equally recognized as an official language. Liberty of person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. There is to be no endowment of any religion. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are guaranteed to each citizen, as well as the right of free expression of opinion and the right to assemble peacefully and to form associations or unions for purposes not opposed to public morality. Elementary education is free.

The Legislature, known as the Oireachtas, consists of the King, a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Éireann), and a Senate (Seanad Éireann). There must be at least one Session each year. Provision is made for payment of members. Legislative authority in respect of money Bills is reserved to the Chamber alone, but the Senate may make recommendations. Every Bill (other than a money Bill) initiated in and passed by the Chamber of Deputies is sent to the Senate, and if amended there the Chamber shall consider the amendments. An elaborate machinery of procedure is established by the Constitution (Amendment No 18) Act, 1928, to prevent the exercise of a veto by the Senate or a protracted deadlock between the Senate and the Chamber.

The Representative of the Crown signifies the King's assent to Bills passed or deemed to have been passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas. He cannot signify or withhold such assent save upon the advice of the Executive Council.

Two articles, namely Articles 47 and 48, containing respectively pro-

visions relating to a Referendum of the people and the initiation of proposals for legislation by the people have been removed from the Constitution by the Constitution (Amendment No 10) Act, 1928

The Constitution provided that all members of the Oireachtas must take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Constitution. This provision was removed by the Constitution (Removal of Oath) Bill, 1933, which became law in April 1933

Citizens of 21 years of age or over, without distinction of sex, who comply with the prevailing electoral laws, can vote for members of Dáil Éireann, each voter has only one vote, and voting is by secret ballot.

Every citizen of 21 years of age or over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to Dáil Éireann. Election is upon principles of Proportional Representation. The number of Deputies is fixed on a popular basis, and is at present 153. Each of the Universities existing in the year 1922 (the year in which the Constitution was enacted) is entitled to elect three Deputies. The General Election is to be held on the same day throughout the country, and Dáil Éireann, unless the Oireachtas is sooner dissolved, continues for 'six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation'. The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

The Senate consists of 60 members. The first Senate consisted of 30 members elected by Dáil Éireann, and 30 nominated by the President of the Executive Council. Of the latter, 15 hold office for 12 years and 15 hold office for 6 years.

To be eligible for membership a citizen must be at least 30 years of age and eligible for election to Dáil Éireann. The members must be citizens who 'have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service' or who represent important aspects of the nation's life. The term of office of a member of Seanad Éireann is normally nine years. One-third of the members retire every three years, and their places are filled by an election 'at which the electors are the members of Dáil Éireann and the members of Seanad Éireann voting together on principles of proportional representation'. A panel of candidates is prepared before each election in the manner prescribed by law.

A person may not be a member of both Houses.

The executive consists of a Council of not more than twelve nor less than five ministers. They are responsible to the Dáil, and must include the President and Vice President of the Council, and the Minister for Finance. The President of the Council, the Vice President of the Council, the Minister in charge of the Department of Finance and the other members of the Executive Council must be members of the Dáil, save that one of such other members may be a member of the Senate. The President is nominated by the Dáil. He nominates the Vice President and other members of the Council, who must be approved by the Dáil. Every minister may speak in the Dáil and Senate.

The Chairman of the Dáil (Ceann Comhairle) receives a salary of 1,000*l* a year, the Deputy Chairman 750*l*, the Chairman of the Senate (Cathaoirleach) receives 1,200*l* and the Deputy Chairman 750*l* a year, members, except ministers and officials, 30*l* a month, and free first-class railway facilities between Dublin and their constituencies. Ministers receive a salary of 1,000*l* a year, and the President a salary of 1,500*l* a year.

The representative of the King is the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann).

The Free State Parliament met for the first time, as such, on December 6, 1922. At the Election held in January, 1933, the state of the parties was Fianna Fáil, 77, Cumann na nGaedheal, 48, Labour, 8, Farmers,

11, Independent, 9, Total, 153 The Ceann Comhairle (Speaker) is not required by law to vacate his seat at a General Election

Governor General — Donal Buckley (Domhnall Ua Buachalla), appointed November 26, 1932 Salary, 10,000*l*

The Executive Council, appointed February 8, 1933, is as follows —

President and Minister for External Affairs — Éamon de Valéra (Éamon de Valera)

Vice President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health — Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh (Sean T. O'Kelly)

Minister for Lands and Fisheries — An Seanadóir Seosamh Ó Conghaile (Senator Joseph Connolly)

Minister for Industry and Commerce — Seán F. Lemass (Sean F. Lemass)

Minister for Finance — Seán Mac an tSaoi (Sean MacEntee)

Minister for Agriculture — An Dochtúir Séamus Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan).

Minister for Defence — Proinsias Ó hAodhagáin (Frank Aiken)

Minister for Education — Tomás Ó Deirg (Thomas Derrig)

Minister for Justice — Pádraig Ruithléis (Patrick Rutledge)

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs — Gerald Boland

Attorney General — Conchubhar Alasdair MagUidhir (Conor Alexander Maguire, K.C.)

Ceann Chomhairle (Chairman of Dail Eireann) — Proinsias Ó Fáthaigh (Frank Fahy)

Cathaoirleach (Chairman of Seanad Eireann) — T. Westropp Bennett

Local Government

The Irish Free State is divided into twenty-seven administrative counties and four county boroughs governed by councils which, with a few exceptions, are elected triennially. The county councils administer county affairs generally, can hold property, levy rates, borrow money and must meet the demands of other authorities, such as the boards of health and public assistance and mental hospital committees, whom they are required by law to subsidise. The county borough council possesses with certain exceptions the powers of a county council, and is also a sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts.

The administrative counties include the urban county districts which are urban areas that have been constituted sanitary districts. Each such district is governed by an elected council that administers the Acts relating to public health, housing, libraries, maternity, and child welfare, etc., and is the sole rating authority within its area. There are sixty-five urban sanitary districts, comprising the four county boroughs, six municipal boroughs, two towns constituted under special Acts and fifty-three towns under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854. There are twenty-three towns constituted under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, which are not urban sanitary districts. These towns have elected town commissioners who exercise certain minor powers and can levy a limited rate. There are, therefore, altogether eighty-eight areas under municipal government.

An enlarged rural sanitary district, called the county health district, was created by the Local Government Act, 1925. This district generally extends over the county with the urban districts excluded. The county council performs its duties as a health authority through a board composed of ten members of the council, and is required to appoint a county medical officer of health for the effective administration of the sanitary code.

The health authority is also, with certain exceptions, the public assistance authority, and is called the board of health and public assistance. Public assistance is organised on a county basis, the poor law unions within each county have been amalgamated, boards of guardians have been abolished and workhouses closed as such. County homes have been established for the aged and infirm and chronic invalids, and county and district hospitals for the sick. Home assistance has become the normal method of poor relief. Old age pensions are a charge on State funds, but local authorities assist in the administration. The insane poor are under the care of statutory committees of the county and county borough councils who maintain nineteen mental hospitals. Industrial and reformatory schools are managed by religious communities, but maintained principally out of capitation grants from State and Local funds. Religious communities and voluntary associations also maintain schools for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the mentally deficient and other afflicted classes which local authorities have power to utilise and subsidise.

The county boroughs of Dublin and Cork, and the borough of Dun Laoghaire, have a system of government which combines an elected council with a manager. These councils have certain specified functions, including the making of a rate, raising loans, and making bye laws. All functions formerly exercised by the councils other than those now specifically reserved by law are exercised by the manager, a paid official, who has control over all officers, and whose removal from office is subject to the sanction of the central authority.

Elected members of local authorities are not paid, but provision is made for a contribution towards travelling expenses.

Elections to public bodies are held according to the principle of proportional representation. The franchise extends practically to all persons of either sex who are of full age and have during a qualifying period occupied as owners or tenants any land or premises in the area, except premises let as furnished lodgings. Any married woman of 30 years or over residing with her husband in premises in respect of which the husband is entitled to be registered as a local government elector is also qualified for the franchise. Women are eligible for election as members of all local government bodies in the same manner and on the same conditions as men. Five members of the Dublin County Borough Council of 35 are elected by the commercial electors.

In order to abolish patronage and to ensure that only qualified persons are appointed to local offices a central body called the Local Appointments Commissioners is charged with the duty of selecting suitable persons to be appointed by local authorities to chief executive offices, to professional and technical offices and to other prescribed offices. Before making an appointment to a prescribed office which cannot be filled by promotion the local authority must request the Commissioners to recommend to them a suitable person. The Commissioners select persons for appointment by means of competitive examinations or by the machinery of selection committees.

A scheme of combined purchasing has been established in order to enable local authorities to obtain commodities of standard quality at the lowest possible price. The central authority appoints official contractors after obtaining competitive tenders.

Area and Population.

According to the census of population in the Irish Free State, taken in April, 1926, the following are the figures of area and population —

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres ¹	Population 1926		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster</i>				
Carlow	221,485	17,802	16,674	34,476
Dublin County	219,344	87,233	101,728	188,961
Dublin C B	8,357	151,762	164,031	316,698
Kildare	418,044	31,987	26,041	58,028
Kilkenny	509,470	37,084	33,906	70,990
Leix (Queen's)	424,892	27,198	24,342	51,540
Longford	257,935	20,806	19,042	39,847
Louth	202,814	31,749	30,990	62,739
Meath	577,816	33,082	29,887	62,969
Offaly (King's)	493,837	27,666	25,026	52,592
Westmeath	435,004	30,151	26,667	56,818
Wexford	580,894	48,570	47,278	95,848
Wicklow	500,244	28,911	23,680	57,591
Total of Leinster	4,851,136	573,900	575,192	1,149,092
<i>Province of Munster</i>				
Clare	737,768	50,071	44,993	95,064
Cork County	1,840,905	145,914	141,348	287,267
Cork C B	2,685	37,278	41,212	78,490
Kerry	1,161,703	76,863	72,308	149,171
Limerick County	661,573	52,127	48,768	100,895
Limerick C B	2,386	19,045	20,403	39,448
Tipperary	1,051,289	72,904	68,111	141,015
Waterford County	463,051	26,770	25,145	51,915
Waterford C B	1,438	12,656	13,991	26,647
Total of Munster	5,962,803	493,628	476,274	969,902
<i>Province of Ulster (part of)</i>				
Cavan	467,162	43,550	38,902	82,452
Donegal	1,193,573	78,100	74,408	152,508
Monaghan	318,985	33,258	31,373	65,131
Total of Ulster (part of)	1,979,720	154,908	145,163	300,091
<i>Province of Connaught</i>				
Galway	1,467,639	88,481	80,885	169,366
Leitrim	876,774	29,247	26,660	55,907
Mayo	1,333,941	86,778	85,912	172,690
Roscommon	608,540	48,281	40,275	88,556
Sligo	443,928	36,666	34,722	71,388
Total of Connaught	4,230,822	284,453	268,454	552,907
Total of Free State	17,024,481	1,506,859	1,465,103	2,971,992

¹ Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways.

The Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930, constituting the City of Dublin and the borough of Dun Laoghaire, came into operation on October 14, 1930. The new city includes the former County Borough of Dublin, the former urban districts of Pembroke, and Rathmines and Rathgar, together with the rural areas scheduled in the Act. The population of the new area of the City of Dublin, according to the census of 1926, was 405,126.

The following are the births, deaths and marriages registered in the Irish Free State for 3 years —

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1929	58,280	42,991	13,593
1930	58,353	41,702	13,631
1931	57,103	42,957	13,236

Overseas immigrants, 1930, 2,597, 1931, 3,407 Overseas emigrants, 1930, 15,966, 1931, 1,462

Religion.—According to the census of population in the Irish Free State, taken in April, 1926, the principal religious professions were as follows —

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Catholics	1,032,835	934,703	245,454	538,277	2,751,269
Protestant Episcopalians	92,899	28,614	30,285	12,417	164,215
Presbyterians	8,589	1,601	21,468	976	32,429
Methodists	5,564	2,397	1,964	793	10,663
Other Professions	9,205	2,587	1,125	499	13,416
Total	1 149 092	969,902	300,091	552 907	2,971,992

Education — *Elementary Education* —Elementary Education is free and is given in the National Schools

Since the establishment of the Saorstát the Irish language has been included as an essential part of the curriculum for all National Schools, and special courses in Irish were held each year from 1922 to 1928 in clusive Approximately 10,240 teachers have already qualified to teach the language The use of Irish as a medium of instruction in the schools has also largely increased

The latest statistics available show that the number of schools in operation is 5,378 The number of pupils enrolled in the schools is 502,393, the percentage average daily attendance is 82.9, the number of teachers of all classes is approximately 13,652

There are five State aided Training Colleges The number of qualified teachers who issued from the Colleges in 1930-31 was 363

The estimated State expenditure on Elementary Education for the year 1932-33 is 3,648,000/, excluding the cost of administration

Secondary Education —The Secondary or Intermediate Schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders, all schools receiving grants from the State are open to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department The number of recognised Secondary Schools during the school year 1930-31 was 294, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 27,645 Estimated total expenditure for 1932-33, 338,647/, excluding the cost of administration

Technical Education —Technical Schools are established in all the cities and in the principal towns These schools are controlled by the local authorities, and are maintained partly by the rates and partly by State Grants Estimated total expenditure for Technical Education for 1932-33 is 212,887/ (State grants), excluding the cost of administration, and 106,087/ (rates).

University Education is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin in 1909 The latter has three constituent colleges, namely, the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The numbers of professors, &c. and students, in 1932-33, were as follows —

Universities	Professors, Lecturers and Assistants	Students
Trinity College, Dublin	126	1,477
University College, Cork	70	750
" " Galway	52	525
" " Dublin	100	1,714

Justice

Justice is administered by Courts set up by the Courts of Justice Act, 1924, pursuant to the Constitution. They consist of a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Court of Criminal Appeal, a Central Criminal Court, a Circuit Court and a District Court.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is *ex officio* an additional Judge of the High Court) and two other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The High Court, which consists of a President (who is *ex officio* an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal) and five ordinary Judges, has full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. In all cases in which questions arise touching the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, the High Court alone exercises original jurisdiction. The Court of Criminal Appeal consists of the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme Court and two ordinary Judges of the High Court. It deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment where the appellant obtains a certificate from the trial Judge that the case is a fit one for appeal, or, in case such certificate is refused, where the Court itself, on appeal from such refusal, grants leave. Where leave to appeal is granted, the appeal is heard and determined by the Court of Criminal Appeal on the report of the official stenographer present at the trial, with power to the Court to hear further evidence or to refer any matter back for report by the trial Judge. The decisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal are final, unless that Court or the Attorney General certifies that the decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal. The Central Criminal Court consists of a Judge of the High Court, to whom is assigned, for the time being, the duty of acting as such Court. It is held at such times and in such places as the President of the High Court may direct, and at it are tried criminal cases which are outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court or which may be sent forward to it for trial from the Circuit Court.

The Saorstát is divided into eight Circuits, each of which is presided over by a Judge of the Circuit Court. There are also two 'unattached' or additional Circuit Judges who assist in the various Circuits as required. The jurisdiction of this Court in civil proceedings is limited as to amount, save by consent of the parties, in which event the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters, it has jurisdiction in all cases save murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, high treason, treason felony, treasonable conspiracy or piracy.

The District Court consists of thirty three Justices of the District Court and three Assistant Justices. Three of such Justices are assigned to the Dublin Metropolitan area, the remainder of the country is divided into

thirty districts, to each of which a Justice of the District Court is assigned. The District Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction with a small civil jurisdiction—in contract cases up to 25*l*, and in cases of tort, with certain exceptions, up to 10*l*.

All Judges and Justices of the District Court are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council.

Finance.

RECEIPTS

	1931-32 Actual Figures	1932-33 Estimates revised
	£	£
Tax revenue	21,286,000	21,848,250
Non tax revenue	4,210,419	8,417,000
Repayment of Capital Issues	80,596	11,000
Telephone Capital	55,000	80,000
Borrowings, etc	2,807,358	4,436,750
Total receipts	£ 27,939,373	31,788,000

Actual receipts, 1932-33, 36,530,992*l*

EXPENDITURE

	1931-32 Actual Figures	1932-33 Estimates revised
	£	£
Central Fund Services	4,518,152	4,824,877
Supply Services	21,617,501	23,169,623
Capital Issues	1,165,470	2,124,000
Repayment of temporary borrowings	688,250	1,650,000
Total expenditure	£ 27,950,373	31,788,000

Actual expenditure, 1932-33, 36,916,493*l*

The estimated tax revenue in 1931-32 includes Customs, 8,910,000*l*, excise, 5,267,000*l*; estate, etc., duties, 1,130,000*l*, stamp duties, 1,070,000*l*, income tax and super-tax, 5,245,000*l*, excess profits duty, 140,000*l*, corporation profits tax, 450,000*l*, motor vehicle duties, 900,000*l*.

The estimated expenditure for 1931-32 includes Debt charges, 2,419,650*l*, old age pensions, 2,777,050*l*, education, 4,503,791*l*, army, 1,515,167*l*. There are in addition a number of items of a capital and productive character together with certain abnormal and non recurrent charges, including Shannon Electricity Development, 1,000,000*l*, Road Fund, 900,000*l*; Issues under Telephone Capital Acts, 80,000*l*, Property losses compensation, 87,100*l*.

On March 31, 1932, the public debt amounted to 28,676,714*l*.

Defence.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State enacts that the exclusive right to the raising, maintenance and control of the armed forces in the Irish Free State is vested solely in the Oireachtas. The Executive Council is authorised by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923, as continued annually, to raise, train, equip, arm, pay and maintain

an armed force consisting of such number of officers and men of the Regular Forces and the Reserve as may from time to time be provided by the Oireachtas

The command in chief of, and all executive and administrative powers in relation to, the forces is by the Acts mentioned vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence. A Council of Defence is constituted by the 'Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924' to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the business of his Department. It consists of the Minister (Chairman), a Civil Member (a member of Dail Eireann), and three military members, each responsible for so much of the work of the Department as may be assigned to him by the Minister, being the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster General, the Secretary of the Department acting as Secretary.

Enlistment is voluntary. The terms of engagement are — With the exception of small classes (*e.g.* School of Music, etc.), 2 years in Army Service and 10 years in the Reserve, short term enlistments are for 3 months in Army Service and 6 years in the Reserve.

The Irish Free State is divided into nine military districts: the Curragh, Dublin, Duncalk, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Athlone, Galway and Sligo Military Districts. As a temporary measure, one District Commander and Staff may be detailed to administer two or more Military Districts. The District Commanders at Dublin, Curragh and Cork at present administer the whole area. The Infantry is organised in five regular battalions with nine Reserve Units. The remaining services include Air Artillery, Armoured Car, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, Medical, Supply and Transport and Ordnance Services, a School of Music, and a Military College with reserves for each of the services other than the Military Police. In addition to the above, there are also a Chaplain's Department and an Army Nursing Service.

The strength provided for (1932-33) is 519 commissioned officers and 5,500 non-commissioned officers and men with a Reserve Force of 220 officers and 8,200 non commissioned officers and men, a Volunteer Reserve of 26 officers and 734 non commissioned officers and men, and a Universities Officers Training Corps of 600 Cadets. The Reserve consists of officers of the Forces who have retired therefrom and have been commissioned in the Reserve and non commissioned officers and men who, having served in the Forces, have been transferred to the Reserve on expiration of Army Service. Reservists may be called out for training for a period not exceeding 30 days in any year, or, at any time, in aid of the civil power or in a national emergency. The Air Corps consists of 190 of all ranks with 24 aeroplanes.

Coastal Defence — Pending the Free State being in a position to undertake her own coastal defence, the coastal defence is, by arrangement, undertaken by Great Britain.

The estimated total expenditure for the financial year ending March, 1932, is 1,442,041*l.*

Production.

Agriculture. — General distribution of surface (in acres) in 1931 crops and pasture, 11,727,034, woods and plantations, 286,230, other lands, including grazed mountain, 5,061,217, total, 17,024,481.

The following table shows the area under the principal crops, with the estimated yield —

Crops	Extent in Statute Acres		Total Produce	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
			Tons	Tons
Wheat	26,740	20,848	29,260	20,911
Oats	648,910	622,779	632,146	520,820
Barley and Bere	116,195	115,735	118,215	105,442
Rye	3,559	3,543	2,944	2,741
Potatoes	346,770	346,078	2,337,452	1,982,120
Turnips	178,721	181,868	3,175,975	3,302,750
Mangels	80,486	83,933	1,576,580	1,534,866
Sugar Beet	14,388	5,012	153,252	84,300
Cabbage	24,186	25,181	279,097	242,979
Flax	3,950	647	708	119
Hay	2,295,726	2,313,189	4,777,040	5,116,305

The number of live-stock at June 1, 1932, was cattle, 4,013,000, sheep, 3,461,000, pigs, 1,222,000, horses, 450,000, poultry, 22,637,000

Fisheries—The numbers of vessels, men, and boys engaged in fishing in the year 1930 were 11 steam, 335 motor, 1,007 sail, and 2,081 row boats, total 3,434 vessels, men and boys, 12,055

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1931 were demersal fish, 77,856 cwts, value 102,194*l*, pelagic fish, 147,501 cwts, value 56,268*l*, shell fish, value 63,676*l*

There are also lakes of a total area of some 400 square miles containing considerable quantities of coarse fish available for capture. The quantity and value of the salmon captured in 1929 were 737 tons and 172,944*l* respectively

Industrial Production—The census of Industrial production for 1929 gives the following details of the gross value of output for the principal industries (figures in brackets are the gross values minus cost of materials, including fuel, light, and power)—grain milling, 7,577,782*l* (758,537*l*), bread, flour confectionery, biscuits, etc, 4,559,969*l* (1,967,997*l*), butter, cheese, margarine, condensed milk, 8,420,148*l* (883,261*l*), bacon curing, 5,955,995*l* (563,956*l*), brewing, 6,928,979*l*¹ (5,214,376*l*), malting, including amount received for malting done on commission, 553,281*l* (260,056*l*), sugar confectionery, jam making, 1,178,916*l* (435,558*l*), tobacco 5,215,746*l* (1,278,291*l*), clothing (wholesale factories), 1,345,977*l* (587,981*l*), woollen and worsted, 855,615*l* (328,831*l*), vehicles, construction and repair, 1,636,406*l* (1,086,660*l*), fertilisers, 575,770*l* (212,158*l*), wood furniture and upholstery, 560,896*l* (340,734*l*), soap and candles, 517,504*l* (152,156*l*), timber, 905,812*l* (448,489*l*)

Commerce.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) of the Irish Free State for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	59,852,132	61,301,819	56,768,702	50,457,477	42,572,000
Exports	45,170,842	46,808,988	44,587,404	36,276,118	25,798,000
Re exports	713,916	1,066,484	1,177,556	794,778	—

¹ Excludes duty

The following table shows the value of the trade by principal countries —

Consigned from	1931	Irish produce and manufactures consigned to	1931
	£		£
Great Britain	35,728,987	Great Britain	31,217,981
Northern Ireland	5,049,085	Northern Ireland	3,725,978
United States of America	2,044,319	United States of America	393,437
Argentina	1,587,508	France	124,037
Germany	1,225,792	Belgium	118,682
Canada	717,803	Germany	97,518
Belgium	689,218	British India	64,800
Australia	652,212	Netherlands	64,87
Netherlands	430,532	Switzerland	57,501
France	415,874	Italy	40,198
Sweden	359,899	Denmark	37,525
U S S R (Russia)	300,964	Norway	35,316
Czechoslovakia	220,905	Canada	30,271
Portugal	127,672	Sweden	26,946
Spain	106,060	British South Africa	22,381
Norway	82,133	Straits Settlements	20,822

Principal Imports and Exports during 1931 —

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Horses	1,105,154	Cattle	12,669,504
Bacon and hams	1,304,901	Sheep and lambs	1,174,616
Wheat	1,572,700	Pigs	2,185,898
Maize	2,153,652	Horses	1,900,590
Wheaten flour	1,662,402	Poultry	887,170
Fruit	1,187,123	Fresh mutton and lamb	123,490
Tea	2,119,995	Bacon and hams	1,216,430
Sugar, refined	788,537	Fresh pork	1,187,436
Tobacco unmanufactured	572,431	Fish, fresh (including shell fish)	351,807
Coal	3,072,924	Milk and cream	523,781
Iron and steel manufactures (excluding cutlery and machinery)	1,900,939	Butter	2,086,085
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	561,154	Fats and oils, refined edible	159,945
Machinery	1,483,845	Eggs	2,228,004
Motor cars	1,182,977	Biscuits	385,690
Motor car and cycle parts	519,391	Porter, beer and ale	4,687,370
Wood and timber	793,415	Potable spirits	106,303
Cotton piece goods	938,363	Motor tractors	342,980
Woollen and worsted tissues	784,296	Motor tractor parts	173,914
Apparel, outer garments	1,101,001	Motor car parts	221,103
Boots and shoes	1,589,749	Raw wool	312,588
Hosiery	985,766	Linen yarns and manufactures	146,091
Other apparel	1,180,810	Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	127,084
Leather and manufactures	545,846	Apparel	119,620
Paper and cardboard	1,235,307	Hides and skins	241,272
Petroleum motor spirit	778,242	Feathers	72,379
Fertilisers	515,201	Books and other printed matter	224,069
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colours and perfumery	1,202,440		

Shipping

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at Irish Free State ports during the calendar year 1931, showing the principal nationalities

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered				
Irish Free State	4,257	2,498,671	4,664	2,711,078
British	7,751	3,214,109	8,384	4,265,723
American (U.S.)	90	405,540	107	552,558
Swedish	42	34,909	44	36,908
Norwegian	41	65,048	56	77,649
Dutch	87	38,825	94	39,822
German	152	779,286	168	875,002
Other nationalities	80	112,551	112	123,785
Total entered	12,500	7,148,939	13,629	8,682,470
Cleared				
Irish Free State	3,651	2,482,760	4,643	2,704,254
British	2,275	1,747,906	8,414	4,276,432
American (U.S.)	65	303,149	107	552,558
Swedish	3	1,599	45	38,063
Norwegian	15	12,405	56	75,393
Dutch	60	20,537	95	40,167
German	35	162,015	170	875,688
Other nationalities	25	11,053	110	125,860
Total cleared	6,129	4,741,674	13,640	8,687,900

The number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the Irish Free State during the year 1931 were —

Port in the Irish Free State	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cobh ¹	397	2,618,189	377	2,504,889
Dublin	5,746	2,495,940	5,786	2,434,344
Dun Laoghaire ²	800	1,035,937	799	1,005,964
Cork	1,495	819,643	1,507	824,716
Waterford	1,111	454,422	1,122	432,167
Galway ¹	240	783,381	246	784,954
Limerick	355	199,283	347	202,425
Rosslare	408	325,153	401	324,675

¹ These figures include Atlantic Liners that carried passengers and mails only

² Practically all were vessels carrying passengers and mails only

Internal Communications.

Waterways — There are 650 miles of inland navigation, including the Grand Canal, 208 miles, the Royal Canal, 96 miles, and the Shannon Navigation, 157 miles. The traffic carried during 1931 was (in tons) Grand Canal, 184,054, Royal Canal, 16,983; Shannon navigation, 67,196

Railways — The total length of road, first track, of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1931, including the mileage of railways situated partly within and partly without the Free State, was 3,027. The length of road, first track, actually situated in the Free State is 2,671 miles, of which 85 per cent is constructed to standard gauge.

Statistics for 1930 and 1931 are as follows —

	1930	1931
Number of passengers	21,504,225	20,696,920
Number of miles run by coaching trains	9,346,791	9,112,771
Merchandise and mineral traffic conveyed—tons	8,460,684	8,866,672
Number of livestock conveyed	3,034,960	2,680,069
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,788,492	4,598,788
Gross receipts	£25,722,367	£25,424,888
Expenditure	£4,842,472	£4,532,047
Net receipts	£20,879,915	£20,892,841
Other receipts (including proportion of amount received under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921)	£238,986	£253,048
Total net income	£21,118,901	£21,044,884

The authorised capital¹ in 1931 amounted to 38,911,604*l*. The capital receipts were 41,033,172*l*, and the capital expenditure was 42,496,611*l*.

Tramways—There were 60 miles of electric tramway worked in 1931. The number of miles run by trams was 9,716,983 in 1930, 9,303,893 in 1931, and the number of passengers carried in 1931 was 91,887,446, compared with 97,298,963 in 1930. The gross receipts from passengers were 530,494*l* in 1931, and 556,633*l* in 1930.

Road Motor Passenger Services—There were 4,734 miles of road run over by road motor passenger vehicles of the omnibus type at the end of the year 1931. The total number of miles run by these vehicles during the year was 29,373,200. The number of passengers carried was 60,735,022, and the gross receipts from passengers were 984,469*l*.

The Irish Free State joined the International Postal Union in 1925.

Diplomatic and Representation

1 OF IRISH FREE STATE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

High Commissioner in London—John W. Dulaney (December, 1930)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington—Mr Michael MacWhite (March 1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See—Mr Charles H. Bwiley (June 1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany—Professor Daniel A. Bunchy (October 1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France—Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh (October 1929)

2 OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN IRISH FREE STATE.

Representative of the Holy See—The Most Rev Paschal Robinson, Titular Archbishop of Tyana. Nuncio Apostolic

United States Minister to the Irish Free State—The Hon F. A. Sterling (July 25, 1927)

French Minister—Charles Alphand (July 29, 1930)

German Minister—Georg von Dahn (September 2, 1930)

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¹ Excluding capital figures relating to Fishguard and Rosslare Railways & Harbours Co.

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Governor — General Sir Alexander J. *Godley*, G. C. B., K. C. M. G. Salary, 5,500*l* with 1,000*l* allowances Appointed October, 1928

Colonial Secretary — Lt Col Hon A. E. *Beattie*, C. B. E., M. C.

The Rock of Gibraltar was under the dominion of the Moors till the 15th century, when it was joined to the Kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded in 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 7' N latitude and 5° 21' W longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, is assisted by an Executive Council, established by Letters Patent in September 1922. It is composed of the Commandant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, and three unofficial members, selected by the Governor. Area, 1½ square miles. Population, including port and harbour (census 1931), civil, 17,613 (7,986 males, and 9,627 females), military, 3,218 (2,544 males, and 674 females); naval, 541 (397 males, and 144 females), total, 21,372 (10,927 males, and 10,445 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1932, 15,428 (6,963 males, and

8,465 females) In addition there were at that date about 1,480 aliens The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers Civil population births (1931), 374, marriages, 145, deaths, 305 Birth-rate per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 21·23, death-rate, 17·32 Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic, one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches, annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l* Education is compulsory between ages 5 and 14 years Several private English schools, Government aided elementary schools, 13 (11 Roman Catholic) Pupils, 2,700 in 1931-32, average attendance, 2,362 There are 4 secondary schools Government grant, 9,507*l* One magistrates' court and a supreme court In 1931 there were 967 summary convictions, and 7 convictions of serious crime

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	160,031	164,180 ¹	146,245	146,847	151,415
Expenditure	160,114	165,993	165,705	169,182	178,955 ²

¹ Includes 15,000*l* appreciation on funds invested

² Includes 22,644*l* depreciation on funds invested

Chief sources of revenue, 1931 — Customs, 56,728*l*, post office, 19,024*l*, rents of Crown property, 15,783*l*, fees and reimbursements in aid, 15,455*l*, port, harbour, and wharf dues, 14,335*l*, interest on investments, 15,672*l*, licences and internal revenues, 6,509*l*, miscellaneous receipts, 7,909*l* Chief branches of expenditure, 1931 — Establishments, 107,832*l* (including personal emoluments 71,969*l*, other charges 35,863*l*), public works, 19,876*l*, pensions, 17,360*l*, ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l*, miscellaneous, 10,233*l* Contribution by Home Government, *nil* Public debt, *nil* Total net assets, 86,522*l* Industries unimportant The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, tobacco, motor spirits, and perfumery

Government savings-bank, with 2,916 depositors, had 86,998*l* deposits at the end of 1931

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance There is a deep Admiralty harbour of 440 acres Vessels entered, 1931, 3,509, tonnage, 6,900,700, cleared, 3,501, tonnage, 6,892,342 An automatic telephone system exists in the town, and the Eastern Telegraph Company has a station Postal communication daily with England Letters and post cards in 1931, 2,128,000 newspapers, book packets, etc., 503,152 There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, via Eastern Telegraph Company's lines

Gibraltar is becoming increasingly popular with tourists as a centre for visiting Southern Spain and Morocco In 1931, 63 tourist liners entered the port

The legal currency is that of Great Britain, but Spanish money continues to circulate freely Since the outbreak of the great war in 1914 there are also currency notes issued by the local Government The amount in circulation at end of 1931 was 100,000*l*. There are four private banks

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander in Chief —General Sir David Campbell, K C B , A D C , appointed June 27, 1931

Lieut -Governor —Sir Harry Charles Luke, C M G

Malta was held in turn by Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870 From 1090 it was joined to Sicily until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St John, who ruled until dispersed by Napoleon in 1798 The Maltese rose in rebellion against the French and the Island was subsequently blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and with the free will of the Maltese was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 It is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean

Constitution —Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 elected members Elections are on a proportional representation basis

Head of the Ministry and Minister for Justice, Trade and Customs.—The Hon Sir Ugo P Mifsud, LL D , B Litt

Minister for Public Instruction —The Hon Enrico Mizzi, LL D

Minister for Public Works.—The Hon Giovanni Adams, LL D

Minister for the Treasury and Police —The Hon Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, LL D.

Minister for Public Health and Posts —The Hon Notary Salvatore Borg Olivier

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries —The Hon Giuseppe Micallef, LL D

Certain matters, including control of Naval, Military and Air Forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, emigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are styled 'Reserved Matters,' and are under the Constitution dealt with by the Imperial side of the dyarchy, namely by the Governor, assisted by the Nominated Council The Nominated Council consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the Legal Adviser, and a senior officer of the Navy, Army and Air Force

The Executive Council consists of the Governor sitting with the Ministry There is also a Privy Council, consisting of the Governor and the Executive and the Nominated Councils sitting jointly

The English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Italian language, as the established language of record of the Courts of Law, are the official languages of Malta The English language is the official language of administration, and all official records and public documents and all notices of general public importance or interest issued by the Malta Government are in that language, without prejudice, however, to the use of Italian as a second official language of administration accompanying the British text in such records, documents and notices in so far as may be

found desirable and convenient Both languages are recognized as equal languages of culture in the University and in secondary schools as subjects of study The Maltese language is the language of general intercourse in the Islands, and English and Maltese are the only languages that may be taught in elementary schools Maltese is one of the languages recognized in Parliament and in the Courts of Law

Area and Population.—Malta is 17 4 miles long, area, 95 square miles, and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles, total area (with Comino), 122 square miles Population, Census April 26, 1931, 241,621, civil population on December 31, 1931, 244,002 Births, 1931, 7,804, deaths, 5,564, number of marriages, 1,545 Chief town and port, Valletta

Education —165 public schools, with 30,134 pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1931-32, a university with 120 students, a Government high school for boys with 379 students, 2 Government secondary schools, one for boys with 50 pupils, and one for girls with 194 pupils, and 25 technical manual schools Expenditure on elementary education, 1931-32 102,632*l*, secondary, 11,461*l*, university, 10,080*l* There are about 50 private schools, of which 15 are State aided, with about 3,513 pupils

Justice —In 1930-31, 970 persons were committed to prison, 79 persons were convicted of serious crime and 23,605 summarily Police numbered 671 officers and men and 22 reserve constables on March 31, 1932

Finance —The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	823,138	875,147	932,697	939,993	971,313
Expenditure	887,523	821,252	930,113	997,272	967,189

Chief sources of revenue (1931-32) Customs, 501,429*l*, succession and donation duties, 39,536*l*, stamp duties, 17,543*l*, fees of office and reimbursements, 41,129*l*, rents, 53,366*l*, Post Office, 34,013*l*, water service, 46,022*l*, electric lighting, 96,059*l*, interest, 33,668*l*, Lotto receipts, 41,445*l* Chief branches of expenditure, 1931-32 Justice, 126,476*l*, public instruction, 154,350*l*, public health and charitable institutions, 174,766*l*, industry and commerce, 28,809*l*, posts, 37,237*l*, agriculture and fisheries, 17,797*l*, public works, water and electricity, 104,002*l*, public works annually recurrent, 103,975*l*, public works and water and electricity works extraordinary, 102,335*l*, pensions, 64,751*l* Savings bank, March 31, 1932, had 11,376 depositors, and deposits, 1,102,512*l*

Production.—Chief products wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, cumin, vegetables tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton Total value of agricultural produce 1931-32, 669,081*l* 5*s* 4*d* Area cultivated (1931-32), 43,026 acres in about 11,000 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years Cotton is grown (334 acres in 1931-32, production, 80,779 lbs) Manufactures lace, cotton, filigree, beer and cigarettes Chief industry, farming, on 31st December, 1931, horses, mules and asses numbered 2,898, horned cattle, 3,995, sheep, 19,256, goats, 27,315 The fishing industry occupied about 780 boats and about 3,500 persons in 1930-31 The catch was 9,975 cwt, valued at 34,300*l*.

Commerce—Imports and exports for five years —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	4,285,436	3,999,109	4,041,926	3,836,260	3,714,530
Exports ¹	1,006,881	556,908	585,870	482,932	499,055

¹ Including bullion and specie

Transshipment trade is excluded Principal imports, 1930 wheat, 163,114^l, petrol spirit, 106,456^l, coal, 109,500^l, flour and semola, 141,696^l, sugar, 67,101^l, textiles, 397,471^l, metals and manufactures thereof, 109,917^l, cattle foods, 330,400^l, wines, 100,671^l, petroleum, 194,814^l Principal exports (local) potatoes, 115,235^l, cigarettes, 12,893^l, onions, 6,784^l, hides and skins, 15,700^l, cumin seed, 12,292^l, old metals, 7,922^l

Of the total imports in 1931, 921,606^l came from the U K, 243,636^l from British possessions, and 2,549,200^l from foreign countries. Of the total exports, 24,099^l went to U K and 14,174^l to the Colonies

Vessels entered, 1931, 2,322 of 3,639,918 tons, including 740 British of 1,792,616 tons Belonging to the port of Valletta on December 31, 1931, were 10 sailing vessels of a gross tonnage of 607, 18 steamers of 3,903 tons gross, and 7 motor vessels of 240 tons gross

Communications, &c—Telephones, 785 miles of wire The Post office traffic in 1931–32 was Inland letters and postcards, 2,330,744, newspapers, &c, 982,631, foreign correspondence, received, letters and postcards, 1,418,820, newspapers, &c, 825,617, dispatched, letters and postcards, 2,624,882, newspapers, &c, 143,572, parcels, received 59,892, dispatched 10,570

Money.—British coins and British Treasury currency notes and Bank of England notes are the legal tender The amount of British Treasury currency notes and Bank of England notes in circulation on March 31, 1932, was roughly estimated at approximately 650,000^l There is a very small issue of notes of the Anglo Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta, but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

Agent-General in London (Acting)—Dr C J Colombos (Appointed, 1932)

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

Aden is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab el Mandeb. It forms an important bunkering station on the highway to the East, and is fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland, with the villages of Imad and Hiswa.

Aden has been separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a separate province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India from April 1, 1932.

Area 75 square miles, including the Protectorate and the Hadhramaut about 42,000 square miles, of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1931, 48,338 (29,358 males and 18,980 females), against 54,923 in 1921.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines. Local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust. The total receipts during the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 9,79,642, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,16,203. Imports (1931-32), by sea, Rs. 4,96,72,320, by land, Rs. 14,40,165, treasure (sea and land), Rs. 51,82,329, total imports, Rs. 5,62,94,814 (total, 1930-31, Rs. 6,25,71,901). Chief imports: Fuel oil, petrol, kerosene, cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other provisions. Exports, by sea, Rs. 3,24,30,454, by land, Rs. 5,89,044, treasure (sea and land), Rs. 46,43,331, total exports, Rs. 3,76,62,829 (total, 1930-31, Rs. 4,31,26,841). Chief exports: Salt, coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grains, provisions and sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1931-32, 1,483 merchant vessels of 5,813,623 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 762 were British, in the same year 1,074 country (local) craft of 34,873 tons entered. At Perim 298 vessels entered, of which 15 were Government vessels. Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes, and building of dhows. The trade is largely a transshipment. There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers.

Aden Protectorate (area about 42,000 square miles) comprises the territories and dependencies of the hinterland Chiefs who are in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Turkish and British Commissioners signed an agreement that determined the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the (then) Turkish Yemen, from Sheikh Murad, opposite Perim Island, to Bana river, and thence north-east to the Great Desert (Rub' al Khali). This frontier is still in effect the boundary of the Aden Protectorate from the territories of the Imam Yehya bin Muhammad Hamid ud Din, of Sanaa', who after the Great War succeeded the Turks in the governance of their possession in the Yemen. The eastern limit of the Aden Protectorate is the boundary between Oman and the territories of the Sultan of Qishn, who is also Sultan of Sokotra Island, which lies off Cape Guardafui on the African coast. Sokotra is 1,400 square miles in extent, population said to be about 12,000, mostly pastoral inland, fishing on the coast. Religion

formerly Christian, but Moslem since the end of the seventeenth century. Chief products, dates and various gums, sheep, cattle (hump-less) and goats are plentiful, butter is exported. The Sultan entered into protectorate treaty relations with His Majesty's Government in 1886. Principal village, Tamaida.

The Aden Protectorate, which is not directly administered, is under the control of the Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, on behalf of the Colonial Office.

Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander in Chief —Lieut. Colonel B R Reilly, C I E, O B E. Appointed April 18, 1931.

The **Kuria Muria** islands, which were formerly attached to Aden, were transferred to the control of the Persian Gulf Residency in 1931.

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea, about 200 miles north of Perim, was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A Quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator —Captain G V Wickham.

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BAHRAIN ISLANDS.

The Bahrain islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off al Hasa on the Arabian coast. Bahrain, the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. About a twentieth part of its area is cultivated. Other islands are Muharraq, to the north east of Bahrain, 4 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, Sitra, to the east, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide, Nebi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 400 feet high.

The Ruling Family, the Al Khalifa, came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The present chief, Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifa, C S I, became the Ruling Shaikh on December 9, 1932. The Ruler is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who are represented by a Political Agent.

The total population is estimated at about 120,000, of which three-quarters are the original inhabitants of the islands, of the Shia sect, the remainder, including the Ruling Family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manama and Muharraq. There is a wealthy Persian community in Manama and a number of Indian merchants.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the shore. Manama contains two hospitals, schools, a branch of the Eastern Bank, Post Office, wireless station, and the official residence of the Ruler. Wide roads connect the various quarters of the town. There is a municipal council in Manama and also in the town of Muharraq, on the adjacent island. The two islands are connected by a service of motor launches, which also ply to the mainland. The population of Manama is about 25,000 and that of Muharraq is about the same. There is a community of some 20 Europeans in Manama, including members of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission. Water in the two towns is supplied by artesian wells and nearly 200 fresh-water springs on the various islands are used for irrigation. Motor traffic is in use and roads exist between the towns and villages, which number about 100. An electric power station has been installed at Manama, the power is carried over on a causeway to Muharraq.

In the centre of Bahrain island there are many thousands of ancient tumuli whose origin is still uncertain.

Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf. Over 500 boats and 15,000 divers from Bahrain are engaged in fishing during four months of the summer. During the season Bahrain is visited by numerous Arab and continental pearl buyers from Europe. Other industries are boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats, date cultivation and breeding of particularly fine white donkeys.

The Bahrain Petroleum Company, an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company of California, have commenced boring operations and have met with a considerable degree of success.

The greater part of the trade of Nejd and Hasa passes through Bahrain. The revenue of the State is obtained from the 5 per cent *ad valorem* Customs Duty.

In 1931-32, the total imports amounted to 821,824*l*, and exports to 547,896*l*. The chief imports were rice, 143,951*l*, wheat, 5,320*l*, wheat flour, 15,893*l*, sugar, 50,256*l*, loaf sugar, 25,441*l*, coffee, 32,352*l*, tea, 309,651*l*, ghee, 15,409*l*, piece goods, 159,069*l*. The chief exports were rice, 83,934*l*, wheat, 260*l*, wheat flour, 1,107*l*, sugar, 32,297*l*, loaf sugar, 18,530*l*, coffee, 15,014*l*, tea, 17,661*l*, ghee, 1,923*l*, pearls, 51,904*l*, piece goods, 80,535*l*.

There is a weekly mail service from and to India. Import of arms and ammunition is subject to special permission.

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, but Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars (worth 1*s* 11*d*) and Turkish liras (worth about 18*s*) are current. The measures employed are *dhaia* (= 19 inches). The weights are *roba* (4 lbs), *maund* (56 lbs) and *ruffa* (560 lbs).

Political Resident, Persian Gulf—The Hon. Lieut. Col. T. C. W. Fowler, C. B. E.

Political Agent at Bahrain—Lieut.-Col. Gordon Loch.

Financial Adviser to the Bahrain Government—C. Dalrymple Belgrave.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo —Governor —A F Richards, C.M.G (March, 1930)

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,455 feet high.

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population (1931 census) 270,223, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 340, Eurasians, 236, Chinese, 47,799, natives of Malay Archipelago, 11,494. The number of natives of Borneo was 205,218. The most numerous are the Dusuns, 97,862, the Bajaus, 31,640, and the Muruts, 14,959. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 13,826), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). It is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo, and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into four Residencies, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 500 men under European officers.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	454,588	453,629	449,261	395,577	297,950
Expenditure	256,440	261,370	262,648	267,942	250,858
Imports ¹	1,224,705	1,186,262	1,137,825	841,750	509,278
Exports ¹	1,978,536	1,528,057	1,536,223	1,146,498	878,904

¹ Including treasure and transhipment trade

Sources of revenue. Opium, birds' nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco: 1931, 62,459¹ , 1930, 71,475¹ , of Estate rubber, 1931, 159,932¹ , 1930, 379,764¹ , of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1931, 355,040¹ , 1930, 287,783¹ . Merchant Shipping (Men of-War and Government vessels excluded) · 1930, entered 352,876 tons, cleared, 348,063 tons, 1930, entered 404,764 tons, cleared 404,938 tons.

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. There is communication by telegraphy, telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of Taiwan. A State Bank has been established, with Head Office in Sandakan and a branch at Jesselton.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents), nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents, and silver coinage of 25 cents, also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Brunei—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The present Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wad-din succeeded, at the age of eleven years, to the throne on the death of his father in September 1924. The Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha were appointed Joint Regents during his minority. On September 19, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated. The Sultan receives an allowance of 1,400*l* a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l* a year each. Area about 2,500 square miles, and population, 1931 Census, 30,135 (Europeans, 60, Malays and Bornean races, 26,972, Chinese, 2,683, Indians, 377, others, 33). The chief town is Brunei (pop. 10,453). The old town is built over the water on the Brunei river, and a new town has developed on the mainland since 1910. There were ten vernacular schools in 1931, with 598 pupils. Police force, 1931, 1 Chief Inspector, and 67 non-commissioned officers and men. The climate is hot and moist, with cool nights. Average annual rainfall is a little over 100 inches. The native industries in Brunei town include boat building, cloth weaving, brass foundries, and manufacture of silver ware. The principal products are cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. Most of the interior is under jungle, comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. Oil has been found in commercial quantity at Seria on the coast and the field is being explored and developed.

Revenue 1931, 39,901*l* (Customs, 15,695*l*, monopolies, 5,786*l*, licences, 2,130*l*, lands and forests, 9,518*l*, cession moneys, 1,773*l*), expenditure, 37,659*l*. Public debt, Dec. 31, 1931, 46,083*l*.

Imports, 1931, total, 255,910*l*, mainly tobacco, 12,742*l*, piece goods, 7,015*l*, machinery, 38,135*l*. Exports, total, 58,508*l*, including cutch, 2,823 tons (value 22,687*l*), rubber, 725 tons (18,867*l*).

The post office dealt with 80,642 articles in 1931.

There is a central Wireless Station at Brunei, and a subsidiary station at Labuan, which enable telegraphic communication to be maintained with Labuan and thence by cable with Singapore and Europe. There is also a Wireless Station in the Temburong District and another in the Belait District.

The distance from Labuan is about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches from Brunei is regularly maintained. The passage between Singapore and Labuan takes about 4 days.

Straits Settlements Currency, 1 dollar = 2*s* 4*d*.

British Resident—T. F. Carey, M.C.S.

Sarawak.—Area about 50,000 square miles, coast line 500 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained

in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1905. Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The present Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G. C. M. G., appointed May 17, 1917. Population estimated at about 475,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Sibü, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the Govt. opium monopoly, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, royalty on oil, land revenue, timber royalty, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. The revenue in 1931 was 4,342,909 dollars, expenditure, 5,466,366 dollars. Public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities, and a syndicate has been formed for developing the coal fields at Selantik. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri and Bakong in the Baram district. Foreign trade, 1931 imports, 10,385,056 dollars, exports, 17,414,672 dollars. The chief exports (1931) included (in dollars) sago flour, 534,124, pepper, 1,162,960, plantation rubber, 1,907,870, gutta jelutong, 534,084, gutta percha, 383, cutch, 2,367, benzene, 4,904,921, kerosene, 747,652, liquid oil fuel, 1,769,044, crude oil, 797,065, fish, 117,197, damar, 34,963, rattans, 10,661. The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1931, 1,377,076 tons. There is a constabulary consisting of about 900 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths. There are 30 post offices. The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication by wireless with Singapore, &c. There are also wireless stations at Kuching, Kuching (6th mile), Miri, Sibü, Lundu, Mukah, Simanggang, Bintulu, Binatang, Kapit, Limbang, Baram, Saratok, Matu, Belangian, Tatau, Lawas, Rejang and Kanowit. Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2s 4d.

There is a Special Commissioner for Sarawak as well as a Government Agent in England whose offices are at Millbank House, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. There is also a Sarawak Pilgrim Officer at Jeddah.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparni, the island of 'dusky leaves'), is an island in the Indian Ocean, by the south of India, lying

between 5° 55' and 9° 50' N. lat, and 79° 42' and 81° 53' E long Its area is 25,332 square miles

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch In 1796 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras, in 1802 Ceylon was separated from India and formed into a Crown colony

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Order in Council dated March 20, 1931, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by a State Council which deals with administrative as well as legislative matters and therefore sits in executive as well as legislative session, the control of departments is decentralised and the old Colonial Secretariat is replaced by groups of departments in charge of ten Ministers, of whom seven are elected members of the Council, the remaining three, called Officers of State, being the Chief (formerly Colonial) Secretary, the Legal Secretary, and the Financial Secretary In the administration of his departments each of the seven elected Ministers is associated with a Standing Executive Committee of the State Council, communal representation has been abolished, and the territorial franchise, which was limited to adult males possessing certain literary and property qualifications, has been extended—subject to certain specified qualifications—to adults of both sexes The State Council is now composed of 46 members elected on a territorial basis, with 8 Nominated Unofficial Members, and the 3 Officers of State Of the 50 electoral districts the 4 in Jaffna Revenue District remain unrepresented, as no candidates came forward for election

Governor—Sir Graeme Thomson, G C M G, K C B (appointed December 1, 1930) Salary 8,000*l* (including entertainment allowance of 1,500*l*)

Colonial Secretary—F G Tyrrell, C M G

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate headmen There are three municipalities, with eleven Urban District Councils, eleven local boards and one Board of Improvement, mainly for sanitary purposes

Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the partial Census held on February 26, 1931, showed an increase of 17·97 per cent since 1921 The distribution by Provinces, and the average number of persons per square mile in each Province, are shown in the following table—

Provinces	Area English sq miles	Population, 1931		Provinces	Area English sq miles	Population, 1931	
		Total	Per sq mile			Total	Per sq mile
Western	1,432	1,445,024	1,009	Uva	3,277	303,243	93
Central	2,200	953,338	416	Sabaragamuwa	1,892	578,368	306
Southern	2,146	771,204	359	Total	25,332	5,306,868	209
Northern	3,429	398,874	116	Military	—	1,887	—
Eastern	3,840	212,421	55	Shipping	—	4,290	—
North				Miscellaneous	—	8	—
Western	3,019	546,966	181	Grand Total	—	5,312,548	—
North							
Central	4,009	97,368	24				

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1931, 790,376, and formed 13.05 per cent of the total population. The Indian Tamils on Estates numbered 692,540.

Marriages registered, 1931, 24,544¹, births registered, 199,170 (101,399 males and 97,771 females), deaths registered, 117,453 (58,859 males and 58,594 females).

The urban population is 13.2 per cent of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1931, are —Colombo, 284,155, Galle, 38,424, Jaffna, 45,708; Kandy, 36,541.

Religion and Education

At the census of 1921 the numbers of adherents to the principal religions were —Buddhists, 2,769,805, Hindus, 982,073, Muslims, 302,532, Christians, 443,400, exclusive of the military and the shipping.

Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island. It is (unlike Buddhism in Tibet, China, and Japan) materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is free in vernacular schools, but fees are charged in English schools.

The number of vernacular schools in 1931 was: Government schools, 1,395 (attendance, 131,998 boys and 69,913 girls), Aided schools, 2,248 (attendance, 159,730 boys and 116,396 girls), Unaided schools, 1,185 (attendance, 21,079 boys and 9,864 girls). There were also 343 English and Bilingual schools, attended by 59,124 boys and 18,943 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education in 1930-31 was 8,493,025 rupees.

The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions. The other English schools are grant-in-aid schools, the total grants to which in 1930-31 amounted to 1,935,603 rupees. A University College opened in January, 1921, has (1930-31) 393 students on the 1011 Technical education is given in the 'Technical Schools' (607 students in 1931). There are 74 industrial schools.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. Kandyan Law is to a certain extent in force in the Kandyan Provinces, and special systems of personal law are recognised for the Muslim community, and for the Tamils of the Jaffna District. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1931 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 128,466. Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year 1931 numbered 19,095, of these, the number disposed of by the courts as true cases was 10,141, and the convictions 5,175², 21,027.

¹ This is exclusive of Muslim marriages, which are seldom registered.

² For cognizable offences exclusive of theft cases under Rs. 20 and simple assault cases.

convicted persons were sent to prison Police force, December 31, 1931, 3,125 of all ranks

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs 12 50 each per mensem

Finance.

15 rupees = £1

Financial Years ¹	Revenue ²	Expenditure ³	Financial Years ¹	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925 26	8,301,077	7,333,089	1928 29	7,187,885	8,303,069
1926 27	8,623,928	8,060,758	1929 30	7,305,124	7,358,568
1927 28	8,942,330	10,140,480	1930 31	6,784,504	6,705,102

¹ 12 months ended September 30

² Exclusive of Railway Revenue, which amounted to 2,166,597*l* in 1928-29, to 1,976,7 2*l* in 1929-30 and to 1,658,292*l* in 1930-31

³ Exclusive of Railway Expenditure, which amounted to 1,570,632*l* in 1928-29, to 1,524,088*l* in 1929-30, and to 1,460,683*l* in 1930-31

The principal sources of revenue in 1930-31 Customs, 2,892,683*l*, port, harbour, wharf, warehouse, and other dues, 372,490*l*, arrack, rum and toddy licences, 556,633*l*, stamps, 107,757*l*, estate duties, 78,795*l*, salt, 133,265*l*, and land sales, 31,955*l*

The principal items of expenditure in 1930-31. Military expenditure, 142,575*l*, pensions and retired allowances, 558,565*l*, interest and sinking fund on loans, 786,407*l*, post and telegraph, 486,705*l*, department of medical and sanitary services, 646,917*l*, education, 808,559*l*, on public works (annually recurrent), 413,247*l*

The net public debt on September 30, 1931, incurred entirely for public works, was 15,639,693*l* sterling and 3,000,000 rupees There were accumulated sinking funds for their redemption amounting to 5,302,400*l* and Rs 2,197,204 respectively

Defence.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison At present the defence of the Island is almost entirely in the hands of local troops

Production and Industry

The area of the Island is 16,212,400 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,200,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 456,000 acres pasture land The approximate areas under the principal products in 1931 were paddy, 1,000,000 acres, other grain 105,000 acres, cacao, 34,000 acres, cinnamon, 28,000 acres, tea, 400,000 acres, coconuts, 1,000,000 acres, rubber, 500,000 acres In 1931, the exports of tea were 244 million lbs, of which 160½ million lbs were sent to the United Kingdom and 15,531,000 to the U S A The exports of desiccated coconuts were 669,000 cwts, copra, 1,877,000 cwts, and coconut oil, 963,000 cwts. In the same year, 138,005,000 lbs of rubber were exported, of which 22,635,000 lbs went to the United Kingdom and 92,527,000 lbs to the United States of America. In 1931, 9,161 acres of crown land were granted and sold by the Revenue Officers The live stock in 1931 was reported to amount to 1,100 horses, 1,580,000 horned cattle, 65,000 sheep, 41,000 swine, and 194,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing about 300 head of cattle There were

70 plumbago mines reported to be working at end of 1931 (but the number actually at work was probably much less) The exports of plumbago in 1931 were 134,413 cwts Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last-named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance There are some hundreds of small gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, and other gems are obtained Ceylonese manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise shell boxes, &c, earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil In 1931 there were about 1,800 tea and rubber factories, mills, &c, 900 cardamoms, cinnamon, citronella, coconut, fibre, oil, &c, factories, 20 saw mills, and 60 aerated water, ice, &c, factories

Commerce

The values of the imports and exports for six years are given in the following table (Rate of Conversion: 1l = Rs 15) —

Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹	Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1926	27,191,141	33,576,599	1929	28,619,688	27,158,187
1927	28,075,198	29,951,583	1930	21,623,768	20,678,078
1928	27,474,643	26,171,332	1931	15,213,078	15,113,816

¹ Including bullion and specie

Principal exports in 1931 Cacao, 154,659l, cinnamon, 78,492l, coir (and manufactures), 164,771l, copra, 847,684l, coconut oil, 808,693l, tea, 9,186,210l, plumbago, 81,689l, coconuts, fresh, 50,631l, coconuts, desiccated, 407,631l, areca nuts, 111,862l, rubber, 1,322,778l, citronella oil, 63,220l

Principal imports in 1931 Cotton manufactures, 1,003,703l, rice and paddy (in the husk and not in the husk), 3,546,864l, coal and coke, 701,594l, spirits (brandy, gin, and whisky), 119,059l, sugar (refined, unrefined, and jaggery), 543,109l, manures, 519,835l, bullion and specie, 656,861l

In 1931 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 10,760,672l (quantity, 158,913,137 lbs) Among the imports from Ceylon in 1931 were rubber, 336,423l (22,787,800 lbs), coconut oil (unrefined) 177,814l, coconut, desiccated, 338,038l The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1931 were cotton piece goods, 388,715l, iron and steel goods, 313,756l, machinery, 231,137l Total imports into United Kingdom, 1932, 10,352,564l, 1931, 11,996,189l, total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 1932, 2,486,251l, 1931, 2,702,752l

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1930, 24,992,939 tons (British 14,362,844 tons), 1929, 24,466,389 tons (British 14,050,570 tons). On December 31, 1931, 131 sailing vessels of 10,500 tons, 1 motor vessel of 18 tons, and 9 steamers of 845 tons net remained on the ships' registers of the ports in Ceylon

951 miles of railway were open at the end of 1931, and several new lines have been surveyed

On December 31, 1931, there were 843 offices of various classes open for postal business, money order offices, 401, telegraph offices, 260, letters, postcards, and printed matter, samples, etc., passed through the post office, 116,981,300 (exclusive of parcels, 974,140), 13,025 miles of telegraph wire, telegrams dealt with, 1,999,891

Money and Credit.

Ten banks have establishments in Ceylon the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd, the Imperial Bank of India, the National Bank of India, Ltd, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Eastern Bank, Ltd, the P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd, Thos Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd, the Bank of Uva, Ltd, and the Hatton Bank and Agency Co. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1931, had 57,463 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs 8,163,821, and the Post Office Savings Banks 324,651 depositors, and deposits, Rs 11,858,498

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of —Copper Ceylon 1-cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents being equivalent to 1d English. Nickel Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver Indian rupee (= 100 cents), equivalent to 1s 4d, and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1. On December 31, 1931, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs 41,837,000

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Malé, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fadiyaru or Kazi (Chief Judge), and 6 Kilegeffanus or Councillors, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population over 79,000 Muslims at the 1931 census. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

CYPRUS.

Governor—Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs (Appointed May, 1932)
 Salary, 3,600*l*, of which amount 600*l* is payable to the officer from time to time administering the Government

Colonial Secretary—H Henniker Heaton, C M G Salary, 1,400*l*

Constitution and Government.—Cyprus is 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. At a very early date important Greek and Phœnician colonies were established in Cyprus and later it formed part of the Persian and Roman Empires Its government frequently changed hands until 1571, when the Turks conquered the island from the Venetians, and retained possession of it until its cession to England for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan at Constantinople, June 4, 1878 On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed On May 1, 1925, the Island was given the status of a colony by Letters Patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor There was an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, and the Chief Commandant of Police, with three locally resident additional members On November 13, 1931, under Letters Patent, the Legislative Council ceased to exist, and power to make laws was granted to the Governor-in-Council Municipal corporations exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers Since December 1, 1931, the appointment of the mukhtars (headsmen) of villages has been vested in the Governor

Area and Population.—Area 3,584 square miles Population at 1931 Census —Moslems (Ottoman Turks), 64,238, Christians (Orthodox of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus under the Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus and three Bishops, Maronites under a Uniat Archbishop of Cyprus, who resides in the Lebanon, Armenians under an Armenian Archbishop residing in Cyprus; and Anglicans under the Archdeacon for Cyprus and the Bishop in Jerusalem), 283,562, others, 159, total, 347,959 Population at 1921 Census 310,715; at 1911 Census 274,108. Inhabitants per square mile, 97.08 Births registered 1931, 10,523, deaths, 5,950

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 23,677, Larnaca, 11,872, Limasol, 15,349, Famagusta and Varosha, 9,979, Paphos and Ktema, 4,517; Kyrenia, 2,137 There are six administrative districts named after these towns

Education.—The system of elementary education is designed so that each race has its own schools Besides elementary schools there were in 1931 5 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 7 Greek high schools for boys and 3

high schools for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem high schools, one for boys and one for girls. Total number of elementary schools in 1931, 1,060 (745 Greek Christian, 294 Moslem, 7 Armenian, 7 Maronite, 5 Latin, and 2 Jewish), teachers, 1,515 in elementary schools, of whom 1,057 were Greek Orthodox, 376 Moslem, and 82 of other denominations. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 52,897, comprising 9,967 Moslem, 41,534 Greek Orthodox, 595 Armenian, 212 Maronites, 575 Latins, and 14 Jews. The Government contributed (1931) 111,036*l* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 168,305*l*. State aided private education is provided in the English school, Nicosia (190 boys), and the American Academy, Larnaca (210 boys). There are 3 weekly newspapers in Turkish and 19 in Greek and 3 in Armenian.

Languages spoken are a local dialect of Modern Greek, Osmanlı Turkish by Moslems, English and French by educated classes. English is becoming more and more widely spoken.

Justice—The law courts have been reconstituted by an Order in Council of 1927, which divided the Colony into three judicial districts, viz., Nicosia-Kyrenia, Famagusta-Larnaca, and Limassol-Paphos. There now are (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal, with original civil jurisdiction in disputed claims of 300*l* and over, patents and admiralty actions, and election petitions, (2) three assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, (3) three district courts, having, subject to (1) above, an unlimited civil jurisdiction, (4) magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction, (5) three assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cypriot (Christian and Moslem) judges take part. There are also three *Sheri* Courts, for Moslems only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or religious law, and a *Sheri* Tribunal of Appeal. In the year 1931 the number of offences was 25,992, and the number of persons committed to prison was 11,204. Strength of police force, December 31, 1931, 25 officers and 827 men, total, 852.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years, exclusive of Grant in Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	655,997	713,753	757,117	725,077	728,396
Expenditure	615,029	679,980	717,342	800,207	743,076

Chief sources of revenue, 1931 excise, 158,135*l*, customs, 275,482*l*, sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 23,808*l*, *verghi kimat*, 59,907*l*; *defter hakani*, 17,508*l*, court receipts and stamps, 50,745*l*, port dues, &c, 31,424*l*, railway, 26,420*l*, forest produce, 11,117*l*, interest on Government moneys, 26,856*l*. Annual grant from Imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 92,800*l*.

The above noted expenditure does not include Cyprus' share of the Turkish debt charge, 92,800*l* per annum, but includes railway expenditure, 1931, 20,330*l*, public debt, 1931, for harbours, railways and irrigation, 154,885*l*.

Since 1928 Cyprus contributes 10,000*l* annually to Imperial defence.

Production—Chief agricultural products in 1931 wheat, 1,623,122 kiles, barley, 1,331,424 kiles, vetches, 258,274 kiles, oats, 214,879

kiles, olives, 11,834,706 okes, cotton, 1,364,145 okes, raisins, 2,580,000 okes, carobs, 311,045 cantars, potatoes, 16,102,320 okes, linseed, 567,399 okes, silk, 11,525 okes, cocoons, 151,240 okes, cheese, 843,930 okes, butter, 13,665 okes, flax, 86,855 okes, hemp, 48,854 okes, wine, 1,920,000 gallons, olive oil, 1,922,971 okes. In 1931 there were 305,447 sheep, and 238,939 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation, about 117,894 acres being under vineyard cultivation. The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re-afforestation of denuded districts. The area of delimited forest is 635 square miles. Sponge fisheries are carried on, the take in 1931 being about 1,484 lbs. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance, cupiferous iron pyrites are being mined on a large scale and 199,786 tons of ore were exported in 1931. Asbestos is mined, 3,571 tons being exported in 1931.

Commerce—The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Merchandise —	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,585,306	1,840,442	1,983,833	1,419,989	1,414,101
Exports	1,542,870	1,435,767	1,635,736	1,217,728	1,101,706
Bullion and specie					
Imports	3,757	10,627	1,596	3,401	2,546
Exports	18,524	209	6	593	1,156
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared	1,746,757	1,824,805	2,048,764	2,213,778	2,269,249

Chief imports, 1931 — Beans and peas, 6,931*l*, beer and ale, 7,178*l*, butter, 9,346*l*, coffee, raw, 12,999*l*, confectionery, 4,644*l*, flour, wheaten, 150,496*l*, fish, 11,793*l*, milk, preserved, 6,089*l*, oils, edible, 16,477*l*, oils, not edible, 11,884*l*, provisions, 10,536*l*, rice, 12,758*l*, sugar, 27,713*l*, tobacco in leaf, 26,686*l*, asphalt, 31,225*l*, coal, 13,777*l*, iron and steel bars, joists, rods, etc, 8,184*l*, petrol and benzine, 56,866*l*, petroleum, 35,249*l*, timber, 48,013*l*, bedsteads, 7,711*l*, cement, 13,379*l*, chemicals, 7,694*l*, cotton manufactures, 172,992*l*, electric materials, 8,200*l*, glass and glassware, 13,840*l*, haberdashery and millinery, 12,203*l*, hardware and cutlery, 20,431*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 29,297*l*, leather and leather manufactures, 51,599*l*, machinery, 52,805*l*, manure, 34,520*l*, matches, 4,909*l*, medicines, 17,995*l*, motor cars, 21,150*l*, paints and colours, 6,049*l*, paper and paper goods, 13,485*l*, sacks, 16,171*l*, silk manufactures, 28,431*l*, soap, 14,183*l*, stationery, 9,576*l*, tyres and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles, 14,015*l*, woollen manufactures, 58,797*l*.

Chief exports, 1931 — Animals, 88,801*l*, beans and peas, 6,778*l*, carobs, whole, 125,105*l*, carobs, ground, 16,784*l*, carob seeds, 2,969*l*, cheese, 13,719*l*, wheat, 6,085*l*, almonds, 5,916*l*, grapes, 6,414*l*, lemons and oranges, 45,196*l*, pomegranates, 5,873*l*, raisins, 43,735*l*, potatoes, 93,920*l*, vinegar, 4,156*l*, wines, 75,971*l*, tobacco, in leaf, 14,589*l*, asbestos, 66,381*l*, cotton, raw, 33,118*l*, hides and skins, 12,658*l*, pyrites, 194,750*l*, silk, raw, 9,051*l*, spices and seeds, 19,338*l*, sumac, 5,542*l*, terra umbra, 7,182*l*, wool, 7,152*l*, embroidery and needlework, 12,939*l*, gypsum, 9,783*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 1932, 355,181*l* , 1931, 321,940*l* Exports to United Kingdom, 1932, 354,313*l* , 1931, 284,882*l*

Communications, etc—There are 616 miles of motor roads, 262 miles of good secondary roads, 2,084 miles of village roads, and 144 miles of bridle roads, 245 miles of telegraph lines, cable connects with Alexandria and Haifa. A narrow-gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta Harbour through Nicosia and Morphou to Ka'on Chorion (61 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1931 local, 2,185,428, received from abroad, 1,065,725, posted for abroad, 699,224. Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of Government business. Total length of telephone lines, 250 miles.

Money, etc—The Bank of Cyprus, the Ottoman Bank, the Bank of Athens and the Ionian Bank have establishments in the island. The Government Savings Bank was abolished in 1929. Coins current—Gold sovereigns, Silver, namely, 45 piastres, 18 piastres, 9 piastres, 4½ piastres, and 3 piastres, copper—1 copper piastre, ½ c p and ¼ c p. 9 copper piastres = 1 shilling. Government currency notes, of 5*l*, 1*l*, and 10*s* denominations, are also in circulation, the value at December 31, 1931, being 426,207*l*. Weights and measures are as follows.—Length 1 Cyprus Pic = ¾ yard, Weight 1 Oke = 2 8 lb, Capacity 1 Kilé = 8 Imperial gallons.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842, and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Treasurer, and the Director of Public Works (the last being a special appointment), and three unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director

of Medical and Sanitary Services (the last four being special appointments), and eight unofficial members, viz, six nominated by the Crown (three of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace

Governor—Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. Appointed February, 1930 Salary 7,000*l*, including 2,200*l* allowance

Colonial Secretary—W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in Oct. 1860, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan tao. Its area is about 356 square miles, including islands, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Large areas have also recently been reclaimed at Kowloon Bay, Wanchai, and North Point. Total area of colony, 391 square miles.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, according to the 1931 census returns was as follows—Non Chinese civil population, 19,369, Chinese civil population City of Victoria (including Peak), 358,851, villages of Hong Kong, 41,156, Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 255,095, New Territories (land), 97,781, population afloat, 68,721, total Chinese population, 821,104, total civil population, 840,473.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 ¹	Deaths per 1,000 ¹
1926	4,041	12,516	4.5	15.90
1927	7,500	14,761	8.4	16.50
1928	9,309	14,757	9.5	15.1
1929	10,223	17,565	9.8	16.8
1930	11,184	19,260	9.7	14.2

¹ Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon).

In 1928 the number of Chinese emigrants was 257,162, and the number of immigrants 187,847, in 1929, 227,523 and 185,390, in 1930, 183,900 and 223,186, and in 1931, 100,869 and 283,890 respectively.

Education.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 5 Government schools, including 1 first class secondary school, for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 423 (1931), and 13 Government

schools for Chinese boys and two for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 3,519. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 131 (1931). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1931 was 68,593. The total expenditure on education in 1931 was 1,479,279 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University in 1931 had 268 students, of whom 14 were women. The majority of the students are Chinese. The University is a residential teaching University with six halls of residence.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, three police magistrates' courts, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1931, 2,813 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences, in 1930, 2,384. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 1,125 in 1930, and 1,122 in 1931. There is a police force in the colony numbering (1932) 2,110 men, of whom 263 are Europeans, 726 Indians, and 1,121 Chinese.

Finance

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in recent years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars
1928	24,968,399	21,280,242	1930	27,818,473	28,119,646
1929	24,544,475	21,983,257	1931	83,146,724	31,160,774

The revenue is derived chiefly from land taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor, tobacco and motor spirit duties, and an opium monopoly.

Public debt, 341,800*l*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933*l* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent, was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction, also a 6 per cent Public Works (1927) Loan of 5,000,000 dollars was authorised. On December 31, 1931, the balance of assets over liabilities was 11,347,629 dollars.

Defence

The military expenditure for 1931 was 5,029,681 dollars. The Defence Corps cost 97,083 dollars for 1931. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications

The chief industries are sugar reining, ship-building and repairing, rope-making, tin refining, tobacco manufacture, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Burma, and Ceylon, Straits Settlements and F.M.S., Australia, United States, China, Japan, Indo China, and Siam. Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor, and other spirituous liquor, tobacco and motor spirit). Principal articles of trade are sugar and flour, rice, cotton yarn and thread, and cotton and woollen piece goods, silk and silk piece goods, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, mild

steel, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese medicines, fertilisers, fish and fishery products, tea, coal, cement, condensed milk, matches

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Imports (consignments) into Gt Britain from Hong Kong	£ 481,206	£ 468,924	£ 22,490	£ 406,335	£ 245,510
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong	5,472,229	6,162,007	4,354,270	4,435,340	4,818 366
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	97,526	114,016	95,132	59,289	54,910

¹ Provisional figures

Imports, 1931, into Hong Kong from British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 3,049,489/ , exports to British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 3,063,333/ , imports from foreign countries, 31,985,889/ , exports to foreign countries, 25,454,296/

In 1930, 49,609 vessels (including 21,235 junks and 6,328 steamships under 60 tons), representing altogether 40,511,650 tons, entered and cleared in the foreign trade. Of these, 4,721 with a tonnage of 11,357,605 were British ocean-going steamers.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. There is a 4' 8½" gauge Government railway on the mainland, connecting Kowloon with Canton, of which 22 miles are in British territory and 89 miles in Chinese. The receipts for the British section in 1931 were 1,095,098 dollars, and operating expenses 945,004 dollars.

There were 20 post offices in Hong Kong in 1931, revenue (1931) postal, 1,355,675 dollars, telegraphic, 700,301 dollars, expenditure, postal, 472,198 dollars, telegraphic, 379,952 dollars (salaries, wages, etc., 233,567 dollars). Telegraph lines, including cables, in 1931, 227 miles, telephone wires, excluding military lines, 63,456 miles. There is a wireless telegraph service under the control of the Public Works Department, besides a military and naval wireless station.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd. Note circulation of the three former banks, end of 1931, 154,631,882 dollars. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417.74 grains of 902.7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209.52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83.81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41.90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20.95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115.75 grains of copper or mixed metal. A new 1 cent copper coin of 62.5 grains was put into circulation on December 1, 1931.

Weights and Measures are

The <i>Tael</i>	= 1½ oz avoirdupois
„ <i>Picul</i>	= 133½ lbs
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1½ „
„ <i>Chek</i>	= 14½ inches
„ <i>Cheung</i>	= 12½ feet

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong

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 Civil Service List
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 Notes upon Climatic and General Conditions of Living Hong Kong
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2 NON OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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 Oxford Survey of British Empire Vol II London, 1914

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict c 63, s 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government, whose envoy resides in the country concerned These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR BOOK among Foreign Countries The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include Indian States The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c, that follow

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, the Government of India Act, 1919, the Government of India (Leave of Absence) Act, 1924, the Government of India (Aden) Act, 1929, and other amending Acts of no great intrinsic importance All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India

It is the declared policy of Parliament, as stated in the preamble of the Act of 1919, implementing the Declaration of August 20, 1917, to

provide for 'the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire' The Royal Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission) which was appointed on November 8, 1927, made two visits to India in 1928-29, and its report was published in June 1930

In October, 1929, it was agreed between the Commission and H M G. that the Commission's terms of reference covered consideration of the relations of the Indian States with British India, and that after the Commission had reported a tripartite conference of representatives of the British Government, British India and the Indian States should be held to formulate proposals for the new Constitution of India. The decision to hold this Conference was announced by the Viceroy in India in a Gazette Extraordinary on October 31, 1929, together with the statement that 'it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status'. The Conference met in London for a first session (November 12, 1930, to January 19, 1931), a second session (September 7, 1931, to December 1, 1931), and a third session (November 17, 1932, to December 24, 1932)

Government in England—The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than eight and not more than twelve members, appointed for five years by the Secretary of State. At least one half of the members must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. No member can sit in Parliament. The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Subject to the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business.

In exercise of the power given by the Government of India Act, a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom was in 1920 appointed to act as agent of the Governor General of India in Council, and on behalf of provincial governments in prescribed cases, and to conduct any business assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council.

The salary of the Secretary of State, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services are borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer. The cost of the High Commissioner and his staff is charged to Indian Revenues.

Central Indian Government—The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, commonly styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy (so called since 1858), is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of India and the seat of government were moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner. The creation of the new Capital at New Delhi was completed in December 1929 by the entry of the Viceroy into his new residence 'The Viceroy's House,' planned by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A. The formal opening took place in

February 1931. The summer seat of the Government is at Simla [April to October]

Viceroy and Governor-General of India—His Excellency the Rt Hon Freeman Freeman Thomas, Earl of Wallington, P C, G M S I, G M I E, G C M G, G B E (April, 1931). Salary, Rs 2,56,000 a year.

The following is a list of the past Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office —

Warren Hastings	1774	Earl of Elgin	1862
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Mayo	1869
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Sir Geo H Barlow	1805	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Minto	1807	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Earl of Elgin	1894
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord (Marquis) Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord W C Bentinck	1828	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Auckland	1836	Lord (Viscount) Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord (Viscount) Chelmsford	1916
Sir H (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Earl (Marquis) of Reading	1921
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848	Lord (Baron) Irwin	1926
Lord Canning	1856		

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (opened 1921). The Council of State consists of 60 members, of whom 33 are elected and 27 nominated; not more than 20 may be officials, but not more than 17 officials are at present (1929) nominated. The Legislative Assembly contains 145 members, 41 nominated, of whom 26 are to be official members, and 104 elected. The life of the Council of State is five years, and of the Assembly three years, but dissolution may occur sooner, or the period may be specially extended by the Governor General. Joint sittings of the two Chambers may be held for the settlement of differences between them. The Legislative Assembly was presided over for the first four years by a President appointed by the Governor General, thereafter he is to be elected. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within other parts of India, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor General, with the assent of His Majesty signified, after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact measures essential for the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof, against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The Members of the Governor General's Executive Council are appointed by the Crown: three must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than ten years' standing. They have charge of the following Portfolios —

Home—Mr Harry Graham Haig, C S I, C I E, I C S. (March 31, 1932)

Finance—Sir George Schuster, K C S I, K C M G, C B E, M C (November 4, 1928)

Education, Health and Lands—Khan Bahadur Mian, Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C S I, K C I E, K t. (April 1, 1930)

Law—Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I, Barrister at Law (December 5, 1928)

Railways and Commerce.—Sir Joseph Bhoré, K C I E, C B E, I C S. (April 30, 1930)

Industries and Labour—Sir Frank Noyce, K C S I, C B E, I C S.
(April 8, 1932)

The salary of each member is Rs 80,000 a year

The *Foreign and Political* Department is directly under the Governor-General. The Commander-in-Chief is also the *Army* Member of the Executive Council. At the head of each Department (except the Railway Department which is under the Chief Commissioner of Railways) is one of the Secretaries of the Government of India.

British India is now divided into fifteen administrations. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the N W Frontier Province, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam are each under a *Governor*, and Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are each under a *Chief Commissioner* as far as British territory is concerned.

High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K C S I, K C I E, C B E (appointed 1931), India House, Aldwych, London.

Provincial Government—According to the Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, the various functions of government are classified as Central and Provincial subjects, the latter being practically definitely committed to the Provincial Governments, while for purposes of convenience certain Central subjects, such as the collection of income tax, may be dealt with by the Provincial Governments as the agents of the Central Government. The Governor General in Council retains unimpaired powers of control over the Provincial Governments in their administration of 'reserved' subjects, but in 'transferred' subjects is only competent to intervene where it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned, or to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by local Governments, or under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, includes local self government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries, co-operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries, adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments. Certain sources of revenue are definitely allocated to the Provinces, which are required to contribute to the Central Government certain annual sums which are to be the first charge on their revenues.

The Provincial Governments are based upon a scheme of dyarchy, or dualised form of government, and consist of the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers. The Ministers, who are elected members of the Legislative Council, have charge of certain Departments of Government known as 'transferred subjects,' while others, the 'reserved subjects,' are administered by the Governor in Council. Thus each side has its share in the conduct of the Government, with responsibility for its own work, while co-ordination is achieved by the influence of the Governor, who is associated with both sections.

The Governor's Executive Council consists of not more than four members, to be appointed by the Crown, one being qualified by twelve years' public service in India. The Legislative Council contains not more than 20 per cent of official members and at least 70 per cent (in Burma 60 per cent) elected members, and, in addition to its legislative functions, votes all

expenditure, subject to certain specified exceptions and to the power of the Local Government to incur expenditure, on reserved subjects without the Council's assent if the Governor certifies such expenditure to be necessary. The normal duration of the Legislative Council is three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor, or its term specially extended for one year. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor to administer the transferred subjects, and are not to be officials. The Governor may not be a member of the Legislative Council, but may address the Council.

The Provinces to which this new form of government has been applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Coorg, Assam, the N W Frontier Province, and Burma. The minimum number of members in each Legislative Council is: Madras, 118, Bombay, 111, Bengal, 125, United Provinces, 118, Punjab, 83, Bihar and Orissa, 98, Central Provinces, 70, Coorg, 17, Assam, 53, Burma, 92. The numbers may be increased. There are 7.8 million voters out of the population of 247 millions in British India, including Burma. In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa the franchise has been extended to women; and women are eligible as candidates for the Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Punjab Councils and for these constituencies in the Legislative Assembly.

The provinces are usually formed into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which are the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector and magistrate, or deputy commissioner), who has entire control of the district, subject to the control of his official superior. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. There are 273 of such districts in British India.

Relations with Indian States — The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Indian States varies considerably in degree. Except in matters which affect India as a whole, such as Posts and Telegraphs, Customs and in nearly all cases Currency, the Government of India does not ordinarily interfere with the administration of the States. The Princes have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they maintain military forces within certain limits, the sanction of the Government of India is required before Europeans of certain classes can be employed, and the Supreme Government can exercise control in case of misgovernment. Some of the States, but not all, make fixed annual payments to the Supreme Government.

The total area is 598,138 square miles, with a population of nearly 70 millions.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

There were at the end of 1929-30, 777 municipalities, with a population of 19 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 12,781, of whom 11,964 were non official. The municipal bodies have the care and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education; they impose taxes, enact bye laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1929-30 was Rs 17,88,52,934, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 19,89,38,056. The aggregate expenditure was Rs 18,99,28,506, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs 18,71,02,795. By the Local Self Government Acts

of 1883-84, the elective principle was introduced, in a large or small measure, all over India, and has since been further extended by recent legislation. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. In many municipalities women have the right to vote, and in a few they are eligible for election. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were 789 district and sub district Boards or Councils, and 457 Union Panchayats in Madras, with 21,355 members in 1929-30, 15,820 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1929-30 was Rs 16,36,58,453, and expenditure Rs 16,32,33,541.

Area and Population

I PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION

British Territory

Year	Area in sq mls	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq mls	Population (millions)
1871	860,000	184.85	1911	1,093,074	243.93
1891	964,993	220.87	1921	1,094,300	247.00
1901	1,097,901	231.25	1931	1,318,346	263.40

Following are the leading details of the census of February 24, 1931, and that of March 18, 1921 —

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1931)	Population in 1921	Population 1931		
			Total	Males	Females
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,271	560,292	296,681	264,211
Andamans and Nicobars	8,143	27,086	29,463	18,702	9,761
Assam	67,334	7,990,246	9,247,857	4,844,133	4,403,724
Baluchistan	134,638	799,625	868,617	438,414	380,203
Bengal	82,955	47,599,293	51,057,338	26,557,860	24,529,478
Bihar and Orissa	111,702	37,955,087	41,329,583	21,082,560	21,247,023
Bombay Presidency (<i>including Aden</i>)	151,673	23,216,088	26,898,997	13,824,526	12,574,471
Aden	80	56,500	51,478	32,345	19,133
Burma	233,492	18,212,192	14,667,146	7,490,601	7,176,545
Central Provinces & Berar	131,095	15,979,660	17,090,987	8,997,203	8,093,784
Coorg	1,593	163,838	168,317	90,575	77,752
Delhi	573	488,452	636,246	369,497	266,749
Madras	143,870	42,794,155	47,198,602	23,801,145	23,897,457
North-West Frontier Province	36,356	5,076,476	4,684,364	2,528,165	2,156,199
Punjab	105,020	21,093,497	24,018,689	13,109,800	10,908,889
United Provinces	112,191	46,509,950	49,614,893	26,063,177	23,551,656
Total Provinces	1,318,346	263,400,806	289,491,241	149,063,489	140,427,802

The following Indian States and Agencies were in political relations with the Indian Government at the time of the 1931 census —

State or Agency	Area in square miles (1931)	Population in 1921	Population 1931		
			Total	Males	Females
Baroda State	8,164	2 126,522	2 443,007	1,257,817	1,185,190
Central India Agency	51,597	6,002 551	6,832,790	3,405,438	3,227,352
Cochin State	1,430	979,080	1,205,016	589,813	615,203
Gwalior State	26,367	3,193,176	3,523,070	1,867,081	1,656,089
Hyderabad State	82,098	12,471,770	14,436,148	7,370,010	7,066,138
Jammu & Kashmir State	84,516	3,320,518	3 646,243	1 938,338	1,707,905
Mysore State	29 326	5,978 892	6,557,302	3,353,968	3,203,339
Punjab States Agency	81,241	4,008,017	4,472,218	2,451,394	2,020,824
Rajputana Agency	129,059	9,831 755	11,225,712	5,885,028	5,340,684
Sikkim State	2,818	81,731	109,808	55,825	53,983
Travancore State	7,625	4,006,062	5,095,973	2,565,073	2,530,900
Western India States Agency	35,442	3,541,610	3,999,250	2,025,754	1,973,496
Total States ¹	490,383	55,511,674	63,346,537	32,765,484	30,581,053
Total India	1,808,679	818,942,480	352,837,778	181 828,923	171,038,855

¹ The figures for the provinces include those of the States attached to them except in the case of Madras, where they exclude Cochin and Travancore. Hence the difference in the figures in the next paragraph.

In 1931 the population of British India consisted of 139,931,556 males and 131 595 377 females, in 1921, of 126,872,116 males and 120,131,177 females. The following table shows the figures of previous decades —

Census of	Population	Variation per cent since previous census	Census of	Population	Variation per cent since previous census
1881	253,896,380	+ 23.2	1911	315,156,396	+ 7.1
1891	287,814,671	+ 13.2	1921	318,942,480	+ 1.2
1901	294,861,056	+ 2.5	1931	352,837,778	+ 10.6

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1931 —

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Males	86.3	84.2	9.6	180.1
Females	59.6	83.6	26.2	169.4

Total Population classified by age and civil condition 349.5

II POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE, &c

The following are the languages spoken in India in 1931, with the numbers (in thousands) of people who speak them —

Language	No of speakers (000's omitted) 1931	Language	No of speakers (000's omitted) 1931	Language	No of speakers (000's omitted) 1931
Indian Languages	349,883 ¹	(a) Tamil	20,411	(e) Hindustani Languages	121,254
1 Mon Khmer & Malay Languages	733	(b) Malayalam	9,137	(f) Pahari Languages	2,752
2 Munda Languages	4,605	(c) Kanarese	11,206	(g) Oriya	11,194
3 Tibeto Burmese Languages	12,969	(d) Telugu	26,373	(h) Bengali	53,468
(a) Burmese (& nearly allied)	9,874	(e) Others	4,513	(i) Assamese	1,999
(b) Others	3,115	6 Indo European Languages	257,488	(j) Others	13,278
4 Tai Chinese Karen & Man Languages	2,369	(a) Eranian and Dardic Languages	3,788	7 Unclassified Languages	54
5 Dravidian Languages	71,642	(b) Sindhi	3,729	8 Foreign Languages	646
		(c) Punjabi and Lahnda	24,660	(a) English	319
		(d) Marathi and Konkani	21,361	(b) Others	327

¹ Excludes 2,308,221 persons for whom details by Language are not available, as the figures were not obtained by individual enumeration

III OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1931 —

—	Thous	—	Thous
Pasture and agriculture	102,454	Trade	7,913
Landlords ¹	3,257	Hotels, cafés, &c., and other trade in foodstuffs	4,326
Cultivating owners	27,006	Trade in textiles	458
Cultivating tenants	34,173	Banks, exchange, insurance, &c	329
Agricultural labourers	31,480	Other trades	2,798
Others	6,536	Army and Navy	318
Fishing and hunting	1,808	Air Force	1
Mines, quarries, salt, &c	346	Police	521
Industry	15,361	Public administration	995
Textiles	4,102	Professions and liberal arts	2,310
Dress and toilet	3,380	Religion	1,020
Wood	1,631	Instruction	501
Food industries	1,476	Medicine	318
Ceramics	1,025	Law	133
Building industries	618	Others	329
Metals	713	Domestic service	10,858
Chemicals, &c	603	All others	9,659
Hides, skins, &c	312		
Other Industries	1,498		
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	2,341	Total	154,800

¹ Includes all non cultivators taking rent in any form, many of whom are intermediate tenure holders

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially recorded as follows:—

Province	Birth rates		Death rates	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Delhi	47.89	49.25	30.79	32.19
Bengal Presidency	29.3	26.6	23.5	22.4
United Provs of Agra & Oudh	34.33	37.31	24.26	27.20
Punjab	44.5	43.3	28.75	29.66
Central Provinces and Berar	43.96	47.74	34.13	37.76
Burma	26.43	28.87	22.06	20.82
Assam	32.77	31.35	20.91	21.40
Bihar and Orissa	35.6	36.2	26.9	29.6
Madras Presidency	37.9	39.83	25.27	25.52
Bombay Presidency	38.27	37.41	30.53	29.53
N W Front Prov	30.3	25.6	23.67	21.89
Coorg	22.12	23.54	23.74	25.27
Ajmer Merwara	34.59	33.68	30.02	27.93
Total	35.47	35.99	25.95	26.85

The registered deaths in 1930 numbered 6,483,449, of which cholera accounted for 337,322, plague, 24,840, fevers, 3,787,666, dysentery and diarrhoea, 237,892, and respiratory diseases, 400,527. The births registered were 8,690,714 (4,510,249 males and 4,180,465 females)

The number of emigrants from India under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was 32,424 during 1931. The emigration of unskilled labour is at present lawful to Ceylon and Malaya only, and of skilled labour to all countries, subject to certain safeguards.

V PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The urban population of India (excluding Aden) in 1921 was as follows —

Towns with	No	Population
Over 100,000	35	8,211,704
50,000—100,000	54	3,517,749
20,000—50,000	199	5,925,675
10,000—20,000	450	6,209,583
5,000—10,000	885	6,223,011
Under 5,000	690	2,331,054
Total	2,313	32,418,776

The population (1931) of the principal towns of India was as follows —

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta ¹	1,485,582	Poona	250,187	Bareilly	144,031
Bombay	1,161,383	Cawnpore	243,755	Trichinopoly	142,843
Madras	647,230	Agra	229,764	Dacca	138,518
Hyderabad	466,894	Nagpur	215,165	Meerut	136,709
Delhi ²	447,442	Benares	205,315	Indore	127,327
Lahore	429,747	Allahabad	183,914	Jubbulpore	124,382
Rangoon	400,415	Madura	182,018	Peshawar	121,866
Ahmedabad	313,789	Srinagar	173,573	Ajmer	119,524
Bangalore	306,470	Patna	159,690	Multan	119,457
Lucknow	274,659	Mandalay	147,932	Rawalpindi	117,284
Amritsar	264,840	Sholapur	144,654	Baroda	112,862
Karachi	263,565	Jaipur	144,179	Moradabad	110,562

¹ With Suburbs and Howrah

² Delhi include Shahdara, New Delhi and Cantonment

Religion.

The following are the Religious Statistics of 1931 —

Province	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists	Tribal	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Zoroastrians	Jews	Minor Religions and Religion not returned	Not enumerated by religion
INDIA	229,195,140	77,677,545	12,786,806	8,280,347	6,296,763	4,395,771	1,252,105	109,752	24,141	571,187	2,308,221
PROVINCES	177,727,988	67,020,443	12,693,089	5,779,709	3,866,660	3,250,997	453,569	96,549	21,206	551,399	95,884
1 Ajmer-Merwara	494,509	97,133	4	1,509	6,947	341	19,497	301	49	2	—
2 Andamans & Nicobars	7,618	6,719	2,912	9,955	1,461	649	—	1	—	148	—
3 Assam	4,931,760	2,755,914	14,956	711,432	202,586	2,497	2,636	7	18	446	—
4 Baluchistan (Districts & Administered Territories)	41,432	405,909	68	66	8,014	8,368	32	167	15	7	—
5 Bengal	21,570,407	27,497,624	316,031	528,037	180,289	7,320	9,167	1,520	1,867	1,730	—
6 Bihar and Orissa	31,011,474	4,264,790	919	2,048,809	341,894	5,653	3,794	241	21	38	—
7 Bombay (including Aden)	16,621,221	4,456,897	2,204	129,135	317,042	20,893	200,015	89,544	17,739	176	75,785
8 Burma	570,953	584,889	12,348,037	650,388	331,106	10,907	721	419	1,218	148,909	19,649
9 Can Provinces & Berar	13,338,223	682,854	60	1,351,613	50,584	4,241	77,895	2,092	153	—	—
10 Coorg	146,007	13,777	3	—	3,425	—	83	27	—	5	—
11 Delhi	399,863	206,060	76	—	16,989	6,437	5,345	126	11	439	—
12 Madras	41,277,370	3,305,937	1,359	348,703	1,774,276	537	31,206	507	23	129	—
13 North - West Frontier Provinces (Districts and Administered Territories)	142,977	2,227,803	2	—	12,213	42,510	—	60	11	—	—
14 Punjab	6,328,588	13,332,460	3,723	—	414,788	3,084,141	35,284	546	12	399,307	—
15 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	40,906,586	7,181,927	730	—	205,006	46,500	67,954	991	60	3	—
STATES	61,467,152	10,657,102	93,717	2,500,698	2,490,103	1,114,774	798,536	13,208	2,935	19,848	2,212,837

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Salem	102,179	Bhāgalpur	68,878	Mīrzāpur.	54,994
Mysore ¹	83,951	Gaya	67,662	Ferozepore	54,351
Calicut	82,384	Aligarh (Koil)	66,963	Negapatam	54,016
Hyderabad		Jhānsi	66,432	Darbhanga	53,700
(Bombay)	81,838	Coimbatore	65,788	Cocanada	53,348
Lashkar	80,387	Bhatpara	65,609	Muttra	52,840
Imphal	80,003	Sahāranpur	62,261	Farukhābād	51,567
Ambala	76,326	Conjeeveram	61,376	Cuttack	51,007
Jodhpur	73,480	Moulmein	61,301	Cuddalore	50,527
Rāmpur	73,156	Kumbakonam	60,700	Quetta	49,001
Trivandrum	72,784	Tanjore	59,913	Patiala	47,581
Shāhjahanpur	72,616	Bhavnagar	59,392	Bhopal	45,094
Jullundur	71,008	Gorakhpur	57,985	Alwar	44,760
Sālkot	70,619	Fyzabād	56,620	Jamnagar	42,495
Bikaner	69,410	Kolhapur	55,594	Bellary	39,842
Hubli	69,206	Shikapur.	55,503		

¹ From Mysore onwards, the figures are for 1921

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub divisions (1921 census) —

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,923,079	Methodists	208,135
Anglicans	533,180	Congregationalist	123,016
Presbyterians	254,688	Salvationist	88,922
Baptists	444,479	Syrian (Romo Syrian)	423,968
Lutheran	240,816	Syrian (others)	367,588

Education

The following statistics are those of the census of 1921 —

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	19,841,438	142,623,691	162,465,129
Females	2,782,213	150,807,889	153,590,102
	22,623,651	293,431,580	316,055,231 ¹

¹ This number falls short of the total population of India by 2,887,249 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded

The extent of literacy by sex and religion is thus shown —

Religion	Numbers per mille who are literate for all ages, 5 and over								
	1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Religions	82	189	21	69	122	12	61	112	8
Hindu	75	130	16	64	116	9	57	107	5
Sikh	68	107	16	77	121	16	66	110	8
Musalman	58	98	9	44	60	5	38	70	4
Christian	285	855	210	258	889	159	245	385	147

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 25 millions

Educational institutions in India are of two classes —(a) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities or Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department, Universities or the Boards. These institutions are called 'Recognised,' but may be under public or private management (b) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called 'Unrecognised'. As regards recognised institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge, (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools, (iii) the Intermediate Colleges, and (iv) the Colleges. The colleges are affiliated to eight federal universities—Calcutta (1857), Madras (1857), Bombay (1857), Punjab (1882), Patna (1917), Nagpur (1923), Andhra (1926), and Agra (1927). There are also six unitary teaching and residential universities—Allahabad (1887), Lucknow (1920), Rangoon (1920), Dacca (1921), Delhi (1922), and Annamalai (1929), two denominational universities—the Hindu University at Benares (1916), and the Muslim University at Aligarh (1920), and two universities in Indian States—Mysore (1916) and Hyderabad (Osmania) (1918). In some provinces, secondary or secondary and intermediate education is controlled by Boards. The number of Boards operating in 1930-31 was six.

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, agriculture, engineering, &c., law schools, medical schools and colleges, and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers, schools for adults, defectives, criminal and hill tribes, labourers and factory children, and reformatory schools for juvenile offenders.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1930-31 in British India, including Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the administered areas in Indian States —

Type of Institution	Institutions ¹		Scholars	
	For Males	For Females	In Institutions for Males	In Institutions for Females
<i>General Education</i>				
Universities	16	—	8,189	—
Arts and Science colleges	224	20	65,291	1,546
Secondary schools	12,449	1,132	2,093,645	192,766
Primary schools	172,230	32,154	8,114,480	1,248,268
Total	184,919	33,306	10,281,605	1,442,580
<i>Special Education</i>				
Professional colleges	65	8	16,752	250
Training schools	523	222	25,845	6,818
Special schools	7,968	178	274,713	8,774
Total	8,556	408	316,810	15,842
<i>Indigenous schools</i>				
Unrecognised institutions	30,686	4,193	546,403	85,846
	224,161	37,907	11,144,818	1,544,268
Grand Total		262,068		12,689,086

¹ Boards of Secondary or Intermediate Education in British India are not included in this table

There were in 1930-31 in British India 227,189 'recognised' institutions with 12,056,837 scholars, and 34,879 'unrecognised' with 632,249 scholars

The following was the educational expenditure for recognised institutions in recent years from fees, provincial resources, local rates, municipal funds, endowments, etc —

Year	Rs	Year	Rs
1925-26	22,77,83,531	1928-29	27,07,32,253
1926-27	24,58,47,572	1929-30	27,42,73,266
1927-28	25,82,78,819	1930-31	28,31,64,460

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University. There are also State Scholarships, awarded by local Governments and the Government of India, to enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom for two or more years

During 1930-31 the following newspapers and periodicals were published in Madras, 285, Bombay, 290, Bengal, 704, United Provinces, 632, Punjab, 439, Burma, 177, Bihar and Orissa, 139, Central Provinces and Berar, 58, Assam, 46, Delhi, 104, N W F P, 18. The percentage of newspapers and weekly and monthly publications published in various languages is as follows —English, 17.8, Urdu, 23.2, Gurmukhi, 2.2, Hindi, 14.7, Bengali, 13.8, Tamil, 3.9, Assamese, 0.34, Gujarati, 2.5, Oriya, 0.89, Marhati, 4.2, Kanarese, 0.92, Sindhi, 1.4, Telugu, 1.5, others, 12.05. The number of printing presses was 5,919, and 2,332 books in English or other European languages and 14,815 in Indian languages were published

Justice and Crime

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the Province of Agra, the province of Bihar and Orissa, the province of the Punjab and the Province of Burma, have each a supreme high court, with 14, 11, 16, 12, 11, 12 and 10 judges, respectively, in 1931. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. Oudh has a chief court. The Central Provinces and Berar, North West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge', subordinate judges, and below them 'Munsifs'. There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue. The number of civil suits instituted in 1930 was 2,513,844, and of persons under trial in criminal cases 2,485,870.

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are Indians, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of Indians in the appellate court is considerable.

The civil police in 1930 were 197,973 in strength, varying from 4.2 per 10,000 of the population in Bihar and Orissa to 37.27 per 10,000 in the North-West Frontier Province.

128 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Finance.¹

(Rs 13½ = £1)

Years ended March 31	Revenue			Expenditure Charged to Revenue		
	In India ²	In England	Total	In India ²	In England	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1929	94,356	2,371	96,727	69,615	27,349	96,964
1930	95,579	3,935	99,514	70,211	29,102	99,313
1931	90,675	2,771	93,446	73,151	28,984	102,135
1932 ³	89,148	1,429	90,577	72,228	28,593	100,821
1933 ³	96,391	1,081	97,472	69,476	27,385	96,861

¹ Since the introduction of the Reforms from April 1, 1921, definite sources of revenue are now allocated to Provincial Governments. Hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India now embrace only the transactions of the Central Government. The 1932 estimates include the provision for the North West Frontier Province which has, as from April 18, 1932, been constituted into a Governor's province. The estimates for 1933 therefore exclude the provision for the new North West Frontier Province. Provincial Governments used to pay annual contributions to the Central Government. The contributions in the first year were Rs 983 lakhs. These were reduced to Rs 608 lakhs in 1926-27. In 1927-28 there was a permanent remission of 350 lakhs, and a non recurring remission of the balance Rs 258 lakhs. There was complete and final remission of Provincial contributions from 1928-29.

² Estimates

³ Figures for the Central Government only, and including Exchange

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, in India and England, for 1932-33 (Budget estimates) —

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Heads of Revenue	1932 1933	Heads of Expenditure	1932-1933
	Rs		Rs
Customs	52,31,27,000	Customs	91,03,000
Taxes on Income	18,73,38,000	Taxes on Income	83,28,000
Salt	9,43,40,000	Salt	1,15,69,000 ¹
Opium	1,32,63,000	Opium	71,62,000
Land Revenue	14,58,000	Land Revenue	5,42,000
Excise	38,67,000	Excise	15,95,000
Stamps	33,01,000	Stamps	14,45,000
Forest	17,89,000	Forests	22,20,000 ²
Registration	86,000	Registration	16,000
Tributes from Indian States	74,38,000	Railways	34,18,44,000
Railways (net receipts)	34,18,44,000	Irrigation	4,32,000
Irrigation (net receipts)	1,86,000	Posts and Telegraphs	1,01,25,000
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)	78,99,000	Debt Services	19,92,85,000
Interest Receipts	1,50,12,000	Civil Administration	9,64,93,000
Civil Administration	90,11,000	Currency and Mint	70,02,000
Currency and Mint	3,31,17,000	Civil Works	1,94,19,000
Civil Works	26,79,000	Miscellaneous	4,00,09,000
Miscellaneous	66,87,000	Military Services	50,91,96,000
Military Receipts	4,17,06,000	Adjustment between Central & Provincial Governments	1,02,00,000
Extraordinary Items	23,91,000	Extraordinary Items	22,10,000
Total	1,29,96,29,000	Total	1,27,81,45,000

¹ Includes Rs 2,31,000 for capital outlay on Salt Works

² Includes P. 85,000 for Forest capital outlay

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments for 1932-33 (Budget estimates):—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Heads of Revenue	1932-1933	Heads of Expenditure	1932-1933
	Rs		Rs
Land Revenue	32,86,02,780	Land Revenue	3,62,99,980
Stamps	12,09,52,800	Stamps	23,60,642
Excise	13,95,02,300	Excise	1,76,64,808
Taxes on Income	17,32,000	Forests	2,85,14,721
Forests	4,11,22,600	Registration	68,85,532
Registration	1,08,89,700	Scheduled Taxes	50,000
Scheduled Taxes	46,22,000	Assignments & Contributions	—
Interest	2,28,83,600	Interest	4,46,42,509
Receipts by Civil Department	4,94,18,770	Salaries, etc., of Civil Depts	51,94,90,658
Miscellaneous	2,59,73,460	Miscellaneous	7,46,88,701
Railways	1,86,000	Railways	58,048
Irrigation	7,91,72,080	Irrigation	5,28,32,765
Civil Works	1,70,98,908	Civil Works	8,29,66,943
Assignments & Contributions	—	Extraordinary Items	4,000
Extraordinary Items	44,15,000		
Salt	6,52,000		
Total	84,67,18,498	Total	86,64,59,247

The estimated capital expenditure of the Central Government on State railways in 1932-33 was Rs 3,112,500. The project estimate for the new capital at Delhi has been closed with effect from April 1, 1932.

The following table shows the receipts of both the Central and Provincial Governments from the most important sources of revenue in recent years —

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt ²	Stamps	Excise ³	Customs ⁴	Taxes on Income ⁵	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1927-28	26,76	2,959	4,974	10,114	14,866	36,161	11,570	29,042	5,215
1928-29	24,872	2,449	5,699	10,298	14,988	36,960	12,792 ⁶	28,130	6,782
1929-30	25,103	2,281	5,073	10,593	15,309	38,457	12,746	27,896	5,978
1930-31	22,708	1,900	5,124	9,454	12,582	35,106	12,282	29,371	5,504
1931-32 ⁷	24,803	1,487	6,420	8,887	10,702	34,869	13,116	25,412	6,892
1932-33 ⁸	24,755	995	7,124	9,319	10,753	39,230	14,180	25,652	5,952

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation

² The salt duty was raised in 1928, and reduced to previous level in 1924

³ The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province

⁴ Liquors, oils, motor cars and cycles, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals (including silver bullion, coin, etc.), manufactured articles and articles of food and drink are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916), on tea (imposed in 1916, abolished in 1927) and on hides (imposed in 1919) and of excise duties on motor spirit (imposed in 1917), on silver (imposed in March, 1930), and on kerosene (imposed in 1922). The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21

⁵ Includes the proceeds of a super tax imposed in 1917

⁶ The figures for 1928-27 have been converted at the rate of Rs 10 to the £, and those from 1927-28 at the rate of Rs 13½ to the £

⁷ Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919

⁸ Estimates

Land Revenue — This is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the assessment was fixed permanently at the end of the 18th century, while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to forty years over the rest of India. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886 p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

130 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The land revenue was contributed in 1931-32 (revised estimate) as follows —

Administrations	Rs	Administrations	Rs
India, General	6,88,000	Punjab	2,01,71,000
Baluchistan	7,71,000	Burma	6,49,21,000
N W Frontier Province	17,91,000	Shan States Federation	4,04,000
Madras	5,23,88,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,77,70,000
Bombay	4,86,92,000	Central Provinces and Berar	2,07,18,000
Bengal	3,10,24,000	Assam	1,18,10,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,92,78,000	Coorg	4,04,000

Opium —In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces, and the area under cultivation in that Province is being gradually reduced. Opium is also grown in many of the Indian States of Central and Northern India. The question of suppressing poppy cultivation in these States has been investigated by a Committee, which started work in November, 1927. After giving careful consideration to the report submitted by the Committee, the Government of India have formulated a scheme which forms at present the basis of negotiations with the States. Public auctions at Calcutta were discontinued from April 1926. Export to China was prohibited in 1913, and in June 1926 the Government of India decided to reduce progressively exports of opium from India, except for strictly medical and scientific purposes, so as to extinguish them altogether at the end of 1935. The maximum for each country is fixed, and a reduction of 10 per cent of the 1926 exports is made each year.

Army Expenditure —The net expenditure in recent years on military services is given as follows —

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs Crores		Rs Crores
1926	56 00	1930	55 10
1927	55 97	1931	54 80
1928	54 79	1932	51 76
1929	55 10	1933 (Estimates)	46 74

Debt —On March 31, 1932, out of a total debt of 1,212 05 crores (sterling) portion converted at 1s 6d = R 1), 798 24 crores were productive in rail ways, telegraphs and irrigation, 215 48 crores were unproductive, 33 37 crores on account of cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account, and 164 96 crores were incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments.

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance —The revenue and expenditure of each Government, Central and Provincial, in 1931-32 (revised estimates) were as follows —

Government	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
India, Central	1,20,76,94,000	1,84,42,78,000
Madras	15,87,73,000	16,38,47,000
Bombay	14,40,24 000	15,47,68 000
Bengal	9,07,89,000	11,18,89,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10,91,89,000	12,03,33,000
Punjab	10,00,86,000	10,48 04,000
Burma	10,35,69,000	10,74,00,000
Shan States Federation	49,18,000	55,86,000
Bihar and Orissa	5,15,19,000	5 50,24,000
Central Provinces	4,22,21,000	4,64,74,000
Assam	2,82,68,000	2,63,71,000
Coorg	18,12,000	18,88,000

Local Funds —The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is

derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes, and of the latter from cesses on land. The gross income for 1929-30 of all municipalities was Rs 37,77,90,990. The gross expenditure was Rs 37,70,26,301. The income of district and local boards was Rs 16,86,58,453, and the expenditure Rs 16,32,33,541.

Defence

The defence forces of India consist of units of the Royal Air Force, units of the British Regular Army, the Indian Army, the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, the Indian Army Reserve and the Indian State Forces. With the exception of the last, these forces are administered by the Air Vice-Marshal and the headquarters staff of the Army in India respectively, under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who is the Army Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The military forces are organised into the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and the Burma Independent district, each Command contains a number of districts and independent brigades. The garrison of Aden was transferred in 1927 from the Indian to the Home Command.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian exchequer. They are organised in brigades and divisions with the Indian Army, the normal proportion being 1 British battalion to 3 Indian. There are 19½ Indian Pack Batteries. The personnel of the remaining batteries of Horse, Field and Garrison Artillery is wholly British except for a proportion of Indian drivers. The Tank Corps and Royal Air Force are wholly British.

The Auxiliary Force, organised under the Indian Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, is confined to persons of British extraction. Enrolment is voluntary, but entails periodical training extending to 64 hours annually for infantry and 80 hours for other arms. The force, which comprises all arms, is liable to be called out or embodied for local service within strictly defined limits, and acts as a second line to the permanent garrison of India. Its strength in 1932 was about 30,200.

The Indian Territorial Force was brought into existence in 1920, and is organised on the lines of a militia, with an annual training of 28 days. It is intended to form a second line to the regular Indian Army in time of war, the whole of its personnel being liable to general service. Its strength in 1930 was 18 provincial, 4 urban, and 11 university training corps units. Strength, 15,400.

The Army in India Reserve has been recently constituted, in 2 classes: class A, of men who have completed from 5 to 7 years' army service with less than 15 years' combined service, class B, of men up to 15 years' combined service. Strength in 1932 was 36,000.

The Indian State Forces are raised and maintained by Indian States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers, who act in an advisory capacity. Strength, in 1932, about 38,000.

The composition of the forces in India was, in 1932, except for Indian State Forces, as follows —

	Cavalry Regiments	R. H. A. Batteries	R. F. A. Batteries	Medium Batteries	Pack Batteries	S. & M. Field Troops	S. & M. Field Companies	Infantry Battalions	Pioneer Battalions	Armoured Car Companies
British	5	—	44	—	6	—	—	45	—	8
Indian	21	1	1	1	19½	4	24½	118	7	—

AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

	Cavalry Regiments	R F & R G A Batteries	Engineering Units	Railway Battalions	Infantry Battalions	M G Corps Units	R.A.S. Corps Units	University Training Corps
Auxiliary Force	10	21	4	17	25	7	4	—
Territorial Force	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	11

The strength of the British army in India in 1932 was 59,773, and of the Indian Army 162,600. The Field Army is organised in 4 divisions and 5 cavalry brigades.

The supply and transport services are provided by the Indian Army Service Corps. The medical services of the British troops are provided by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those of the Indian Army by the Indian Medical Service.

There are 2 battalions of the Indian Army serving in China and Malaya. These are paid by the British exchequer.

The 7th Light Cavalry, the 16th Light Cavalry, the 2/1st Madras Pioneers, the 4/19th Hyderabad Regt, the 5th Royal Bttn, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the 1/7th Rajput Regt, the 1/14th Punjab Regt, and the 2/1st Punjab Regt have been selected for Indianisation. Ten Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian Army. The preliminary education is given at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun. Plans for the creation of an Indian Sandhurst are in preparation.

The Royal Air Force in India comprises 6 squadrons organised in 3 wings of 2 squadrons each, the Aircraft Depot and Aircraft Parks are directly under R.A.F. Headquarters, India. Its establishment is 260 officers and 1,912 British and 148 Indian other ranks. The military estimates for 1931-32 amounted to 52 crores of rupees.

The Government of India has proceeded with the reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1925, though the force has retained its original name. It has now, however, become a combatant force serving under conditions similar to those originally proposed for the Royal Indian Navy. At present the seagoing units of the R I M comprise the 4 sloops *Hindustan* (completed 1930), *Cornwallis*, *Clive* and *Lawrence*, 2 surveying vessels and 2 patrol vessels.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c — The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1921, a little more than 229 millions out of a total population of 318 millions. In most of the provinces there is a Department of Land Records, and in every province a Department of Agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces, an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of private students and of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges; a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases, an Imperial Institute for veterinary

research for the preparation of sera and antitoxins, and an Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Following the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India with the object of promoting, guiding and co-ordinating agriculture and veterinary research throughout India. Improved varieties of crops had been introduced in 1929-30 in about 14 million acres, the average increased value of the produce being some Rs. 15 crores.

In provinces where the *zamindāri* tenure prevails (i.e., where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental, this aliquot part being itself the land tax. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces where the *rayatwāri* (or *ryotwari*) tenure prevails (i.e., where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *rayatwāri* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindār* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows in 1929-30 the latest available returns of the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed —

Province	Zamindāri and Village Communities			Rayatwāri, &c		
	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs
Madras (24-29)	29,015,431	11,940,868	87,42,511	62,518,786	30,378,117	6,66,04,168
Bombay (including Sind) 25-26	4,042,908	(a)	(a)	74,594,123	18,117,112	4,76,46,024
Bengal (27-28)	49,186,009	45,798,288	3,00,78,009	—	—	—
United Provinces (26-27)	67,558,738	45,858,489	7,19,89,917	—	—	—
Punjab (29-30)	60,178,789	20,661,923	5,24,79,832	—	—	—
Burma (29-30)	—	—	—	155,849,480	18,212,192	5,94,12,527
Bihar and Orissa (26-27)	58,078,859	84,008,550	1,68,81,227	—	—	—
Central Provinces and Berār (29-30)	40,514,981	18,912,760	2,27,87,610	28,685,682 ¹	(b)	(b)
Assam (29-30)	5,701,818	(a)	18,17,110	29,598,152	7,469,398	1,13,54,744
N-W Frontier Prov (29-30)	8,487,411	2,389,888	29,39,446	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara (29-30)	1,770,921	839,574	8,51,789	—	—	—
Parganā Manpur (29-30)	—	—	—	31,858	4,565	17,859
Coorg (27-28)	—	—	—	1,012,260	163,838	4,12,684
Delhi (29-30)	870,835	488,188	4,70,885	—	—	—

(a) Included under Rayatwāri, &c (b) Included under Zamindāri

¹ Includes 12,469,887 acres of Government Forest

The following table shows the total acreage in all India under the chief crops and the production in three years —

134 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Name of crops	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32 ²	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	80,622,000	31,182,000	82,706,000	32,198,000	84,034,000	32,770,000
Wheat	31,654,000	10,469,000	32,189,000	9,305,000	33,749,000	9,026,000
		Raw Sugar		Raw Sugar		Raw Sugar
Sugarcane	2,513,000	2,752,000	2,797,000	3,218,000	2,886,000	3,880,000
Linseed	2,802,000	350,000	3,008,000	377,000	3,241,000	411,000
Rape & mustard	5,907,000	1,095,000	6,631,000	988,000	6,117,000	1,023,000
Sesamum	5,846,000	465,000	5,618,000	526,000	5,491,000	465,000
Castor	1,285,000	116,000	1,462,000	120,000	1,563,000	143,000
		(Nuts in Shell)		(Nuts in Shell)		(Nuts in Shell)
Groundnut	5,748,000	2,668,000	6,579,000	3,154,000	5,562,000	2,697,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton	25,922,000	5,243,000	23,812,000	5,224,000	23,522,000	4,064,000
Jute ¹	3,415,000	10,335,000	3,492,000	11,205,000	1,862,000	5,535,000
		lbs		lbs		
Tea ¹	788,000	432,842,000	805,800	391,080,800	—	—
Rubber ¹	170,900	28,022,800	172,100	24,851,500	—	—
Coffee	163,500	39,423,900	160,900	32,973,000	—	—
		In cwts of dye		In cwts of dye		In cwts of dye
Indigo	70,000	14,400	60,600	13,700	50,800	11,000

¹ Figures refer to Calendar year

² Subject to revision

The net area actually sown in British India in 1930-31 was 229,087,103 acres

Of the total area under irrigation in 1930-31, 25,874,981 acres were irrigated by canals, 6,762,984 acres by tanks, 11,742,777 acres by wells, and 5,309,785 acres by other sources. The average area irrigated by Government Works during the triennium 1927-30 was about 30 million acres, as compared with 27.8 million acres, the average of the previous triennium. The net return on capital outlay was 5.4 per cent in 1929-30.

Livestock Census, in British India (exclusive of Baluchistan), 1930-31: oxen, 121,459,000; buffaloes, 31,418,000; sheep, 25,295,000; goats, 35,743,000; horses and ponies, 1,683,000; mules, 75,000; donkeys, 1,371,000; camels, 526,000.

Forests—The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c, or for the protection of water supply, &c), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1930-31—

	Reserved Forests Sq miles	Protected Forests Sq miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq miles	Total Sq miles
Madras	18,963	—	176	19,139
Bombay (including Sind)	13,717	1,160	—	14,877
Bengal	6,506	673	3,445	10,624
United Provinces	5,182	4	54	5,240
Punjab	1,534	3,206	552	5,292
Burma	29,834	—	92,548	122,382
Federated Shan States	3,174	—	21,477	24,651
Bihar and Orissa	1,799	1,220	3	3,022
Central Provinces (including Berar)	19,618	—	—	19,618
Assam	6,153	—	14,829	20,982
North-West Frontier Province	245	—	—	245
Baluchistan (portions under Br Ad)	316	—	472	788
Ajmer	141	—	—	141
Coorg	519	—	—	519
Andamans	52	—	2,188	2,190
Total, 1929-30	107,758	6,263	135,694	249,710

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1929-30 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained, and the area under irrigation

Administrations	Area according to Survey	Net Area according to Survey, excluding Indian States	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area Irrigated
			Net Area actually sown	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	319,347	180,050	308,343	866,399	96,782	139,848
Assam	43,361,410	35,299,970	5,982,868	1,946,101	18,946,852	4,571,030	3,853,119	578,769
Bengal	52,664,689	49,186,909	23,460,303	5,573,689	5,971,428	9,587,035	4,594,457	1,734,892
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,695	53,172,975	24,470,900	6,353,791	6,891,306	8,116,448	7,340,530	5,258,475
Bombay	97,449,907	78,880,947	32,620,701	10,507,261	6,735,990	19,849,811	9,117,184	4,145,017
Burma	155,849,528	155,849,528	18,022,971	3,794,912	59,788,871	52,993,485	21,249,289	1,471,176
Central Provinces and Berar	83,931,811	63,971,084	25,364,376	3,348,517	14,160,752	4,938,879	16,371,856	1,130,022
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	137,978	171,362	11,690	334,045	357,185	3,595
Delhi	370,194	370,194	207,509	17,680	63,924	81,081	—	66,862
Madras	91,089,440	91,089,440	34,219,425	10,326,235	12,919,111	20,189,428	13,369,982	9,153,093
Manipur Pargana (Central India)	31,353	31,353	7,194	267	3,968	949	18,975	70
N - W Frontier Prov	8,578,214	8,437,414	2,072,253	811,339	2,691,108	2,632,112	358,318	973,183
Punjab	65,257,965	61,971,265	26,683,664	3,990,897	14,826,306	12,713,218	1,966,297	14,813,534
United Provinces	72,648,741	68,300,509	35,517,617	2,595,517	10,647,202	9,939,769	9,268,411	10,226,991
Total	745,524,108	669,344,769	229,087,103	49,617,618	154,016,851	146,813,689	87,962,385	49,690,527

136 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The net revenue from the State forests in 1929-30 was about Rs 2,49,86,848

Industries—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood carving and metal working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the average number of persons employed being about 922,700. The area under tea in 1930 was about 805,800 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 433,800; Bengal, 199,200; Bihar and Orissa, 4,200; United Provinces, 6,100; Punjab, 9,700; Madras, 70,600; Coorg, 400; Tripura (Bengal), 8,400; Travancore, 69,200; Mysore, 3,700; and the Cochin State, 500. The production was, in 1930, 391 million lb. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1931-32 were to United Kingdom, 292,011,000 lb; Canada, 14,128,000 lb; United States, 9,761,000 lb; Persia, 2,015,000 lb; and to Australasia, 3,539,000 lb. The total exports were 377,142,000 lb in 1929-30, 356,918,000 lb in 1930-31; and 342,385,000 lb in 1931-32.

Some statistics for 1930 of mills, factories, &c, subject to the Indian Factories Act, are given as follows for British India (*excluding* Indian States and Government factories)

Class of Industry	No of Establishments	No of Persons	Class of Industry	No of Establishments	No of Persons
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	298	352,268	Shipbuilding	18	20,242
Jute mills	97	336,356	Tea factories	959	60,161
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	2,090	138,833	Foundries	73	8,250
Railway and tramway workshops	85	59,528	Saw mills	156	15,057
Rice mills	1,615	78,271	Petroleum refineries	12	12,084
General engineering	248	33,412	Woollen mills	9	3,826
Electrical works	54	7,514	Sugar factories	48	15,293
Printing, bookbinding, etc	333	24,373	Stone dressing	7	891
Tanneries and leather works	31	5,940	Oil mills	249	11,919
Jute presses	115	33,031	Kerosene tinning and packing works	28	10,170
Tile and brick factories	76	9,611	Motor works and coach building	95	6,462
			Tobacco factories	18	0,040
			Paper mills	7	5,597
			Lac factories	18	1,905
			Silk mills	7	1,712

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the number of spindles in all India in 1929-30 was 9,021,879, and of looms, 173,347. The production of yarn in 1930-31 was 867 million lb and of woven goods, 590 million lb.

Companies—On March 31, 1930, there were 6,929 joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad and Travancore, and in operation, with paid up capital of Rs 2,86,89,92,000.

Co operative Societies—In 1930-31, there were in British India and the Indian States 93,773 agricultural co operative societies with a membership of 3,165,925.

Mineral Production—The quantity and value of the minerals produced in India in 1930 were as follows (£1 = Rs 13 5)

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Coal tons	23,803 048	6,861,134	Ruby, sapphire and spinel carats	30,090	9,715
Petroleum gals	311,080,108	3,888,727	Zircon tons	639 8	4,991
Lead and lead ore ¹ tons	78,310	1,346,051	Magnesite do	16,528	6,277
Manganese ore do	829 946	1,200,236	Gypsum do	56,316	8,406
Gold ounces	329,232 3	1,384 090	Refractory materials do	40 143	15,484
Building materials and road metals tons	9,784 530	1,096,035	Bauxite do	2,514	1,490
Salt do	1,711,348	943,808	Ochre do	7,611	3,951
Silver ounces	7,072,050	571,005	Diamonds carats	1,321 2	5,373
Mica ² cwts	82,409	562,054	Fuller's earth tons	4,431	2,895
Zinc concen trates ³ tons	64 800	450,005	Monazite do	14	140
Iron ore do	1 849,625	360 928	Barites do	6,797	3,671
Tin ore do	4,270 9	337,344	Asbestos do	33 2	88
Copper ore and matte do	140,895	521 003	Agate cwts	—	—
Tungsten ore do	2 451 5	134,060	Alber do	2 1	54
Saltpetre ⁴ cwts	76,538	59,445	Corundum tons	30	162
Chromite tons	50,684	64,256	Graphite do	—	—
Nickel speiss do	3,150	53 790	Antimony ore do	3	4
Clays do	180 319	28 254	Soda do	114 7	109
Jadeite ⁵ cwts	1,475	16,187	Bismuth lbs	112	24
Ilmenite tons	28,776	32,993	Apatite tons	251	266
Antimonial lead do	1,700	26,296	Serpentine do	1 8	6
Steatite do	6,857	15,266	Garnet tons	7 3	13

¹ Excludes antimonial lead

² Export f.o.b. value

³ Export

The average number of persons employed daily in the coal mining industry in 1930 was 184,370, and the output per head employed was 129 1 tons

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India —

Years	Imports		Exports and Re-Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1927-28	261 52,38,665	34,80,53,529	330,26,37,283	3,13,60,896
1928-29	263,39,79,360	37,29,42 646	339,15,06,656	6,35,31,454
1929-30	249 70,74 490	27 83,19,581	318,98,97,089	5,14 33,004
1930 31	173,06,25 932	26,86,34,373	226,50 21,864	4,00 08 598
1931-32	1,30,64,28,506	7,26,80,825	161,20,22,825	65,92,85,265

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure —

Years ended March 32	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1928	249,83,64,366	34,81,60,468	284,65,24,835
1929	253,30,59,741	37,29,40 842	290,60,00,583
1930	240,79,69,341	27,76,75,929	268,56,45,270
1931	164 79,36,868	26,85,51,296	191,64,88,159
1932	126,97,14,115	7,25,90,070	133,63,04,185

Years ended March 32	EXPORTS AND RE EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1928	328,69,13,133	2,62,49,689	331,31,62,822
1929	337,96,11,677	2,93,10,880	340,89,22,557
1930	317,93,23,862	1,56,87,154	319,50,11,016
1931	225,63,66,653	2,42,72,185	228,06,38,838
1932	160,54,72,354	62,90,64,223	223,45,36,577

Of the exports of merchandise in 1931-32 Rs 155,88,86,094 represented the products of the country Rs 4,65,86,260 were re exports of imported foreign merchandise

In many cases the Indian States impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in 1931-32 —

	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Imports	35,88,83,859	—	10,56,50,599	16,98,33,701	54,19,57,975	15,99,77,961
Exports	64,74,86,102	4,050	23,41,43,516	26,83,39,691	95,56,56,074	12,80,07,144

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows —

Years ended March 32	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1928	18,13,44,062	16,47,37,417	3,44,106	2,63,72,790
1929	21,21,89,692	15,92,18,097	1,91,003	6,15,11,381
1930	14,23,11,477	13,41,90,827	1,03,081	4,79,78,629
1931	13,24,52,453	13,46,62,717	49,34,333	3,38,69,661
1932	2,79,95,364	4,42,63,962	60,78,25,155	4,84,81,050

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1931 and 1932 —

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1930-31 Rs	1931-32 Rs	1930-31 Rs	1931-32 Rs
United Kingdom	61,28,70,742	44,81,48,521	11,77,83,861	43,40,27,191
France	2,88,89,855	2,17,20,409	11,08,00,025	7,68,56,370
Germany	12,38,41,540	10,19,81,240	14,26,39,215	10,01,80,021
Austria	51,56,282	71,46,816	87,338	21,542
Hungary	21,52,329	8,19,720	2,55,120	11,980
Italy	4,50,51,822	3,58,76,748	7,85,44,562	5,40,56,182
Belgium	4,66,92,233	3,01,57,097	7,53,11,727	4,43,59,420
Netherlands	3,22,33,647	2,04,27,113	6,66,71,264	4,88,06,228
Spain	27,00,650	19,19,609	2,87,31,635	1,33,69,727
Russia	1,08,74,794	94,61,619	53,42,468	55,47,580
China (including Hong Kong)	4,19,94,909	3,31,59,500	14,84,93,987	9,50,79,356
Japan	14,51,19,972	13,33,96,071	23,78,48,660	13,94,28,225
Ceylon	1,43,46,619	1,36,77,589	11,08,86,381	7,63,87,742
Straits Settlements	3,94,80,346	2,86,84,099	6,19,32,993	4,68,16,490
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	11,18,03,408	5,91,44,808	4,16,62,020	2,42,17,706
Arabia	29,66,791	30,88,542	1,63,50,690	1,16,99,414
Persia	2,71,65,124	2,75,98,779	1,22,55,170	1,08,84,320

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	190-31 Rs	1931-32 Rs	1930-31 Rs	1931-32 Rs
Egypt	2,53,85,415	1,47,02,267	8,51,67,319	2,12,19,902
Kenya Zanzibar and Pemba	3,85,67,164	3,68,12,680	1,04,01,020	76,69,928
Other E African ports	49,44,267	28,54,201	1,85,73,403	1,54,24,067
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	1,82,380	2,47,384	1,15,24,522	92,76,648
United States	15,14,72,554	12,83,62,243	20,64,58,891	18,86,88,229
South America	5,61,343	14,500	5,20,72,185	2,44,77,051
Australia	2 41 76,870	1,58,36,605	4,47,48,538	2 95,00,830

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows —

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1930 31 Rs	1931-32 Rs	1930-31 Rs	1931-32 Rs
I Food, drink and tobacco	29,06,49,903	1 24,39,849	59,67,39,211	41,34,16,016
II Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	22,75,16,817	20,85,02,477	101,24,58,116	66,97,58,978
III Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	10 22,43,737	83,80,31,656	57,26,94,630	42,62,25,850
IV Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	3 75,26,406	3,38,40,138	2,30,34,381	1,94,85,250
Total	164,79,36,863	126,37,14,115	220,49,26,338	155,88,86,094

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1931-32 —

Imports	Value 1931-32 Rs	Exports	Value 1931-32 Rs
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	19,15,41,096	Jute (raw)	11,18,80,628
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses included)	6,16,58,256	„ (manufactured)	21,92,42,529
Metals, and ores	9,77,65,075	Cotton (raw)	23,44,72,269
Machinery and mill work	10,92 38,597	„ (manufactured) including twist and yarn	4,81,88,121
Silk (raw & manufactured)	2,73,56,111	Rice	18,14,32,619
Oils	9,72,26,298	Wheat and wheat flour	73,09,637
Chemicals	2,56,97,248	Other grain and pulse	1,49,75,824
Hardware	2,60,91,413	Tea	19,43,78,875
Liquors	2,26,86,247	Hides & skins, & leather goods	9,00,91,117
Matches	1,05,235	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	14,58,83,085
Paper and pasteboard	2,50,24,106	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,83,94,172
Salt	71,98,869	Wool (raw)	2,77,24,610
Woollen goods	1,30,96,316	Wool (manufactured)	59,48,855
Spices	2,08,22,441	Opium	86,68,125
Provisions	3,41,26,266	Oils	57,22,838
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	3,69,19,581	Rubber (raw)	44,57,717
Tobacco	94,84,454	Indigo	2,00,562
Glass	1,21,97,209	Other dyes and tans	84,93,010
Dyeing & tanning substances	2,67,64,789	Paraffin wax	2,31 74,220
Drugs and medicines	1,91,11,043	Spices	87,24 986
Wood and timber	60,69,463	Saltpetre	10,67 916
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	81,76,121	Coffee	94,50,102
		Hemp (raw)	26,89,572
		Manganese ore	56,61,943
		Other kinds of metals & ores	4 90,58,191

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1931-32		1931-32
	Rs		Rs
Soap	88,72,154	Oilcakes	2,00,67,741
Building and engineering materials	88,78,092	Provisions	89,54,727
Fruits and vegetables	1,34,47,173	Fruits and Vegetables	90,31,646
Paints & painters materials	87,53,101	Tobacco	85,42,469
Tea chests	50,31,538	Silk (raw and cocoons)	2,95,877
Haberdashery and millinery	54,28,541	Silk (manufactured)	38,542
Belting for machinery	50,11,813	Coir goods	75,38,814
Mechanically propelled vehicles	3,63,21,027	Manures	38,38,698
Stationery	68,02,500	Wood	78,46,689
Animals, living	42,06,157	Coal and coke	54,90,951
Books, printed and printed matter	53,38,433	Sugar (refined & unrefined)	1,91,841
Earthenware and porcelain	38,36,055	Fodder, Bran and pollards	75,14,280
Boots and shoes	64,92,641		
Umbrellas and fittings	30,16,474		
Grain and pulse	1,17,60,525		
Coal and coke	14,27,888		

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows —

	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U K from India	62,844,796	51,044,435	36,711,288	32,314,548
Exports to India—				
British produce	78,227,208	59,944,447	32,288,579	34,091,397
Foreign and colonial	1,145,431	1,282,670	801,442	588,966

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) —

	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Corn Offals	1,391,857	838,422	567,623
Tea	20,082,540	17,972,132	14,734,759
Wheat	78,134	1,391,356	133,302
Rice	492,882	526,405	312,460
Cotton (Raw)	3,825,962	3,858,948	1,905,055
Hides	103,562	93,818	58,804
Skins, Goat	852,233	855,534	485,843
Manganese Ore	941,528	666,970	192,728
Rubber	508,418	383,786	169,585
Cotton Seeds	631,925	254,844	176,084
Flax Seeds	1,596,793	1,299,327	165,997
Gums and Resins	1,437,640	892,580	496,694
Jute	6,413,196	3,161,459	2,507,096
Teak	967,671	885,993	455,174
Wool, Sheep's	2,992,039	1,529,741	1,084,819
Leather	5,111,560	4,377,741	2,999,755
Coir Yarn	619,081	644,303	518,988
Jute Manufactures	2,797,675	2,326,139	1,628,112

The chief articles of British produce exported to India (Board of Trade returns) are on page 142 —

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India —

Nationality of Vessels	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Entered										
British	2,217	6,185,525	2,375	6,605,164	2,270	6,433,354	1,993	5,851,597	1,859	5,593,550
British Indian	305	123,497	278	121,792	253	92,202	199	81,967	186	79,730
Foreign	709	2,506,673	776	2,739,222	858	3,071,824	867	3,017,962	735	2,640,651
Native	687	61,145	622	51,135	591	50,189	647	54,104	674	53,674
Total	3,918	8,876,840	4,046	9,517,313	3,972	9,647,569	3,706	9,005,630	3,454	8,367,605
Cleared										
British	2,165	6,050,182	2,323	6,520,890	2,286	6,553,371	1,906	5,650,754	1,755	5,388,198
British Indian	363	130,983	317	115,890	237	84,726	234	95,141	195	81,493
Foreign	709	2,459,888	757	2,661,031	842	3,037,517	859	2,975,480	736	2,656,963
Native	679	60,699	677	57,033	667	60,793	752	63,400	715	58,078
Total	3,916	8,701,752	4,074	9,354,814	4,032	9,736,407	3,751	8,784,775	3,401	8,184,732
Total entered and cleared	7,834	17,578,592	8,120	18,872,157	8,004	19,383,976	7,457	17,790,405	6,855	16,552,337

U K Exports to India

	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Tobacco	1,220,116	938,449	572,877
Drugs	646,644	483,578	487,827
Painters Colours	507,049	397,244	296,351
Cotton Yarns	2,299,812	1,075,806	747,001
Cotton Goods, piece	26,081,612	13,789,768	5,458,539
Cotton Goods, others	1,037,940	832,462	597,049
Implements and Tools	481,466	851,160	226,050
Machinery	9,179,555	7,489,985	5,143,276
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	9,108,443	5,352,150	3,210,168
Brass and Manufactures	597,631	308,469	227,539
Copper and Manufactures	560,647	388,767	197,416
Soap	1,009,548	761,028	532,436
Paper	987,837	767,604	777,223
Chemical Products	1,238,172	1,135,494	939,770
Locomotives	2,617,157	2,073,245	832,875
Wagons and Trucks	466,342	348,316	127,403
Motor Cars and parts	1,944,616	2,239,313	1,104,126
Woollen and Worsted Tissues	616,917	369,213	178,338

The total imports and exports of the largest ports in private merchandise only in 1931-32 were, in rupees Bombay, 84 1 crores, Calcutta, 92 2 crores, Karachi, 28 3 crores; Rangoon, 30 1 crores, Madras, 22 7 crores, Chittagong, 7 0 crores; Tuticorin, 3 6 crores

Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 20,659,402 tons in 1931-32, and cleared 20,576,165 tons

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years —

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Built	33	3,321	34	1,285	29	1,017	22	1,140	7	224
Registered	46	13,581	49	11,732	41	3,928	42	16,815	17	3,028

Communications**I RAILWAYS**

	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1924-25	38,270	1926-27 39,049	1928-29 40,950	1930-31 42,281
1925-26	38,579	1927-28 39,711	1929-30 41,724	1931-32 42,753

The railways open on March 31, 1932, included 31,709 miles of Imperial State lines and 6,396 miles of Indian State lines. There were 586 miles of new railway lines opened in 1931-32

The gauges of the Indian railways in 1931-32 were (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in (21,107 miles), (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3½in (17,529 miles), and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft 6in and 2ft (4,177 miles)

The total capital at charge on Railways to the end of 1931-32, including lines under construction and survey, &c, was Rs 8,55,33,61,000. From 1924-25 Railwa, Finance has been separated from the general finances of Government. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway was purchased by the State in April, 1926, and the Southern Punjab Railway on January 1, 1930

Passengers carried in 1931-32, 505,836,400, aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock, 74,575,000, gross earnings on railways, Rs 97.78 crores, working expenses, Rs 67.58 crores, net earnings, Rs 30.20 crores, average return on the capital at charge 3.53 per cent. The net loss to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c, was Rs 9.08 crores. The railway staff at the close of 1931-32 numbered 4,516 Europeans and 725,703 Indians, total, 730,219.

India and Ceylon are connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon.

II POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

On March 31, 1932, there were 23,983 post offices and 62,316 letter boxes.

In the year 1931-32, the number of letters, post cards, and money orders passing through the post offices was 1,014,592,000, of newspapers 76,498,000, of parcels 14,110,000, and of packets 107,313,000, being a total of 1,212,513,000.

There were 13,137 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1932. Statistics of the Government telegraphs for 1931-32 — Miles of wire, 583,283, miles of line, 107,422, receipts, Rs 2.46 crores, charges, Rs 2.55 crores.

The number of wireless stations maintained and worked by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on March 31, 1932 was 31, of which six were coast stations available for general public correspondence with ships at sea, and the remainder were inland stations. Twelve of these stations provided regular communication with aeroplanes in connection with Air Services. Three of the coast stations and three others were equipped with direction finding installations.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department, but telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, by private companies, under licences from the Government. On March 31, 1932, there were 24 telephone exchanges, with 34,495 connections, established by the licensed companies, and 271 exchanges with 21,355 connections established by the Department.

Money and Credit

The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in five years was as follows —

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1928	10,15,927	26,93,550	—	3,51,718	40,61,195
1929	52,66,573	32,15,475	—	7,45,490	92,27,538
1930	1,80,000	46,63,500	—	11,38,600	59,82,100
1931	18,23,532	19,44,000	—	8,00,312	45,67,844
1932	—	—	—	1,89,700	1,89,700

A branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay at the end of 1917, but since April 1919, the Branch Mint has been closed.

In August, 1926, the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance submitted their report, including the recommendation of the stabilisation of

the rupee at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d (gold) In March 1927, the Indian Currency Act made this stabilization statutory.

Since 1900, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912-13, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government The net profits arising from rupee coinage as well as from the investment of the Reserve were credited to the Reserve up to 1922-23 when it reached the limit of 40,000,000*l*, at which figure the Reserve is being maintained at present There has been no coinage from purchased silver since 1921-22, therefore no profit accrued from this source since that year

Notes of the values of one, two and-a half, five, ten, fifty, hundred, five hundred, and thousand rupees are legal tender throughout British India The total value of notes in circulation on March 31, 1932, including the notes held in Government treasuries and the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, was Rs 178,13 67,562

Banks—The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits' at the Imperial Bank of India on Dec 31 of three years —

	1929	1930	1931
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Paid up Capital	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000	5,62 50,000
Reserve	5,32 50,000	5,40 00,000	5,00,00 000
Public Deposits	7,59,96 984	7,36,90 926	8,32,10,943
Other Deposits	71 64,81,282	76 60 05,586	68 85,64,214

There were 18 exchange banks doing business in India in 1930, and their deposits in India were Rs 68,11,44,000

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years —

—	Depositors	Balance at end of Year, in Rupees
1927-28	2,606,000	32,66,68,000
1928-29	2,021,000	34,49,08,000
1929-30	2,305,000	37,13,13,000
1930-31	2,478,000	37,02,60,000
1931-32	2,408,000	38,20,23,000

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the Indian *Rupee*, the gold value of which is fixed by the Indian Currency Act of 1927 at 1s 6d. or 8 47512 grains of fine gold

The coins in circulation are. silver, 1 rupee which equals 16 annas and weighs one tola or 180 grains troy, eleven twelfths fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee or 8 anna piece, $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee or 4 anna piece, $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee or 2 anna piece, nickel, 1, 2, and 4 anna pieces, bronze, 1 pice = $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice = $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 pie = $\frac{1}{16}$ anna or $\frac{1}{8}$ pice

There are Government Currency Notes in circulation in denominations of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, and 5 rupees

A hundred thousand rupees is called 1 lakh and is written thus Rs 1,00,000, and one hundred lakhs is called 1 crore and is written thus Rs. 1,00,00,000 A lakh of rupees when the rupee is 1s 6d is equivalent to 7,500*l*.

Weights and measures are as follows —

The <i>Mauud</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	= 82 lbs 2 ozs 2 drs avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs ($\frac{1}{2}$ cwt)
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs troy
„ <i>Tola</i>	= 180 gr
„ <i>Seer</i> of 80 <i>tolas</i>	= 2 057 lbs

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

Special works relating to Provinces and States are shown under their separate headings

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Administration Reports on the various provinces Annual
 Agricultural Statistics of India Annual Calcutta
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 Gazetteers The Imperial Gazetteer of India 2nd ed 26 vols completed in 1909
 London—Provincial and District Gazetteers
 The Indian States Annual Calcutta
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 Statistical Abstract for British India Annual London
 Public Health Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India Annual
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 India Trade Journal Weekly Calcutta
 Summary of Commercial Treaties affecting India Calcutta
 Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India Annual London
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BRITISH PROVINCES

Information concerning the Provinces in British India is given below, in alphabetical order

AJMER MERWARA.

An agency subordinate to the factory at Surat was established at Ajmer early in the 17th century. The British received the tract by cession after the Pindari War in 1818. This small province of Ajmer-Merwara consists of one district with three sub-divisions, Ajmer, Kekri, and Merwara, with an area of 2,711 sq miles and a population of 560,292 (1931 census). The administration is under a Chief Commissioner, who in the capacity of Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana resides at Ajmer and has a hill residence at Mount Abu. The local administration is under a Commissioner. The city of Ajmer has a population of 119,524. The income of the province was Rs 17 59 lakhs in 1930-31, and the expenditure Rs 36 37 lakhs. In

1931 there were 15,969 scholars in 244 recognised educational institutions for males, and 3,253 in 50 similar institutions for females. The Government College at Ajmer had 217 students in 1931.

Chief Commissioner—The Hon. Sir Leonard W. Reynolds, K C I E, C S I, M C (appointed March 14, 1927), salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report Annual Calcutta

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is 2,508 square miles. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padak* or Andaman red wood. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Bonington, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The aborigines, 474 (255 males and 219 females) in 1931, live in small groups over the islands, some are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman Islands (excluding the aborigines) in 1932 was 16,381 (12,456 males and 3,925 females). In 1930–31 the forest receipts amounted to Rs. 19,38,810. The coconut, rubber, Manila hemp, and Bahamas aloe are successfully cultivated. In 1932 there were 10,835 head of cattle and 3,137 goats. There is wireless telegraphy with Burma and Madras. Mail steamers connect Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands have been used since 1858 by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long term convicts, but the practice is being discontinued, the island being left to develop on free lines. The settlement possesses about 72,362 acres of cleared land. There were, in 1932, 7,672 convicts (including 123 women) in the place, of whom 7,052 (including 122 women) were on ticket of leave in the settlement supporting themselves. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Chief Commissioner. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in March 1932 was 16,381.

Man (E. H.), On the Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands (Reprinted from the Journal of the Anthropological Institute), 1931.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. The British formally took possession in 1869. There are twenty-one islands, nine uninhabited, total area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central, and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nankauri, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nankauri, known as Nankauri Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants numbered 9,481 (4,889 males and 4,592 females) in 1931. The islanders are known to have pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 8 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The Government is represented by a permanent Assistant Commissioner at Car Nicobar and a

Tahsildar at Nankauri. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars

Chief Commissioner at Port Blair—J W Smyth, Esq, C I E, I C S. salary, Rs 36,000 per year

Administration Report by the Chief Commissioner Annual Calcutta—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos XXV and LXXVII

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ASSAM

Constitution and Government—Assam first became a British Protectorate at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826 In 1832 Cachar was annexed in 1835 the Jaintia Hills were included in the East India Company's dominions, and in 1839 Upper Assam was annexed to Bengal In 1874 Assam was detached from the Administration of the Lieut-Governor of Bengal and made a separate Chief Commissionership On the partition of Bengal in 1905, it was united to the Eastern Districts of Bengal under a Lieut-Governor From 1912 the Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived, and from 1921 a Governorship was created There are two Members (one an Indian) of the Governor's Executive Council for 'reserved' subjects, and two Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 53 Members 39 elected, and 14 nominated and *ex officio* (not more than 7 may be officials) For the purposes of administration there are two Commissionerships with 12 Districts and 2 frontier tracts There are 19 Local Boards, and there are 17 Municipalities and 8 Town Committees The territories comprising the hill districts (except the Shillong municipality and cantonment in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district), the frontier tracts, the Mikir Hills (in Nowgong and Sibsagar), and the North Cachar Hills (in Cachar), are declared 'backward tracts'

Governor—H E Sir Michael Keane, K C S I, C I E, I C S., appointed May 11, 1932, salary Rs 66,000 per year

Area, Population and Religion—The plains districts, the hill districts and the administered portions of the frontier tracts exclusive of the State of Manipur and the Khasi States, which are not British territory, cover an area of 55,114 square miles, with a population of 8,622,251 in British territory Of these, 57 per cent are Hindus, 32 per cent are Muslims, and 8 per cent follow tribal religions The capital is Shillong Manipur State with an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 445,606, and the Khasi States, consisting of 25 chieftainships of various degrees of importance, with an area of 3,600 square miles and a population of 180,000, are under the political control of the Assam government

Instruction—There were two Art Colleges, affiliated to the Calcutta University, with 1,175 students in 1930-31, also the Karle Law College, at Gahuati, founded in 1914, with 68 students on its roll The number of secondary schools for boys was 448 with 61,124 pupils primary schools for boys numbered 5,228, with 244,492 pupils The number of girls at school was 58,502. There were 3,188 pupils in 109 Tea Garden schools of 'A' and 'B' classes

Justice and Crime.—The Province (Manipur State and the hill and frontier areas, other than the areas within the Municipality and Cantonment

f Shillong in respect of criminal cases, excepted) is under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta. For criminal work there were, in 1929, 2 Sessions Judges and 97 other Officers. In 1930, 24,710 criminal cases were brought to trial, and 45,888 civil suits were instituted. The Assam Rifles, with 4 Battalions—formerly known as the Military Police—supply garrisons on the frontier. There is a civil Police Force of 4,392 under an Inspector-General.

Finance—The gross revenue for 1930-31 was 299 lakhs of rupees, to which Land Revenue contributed 115 lakhs, Excise 58 lakhs, Forests 23 lakhs, and Stamps 19½ lakhs. The total expenditure in 1930-31 was 315 lakhs. General Administration cost 29 lakhs, Education 33 lakhs, Police 29 lakhs, Land Revenue Administration 30 lakhs, and Forests 21 lakhs. The contribution formerly paid by the Local Government was completely emitted by the Central Government during 1928-29.

Production and Industry—The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the principal industry in Assam. Agriculture employs nearly 89 per cent of the population. Silk-weaving and Cotton-weaving are the most important of the Home Industries. At the end of 1929 there were 993 Tea Gardens with 429,605 acres under tea. The area of tea plucked in 1929 was 398,992 acres, the total out-turn was 258 million lbs., and the daily average number of persons employed was 557,484. All India statistics regarding the tea industry are given on p. 132. In 1929-30 there were 6,147 sq. miles of reserved forests. In 1930, 46,810,567 gallons of crude oil were extracted from the oil fields of the province.

Commerce and Communications—In 1930-31 there were 765.29 miles of metalled roads, 7,366 miles of unmetalled roads, and 2,225.31 miles of bridle roads. The open mileage of railways was 1,279 miles.

Administration Report. Annual. Shillong.

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BALUCHISTAN

Government.—After the Afghan War, 1878-81, the districts of Pishin, Shorárud, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1888, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetran country, now known as the Bárkhan tahsil, was brought under British control, in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kakar Khurásán, in 1896 Chágai and Western Sinjrání were included in administered territory, in 1899, the Nuskhí Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of Rs. 9,000, and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit rent of Rs. 117,500. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1931) 463,508. The chief town is Quetta, with a population (1931) of 60,272 (town proper 34,881, and cantonment 25,391). It is the only municipality. The head of the civil administration is the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistán. The area under his direct administration is

divided as follows Quetta Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Chagai districts and Bolan Sub division The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order There is also a police force, supplemented by levies The Indian Staff College was opened in Quetta in 1907

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan — Hon Mr A N L Cater, C I E, I C S salary, Rs 43,000 per year

Area and Population —Area, 134,638 square miles, population (1931 census), 868,617 The main divisions are (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,084 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879, (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,144 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers, and (3) the States of Kalat and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 sq miles the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khan of Kalat, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hala ranges from the sea to Bela

Religion and Education —The religion of the population is either Musalman, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu The Musalmans numbered (1931 census) 798,093, Hindus, 53,681, Christians, 8,059, Sikhs, 8,425, others, 359 At the close of 1930-31 there were 110 public schools and 187 private schools, of which 9 and 2 respectively are girls' schools There are also 2 European schools for boys and girls Of the 10,235 pupils 2,025 were girls

Justice.—Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well-tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law

Finance.—In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are Taxes on income, land revenue, excise and stamps In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind The revenue from all sources in 1930-31 was Rs 22 12 lakhs, and the expenditure Rs 112 48 lakhs

Production and Industry.—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains, its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes, while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, pears and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgur in Mekran is famous for its dates

Commerce and Communications.—Registration of trade was discontinued from April, 1925. There are 833 miles of motor roads (continuously maintained), 1,522 miles of motor tracks (put in order as required), and 163 miles of pack-tracks (cleared when required), and 729 miles of broad gauge and 174 miles of narrow gauge railway

The North-Western railway, gauge 5ft 6in., enters Baluchistan near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostan, whence the line runs to Chaman. There is a line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles

long, and an extension from Nushki up to Nok Kundi on the Persian border, and also a short narrow gauge line from Khanai to Fort Sandeman, a distance of about 174 miles

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalát and through Nok Kundi to Zahedan, Seistan and Meshed

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalát, and westwards *via* Nushki to Killá Robát, while two land lines formerly part of the Indo European system but now worked by the Indian Department of Posts and Telegraphs connect Karachi with the Gulf Ports *via* Ormara-Pasni-Gwadur and Las Bela-Panjgur-Baháí respectively

The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency Annual Calcutta
Aitchison's Treaties Calcutta, 1909
Thornston (T H), Sir Robert Sandeman London, 1896

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

Constitution and Government.—The British first came to the shores of Bengal in 1633, when the first factories were established. A new centre of trade was fixed by Job Charnock at Calcutta in 1690. In 1699 Bengal was constituted a separate Presidency, and there were Presidents and Governors of Fort William from 1700 to 1774, the last being Warren Hastings. There were Governors General of Fort William from 1774 to 1834. In 1834 the Bengal Presidency was divided into two Presidencies, 'Agra' and 'Fort William in Bengal'. In 1854 the Government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant Governor, the offices of Governor General of India and Governor of Bengal having previously been united in one person. In 1874 the Bengal Province was reduced to Bengal proper, Bihar and Orissa. In 1905 a portion of Bengal proper together with Assam went to form a new Province, Eastern Bengal and Assam. In 1910 the Government of the remainder of Bengal with Bihar and Orissa was constituted into a Lieutenant-Governorship with an Executive Council consisting of three Members. A new Presidency of Bengal, reuniting all the Bengali-speaking districts, was established in 1912 under a Governor in Council (three Members). Finally, from 1921, in accordance with the Government of India Act of 1919, the administration consisted of the Governor with four Executive Councillors (two being Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects and of the Governor with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The hot weather capital is Darjeeling. There is a Legislative Council of 140 Members consisting of 114 elected and 26 nominated and *ex officio* Members (not more than 20 may be officials). For administrative purposes there are five divisions, under which there are 27 districts, exclusive of Calcutta. For the purposes of Local Self-Government there are 26 District Boards, all except two with non official Chairmen, 82 Local Boards, and 2,217 smaller units called Union Boards. There are 115 Municipalities. The Calcutta Corporation was reconstituted by an Act of 1923 with a Mayor, Chief Executive Officer and other officials, all of whom are to be elected by the Corporation, there are 85 Councillors and 5 Aldermen.

Governor.—H.E. The Rt. Hon Sir John Anderson, G.C.B. appointed November, 1931; salary £s. 120,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—Bengal in its present form, as reconstituted in 1912, covers 82,277 square miles, of which 76,843 square

miles are British territory. The population (1921) is 46·6 millions in British territory and 896,926 in two Indian States. Calcutta with its suburbs accounts for 1,132,246, the urban population of the remainder of the Province is only 4 per cent. of the whole. Howrah has a population of 195,301, and Dacca of 119,450. Mohammedans constitute 53·5 per cent., and Hindus 43·7 per cent. Of the 149,075 Christians, 22,730 were Europeans. Bengali is the mother tongue of 92 per cent of the total population, though altogether 80 different languages are found spoken in Bengal.

Education—Recognised Educational Institutions in 1926–27 numbered 58,833, and unrecognised 1,610. The number of pupils in all classes of Institutions was 2,343,380. The Calcutta University is both an affiliating and a teaching University, dating from 1857. Dacca University is a teaching University, founded in 1921. Art Colleges for males number 41 with 22,131 students, of these 9 were maintained by Government. There were 2,675 secondary schools for Indian boys. The primary schools for boys numbered 38,187. Of the total number of pupils in primary schools 53·3 per cent were Muhammedans and 45·9 per cent were Hindus. There were 98 Institutions for the training of teachers. There were 731 students in Engineering in 2 Institutions. There were 14,748 Institutions of all kinds for Indian girls. For children of Europeans and Anglo Indians there were 62 Institutions.

Justice and Crime—The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 16 Judges. For Criminal and Civil justice there were in 1927 42 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges). For Criminal justice there were 411 stipendiary and 635 honorary Magistrates, and for Civil justice 44 Subordinate Judges and 235 Munsifs (Civil Judges of the first instance). There were 295,039 criminal cases brought to trial in 1927, and outside Calcutta 588,164 civil suits were instituted. The Bengal Police has a strength of 24,325 under an Inspector General. The Calcutta force is a separate force under a Commissioner of Police who is directly under Government.

Finance—The Revenue (revised estimates) collected in 1927–28 was 1,077 lakhs of rupees. To this sum Stamps furnished the largest contribution, nearly 350 lakhs, next, Land Revenue, 315 lakhs, and then Excise, 224 lakhs. Registration fees gave 40 lakhs and Bengal Forests 34 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 1,103 lakhs. Police cost 188 lakhs, Education 138 lakhs, General Administration 119 lakhs, and Medical Department 55 lakhs. The administration of Justice cost 108 lakhs. Forests gave a surplus of income over expenditure of 17 lakhs. As a special measure, the annual contribution of 63 lakhs to the Central Government has been remitted for six years from 1922–23.

Production and Industry.—During the close of 1926 there were 1,234 registered factories of all kinds. There were 85 jute mills and a daily average of 325,190 operatives. Cotton mills numbered 12 with 12,781 operatives. The Coal Mining Industry in Bengal had in 1926–27 209 mines, employing 48,506 operatives with an output of 5,137,688 tons. Seventy-seven per cent of the population depend on agriculture.

Commerce and Communications.—The foreign trade of Bengal in 1927–28 amounted to 89 crores of rupees of Imports and 148 crores of Exports. Cotton goods accounted for 34·06 per cent of the Imports. Of the Exports, jute manufactures and raw jute accounted for 62·2 per cent. The

United Kingdom sent 55·9 per cent of the Imports, and received 21·6 per cent. of the Exports

In 1926-27 the length of metalled roads was 3,434 miles and of unmetalled roads 34,261 miles Bengal possesses no less than 1,876 miles of navigable canals The length of railways within the province on March 31, 1927, was 3,288 miles

Administration Report. Annual Calcutta
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BIHAR AND ORISSA

Constitution and Government—The Province, containing the three different ethnic areas, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, was taken from the old Province of Bengal and constituted under a Lieut.-Governor in Council in 1912 After the Reforms Act of 1919, the administration was changed into a Governorship For the 'reserved' subjects there is an Executive Council with two Members (one an Indian), and for the 'transferred' subjects two Indian Ministers There is a Legislative Council of 103 Members, 76 elected and 27 nominated and *ex officio* (of whom no more than 18 may be officials) For the purposes of administration there are 5 divisions, covering 21 districts

Governor—H E Sir James David Sifton, K C I E, C S I, I C S, appointed April 7, 1932, salary Rs 8,323 5 7 per month

Area, Population and Religion—The British territories cover 88,054 square miles with a population (1931) of 37·67 millions The States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur attached to the Province of Bihar and Orissa have an area of 28,648 square miles and a population of 4,652,007 The three principal towns are Patna, the capital (159,690), Bhagalpur (83,847), and Gaya (88,005) The hot weather seat of the Government is at Ranchi Hindus form the great majority of the population

Education—At the census of 1921 the proportion of literates was only 4·7 per cent as compared with 7·5 for the rest of India. The percentage of Indian boys attending school reached 5·7 in 1929-30 The University of Patna constituted in 1917 is an affiliating University A Board of Secondary Education was constituted in 1922 In 1929-30 there were 3,583 students in Arts and Science Colleges There were 127,437 pupils in 883 secondary schools, and 879,877 pupils in 28,135 primary schools There is a College for Engineering at Patna (Bihar) and a School at Cuttack (Orissa), also the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School

Justice and Crime—There is a High Court (constituted in 1916) at Patna with a Chief Justice and 8 Judges On the Criminal side there are Sessions Judges, Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates For the administration of Civil Justice there are District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and *Mufts* (Courts of first instance) The Police Force is under an Inspector-General, there is one policeman to 2,367 of the population and to 5·7 square miles of the area of the Province, the combined proportion being less than in any other Province of India

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) for the Bihar and Orissa Province in 1931-32 was Rs 515 lakhs, including Rs. 120 lakhs from Excise, Rs 178 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs 105 lakhs from Stamps, and nearly Rs 6 lakhs from the Forest Department. The expenditure was Rs 550 lakhs. The chief items were Police Rs 85 lakhs, Education Rs 87 lakhs, and General Administration Rs 71 lakhs. No contribution is required for the Central Government.

Production and Industry —The Province is principally agricultural, 814 persons per mille depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and 963 per mille live in villages. The principal crop, rice, covers nearly half the cropped area, then come sugar-cane and maize. The area under indigo in Bihar was 4,800 acres in 1930. The principal coal area is in the Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts of Chota Nagpur. The total output was a little less than 15 million tons out of 22.7 millions for the whole of India in 1930. The districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya form the most important source of mica in the world. In Singhbhum are the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, with a pay roll of 30,000 employees, and an additional 16,000 engaged in collieries, mines and quarries. The reserved forests cover an area of 1,799 square miles. In 1930 there were 9,404 Co operative Societies with a working capital of Rs 5,88,89,804.

Commerce and Communications —There was in 1924-25 a trans frontier trade of 526 lakhs with Nepal, and a small maritime trade in Orissa. The total mileage in 1931-32 of metalled roads was 4,105 and of unmetalled roads 28,879. There are also 501 miles of navigable canals in Bihar and Orissa. The East Indian, Bengal and North Western, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the province. There are also 4 light railways with 150.67 miles.

Administration Report Annual Patna

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Constitutional Government —The English obtained a factory at Surat in 1616. Bombay was acquired by the Portuguese in 1530, and given in 1661 to Charles II as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza. In 1668 the king granted the Island of Bombay to the East India Company for the small annual rent of £10; it was placed under the President of the factory at Surat. The headquarters of the Bombay Governor were transferred from Surat to Bombay in 1708. The early summer seat of Government is at Poona, for the hottest months the Governor resides at Mahabaleswar. The administration is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive Council of two (of whom one is an Indian) for the 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 114 Members, including the 2 Members of Council. There are 86 elected Members and 28 nominated and *ex officio* Members, of whom not more than 16 may be officials. There are, in addition to Bombay City, 5 administrative Divisions—Northern, Central and Southern, Bombay Suburban, and Sind—under which are 27 Districts. In 1930-31 there were

155 Municipalities, 27 District Local Boards, and 222 Taluka Boards The Commissioner in Sind has considerable independent powers. His headquarters is at Karachi

Governor—H E the Rt Hon Sir Frederick Sykes, P C, G C I E, G B E, K C B, C M G, appointed June 27, 1928. Salary Rs 1,20,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion—The British Districts cover an area of 123,621 sq miles; population (1931), nearly 21 millions, mainly Hindus The Indian States in relation with the Bombay Presidency cover 28,562 sq miles and have a population of 4 millions (p 170) The Western India States (p 177) are in relation with the Government of India In Sind, the Mohammedans are in the majority Parsis are 0.43 per cent of the population in British territory The density varies from 71 per sq mile in Sind to 48,996 in Bombay City The chief languages are Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, and in the South Kanarese The principal towns are Bombay (1,161,383), Ahmedabad (313,789), Poona (250,187), Karachi (263,565), and Sholapur (144,654)

Education—The Bombay University founded in 1857 is an affiliating University Under the University are 19 Arts Colleges and 11 Professional Colleges, for Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, and Law In 1930–31 the number of students in the Arts Colleges was 7,112, and in the Professional Colleges 2,786 Recognised and unrecognised Educational Institutions numbered, in 1930–31, 17,212 with 1,287,246 scholars Secondary schools numbered 654 with 100,518 pupils, and primary schools 14,897 with 1,105,628 pupils To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 50.7 per cent, local authorities 17.6 per cent, and fees 18.6 per cent

Justice and Crime—The High Court of Bombay has a Chief Justice and 9 Judges In Sind there is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Sessions Judges and 997 Magistrates The number of persons tried was 163,687 in the year 1930 The Stipendiary Police Force of 18,216 men is under an Inspector General, but Bombay City is under the control of a Commissioner of Police who commands a force of 4,161 men Outside of Bombay City the incidence of the Police Force is one to every 938 inhabitants. The Sind Police Force numbered 5,115 (1930)

Finance—The estimated revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1932–33 is Rs 1,435 lakhs, the chief contributions being Rs 488 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs 335 lakhs from Excise, Rs 152 lakhs from Stamps, and Rs 56 lakhs from Forests The estimated expenditure for 1932–33 is Rs 1,508 lakhs General Administration was estimated to cost Rs 209 lakhs, Education Rs 174 lakhs, and Police Rs 182 lakhs The contribution of the Bombay Government to the Central Government has now been remitted. Under the head of Capital Expenditure Rs 252 lakhs have been provided for the construction of Irrigation Works

Production and Industry—Sixty-four per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture The textile trade is dominant in production The number of looms in 1931 in Bombay Island was 76,697, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency 59,111 The number of factories of all kinds was 1,795 in 1931, and the number of operatives in all industries was 370,704, including 73,477 women and 3,841 children There is a steady

decline in the number of child operatives There are 15,000 sq miles of reserved forests

Irrigation—There are two spheres, the Deccan and Gujarat, and the Sind The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur is intended to supply the defect due to the low natural level of the Indus This scheme provides for the irrigation of 500,000 more acres than the total cultivated area of Egypt, and the estimated cost is over £12,000,000 In Sind 3,247,305 acres were irrigated in 1930-31, and in the Deccan and Gujarat 228,905

Commerce and Communications—In 1930-31 Bombay had 9,560 miles of metalled roads and 16,932 miles of unmetalled roads In 1930-31 the total length of railway open in the Bombay Presidency was 5,807 miles

In January, 1928, the electrification of the suburban services to the North of Bombay was inaugurated, and is now extended to Poona

The total foreign trade in 1930-31 was Rs 133 crores, and the total coasting trade Rs 53½ crores Bombay had Rs 74½ crores of Imports and Rs 58½ crores of Exports, Karachi had Rs 16 crores of Imports and Rs 12 crores of Exports in 1930-31. India cotton to the extent of 270,980 tons left Bombay for abroad

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BURMA

Constitution and Government—As far back as 1612 the East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam (near Rangoon), Prome and Ava From 1796 there was a Resident at Rangoon The first Burma War gave in 1826 Arakan and Tenasserim to the British, in 1852 Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie, in 1862 the Provinces in Burma were amalgamated under a Chief Commissioner, and in 1886 Upper Burma was annexed In 1897 the charge was changed to a Lieut.-Governorship From 1923 the Province has been constituted a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act of 1919 In the hot weather season the Government moves from Rangoon to Maymyo The Governor and two Members of the Executive Council (one a Burman) are in charge of the 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor and two non-official Ministers are in charge of the 'transferred' subjects There are seven administrative Divisions, exclusive of the Shan States (four Lower Burma, three Upper Burma) under Commissioners, and under these again 37 Deputy Commissioners of Districts The Northern and Southern Shan States, which form part of British India, are administered by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States These groups were federated in 1922, and since 1923 there has been a Council of Chiefs In 1930 the unadministered area between the Lushai Hills District, the Chin Hills District, the Akyab District, and the Hill District of Arakan, was absorbed into the Chin Hills District and the newly constituted Arakan Hill Tracts, and also taken under administration, the

Chin Hills Regulation being applied to it. The newly constituted Arakan Hill Tracts are administered by a Superintendent who corresponds with the Commissioner, Arakan Division, but he is drawn from the inferior cadre of the Burma Frontier Service. Since 1930, direct administration was begun in the Triangle and Hukawng Valley by the application of the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, with slight modifications.

The Legislative Council of Burma consists of 103 Members, of whom 80 are elected and 23 nominated and *ex officio*. Not more than 14 may be officials.

Governor—H E Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K C S I, K C I E, I C S appointed December 22, 1932 salary, Rs 1,00,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion—The area of the Province is 262,732 sq miles. Burma proper, inclusive of the Chin Hills and Kachin Hill Tracts, covers 184,102 sq miles. The Shan States cover 62,305 sq miles, and there are 16,325 sq miles of unadministered territory. The total population (1931) was 14,667,146. The leading towns are Rangoon, the capital (400,415), and Mandalay (147,932). The proportion of religions per 1,000 in 1931 was: Buddhists, 843, Animists, 52, Hindus, 39, Mohammedans, 40, Christians, 23, and others, 3. The Burmans belong to the Tibetan group. Occupation connected with cultivation were returned at the 1931 Census by 4,127,772 persons as their principal occupation, and by 118,725 persons as a subsidiary occupation.

Education—The number of pupils in the 7,303 recognised colleges and schools was 525,013 in 1931-32, and 202,393 in the unrecognised institutions. Burma is the most literate Province in the Indian Empire, far ahead of India in primary education. Higher education is controlled by the University, Anglo-Vernacular and English schools by Government, and Vernacular education by Local Bodies. In almost every village there is a Buddhist monastery, where the three R's are taught. There were in 1931-32, 291,910 pupils in upper and lower primary schools, and 213,061 pupils attending 1,413 secondary schools of all kinds. The teaching University of Rangoon was constituted in 1920, with two Arts Colleges, and there is an Intermediate College at Mandalay. The Medical College and the Teachers Training College, which were opened in 1929 and 1931 respectively, are constituent colleges of the Rangoon University. There is also a Forest School at Pynmana, an Agricultural College and Research Institute at Mandalay, and a Technical Institute and a Veterinary School at Insein (near Rangoon).

Justice and Crime—There is a High Court at Rangoon (constituted 1922) for the control of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; there are a Chief Justice and 10 Judges. Besides Sessions Judges there were 654 Stipendiary Magistrates in 1931, 112,753 criminal cases were brought to trial in 1931. The number of civil suits instituted was 54,956 in 1931. There is a Civil Police Force of 13,510 officers and men under an Inspector-General; a Rangoon Town Force of 1,615 under a Commissioner of Police, and—the special feature of Burma—several battalions of Military Police, the strength of which is 10,050 men.

Finance.—The revenue receipts (revised estimates) of 1931-32 were Rs. 1,032 lakhs, to which Land Revenue contributed Rs. 649 lakhs, Forests Rs. 118 lakhs, Excise Rs. 77 lakhs, Stamps Rs. 54 lakhs, and Irrigation Rs. 28 lakhs. The expenditure charged to revenue (revised estimates) in 1931-32 totalled Rs. 925 lakhs, the largest item being Police Rs. 185 lakhs,

next, Civil Works Rs 126 lakhs, Education Rs 120 lakhs, and General Administration Rs 108 lakhs. There was no contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government in 1931-32. The net surplus from Forests was Rs 50 lakhs.

Production and Industry—The area of reserved Forests at the end of 1930-31 was 29,834 sq miles. The out-turn of teak by lessees was 309,279 tons. In 1931 the output of tin was, in the Tenasserim area, 2436 31 tons, of tungsten ore, 939 86 tons, of silver, entirely from the mines of the Burma Corporation, Ltd, in the N Shan States, 5,900,400 ounces. The total provincial output of petroleum (1931) was 243,914,568 gallons. The total number of factories of all kinds was 947 in 1931, and the total number of persons employed in factories was 90,593.

Commerce and Communications—In 1930-31 the whole sea-borne trade of Burma was Rs 87 29 crores. Customs duty realised Rs 408 04 lakhs. The length of metalled roads was 1,982 miles, and there were 7,696 miles of unmetalled roads. Burma had also 60 miles of navigable canals. Its great river, the Irrawaddy, is navigable up to Bhamo, 900 miles from the sea, and its tributary, the Chindwin, is navigable for 300 miles. The railways of the Province were taken over by the Government of India in January 1929. The open mileage for the year 1931-32 was 2,057 miles.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Constitution and Government—From 1853 the territories of the Kingdom of Nagpur were declared by Lord Dalhousie to have lapsed to the Paramount Power, and were then administered as the Nagpur Province by a Commissioner under the Government of India. With some additions this area was constituted the Central Provinces in 1861. The seat of Government is at Nagpur, but in April and September for two periods of three months and one and a half months respectively, it is transferred to Pachmarhi. Owing to the bankruptcy of Berar and the debts owing to the British Government, a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1853 allotted to the British certain districts known as the Hyderabad 'Assigned Districts' for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 the rights of the Nizam over Berar were leased in perpetuity to the Government of India at an annual rental of Rs 25 lakhs, and Berar was transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In 1920 a Governorship was created. Associated with the Governor are two Executive Councillors (one an Indian) for the 'reserved' subjects, and two Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. There are four main administrative divisions with 19 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. All the Central Provinces States are under a Political Agent. The Legislative Council of 78 has 55 elected Members and 18 nominated and *ex-officio* Members.

(not more than 10 may be officials) For Local Self Government there are 15 District Councils and 2 Independent Local Boards in the Central Provinces, and 4 District Councils and one Independent Local Board in Berar, also 74 Municipalities

Governor—His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, K C S I, C.B., C I E, C.V.O., C B E appointed 1925 salary Rs 72,000 per year

Area, Population and Religion—The British Districts of the Central Province have an area of 82,149 sq miles and a population (1931) of 12,065,885, Berar an area of 17,789 sq miles and a population of 3,441,838, and the States an area of 33,112 sq miles and a population of 2,483,214. The urban population is only 97 per mille. The leading towns are Nagpur, the capital, 215,165, and Jubbulpore, 124,382. The Hindus in 1931 numbered 15.1 millions (nearly five sixths of the total population), the Animists 1.96 millions, Mohammedans 0.7 million, and Christians 0.1 million.

Education—The Nagpur University was established in 1923 to this the Colleges at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti are affiliated. There were 2,079 collegiate students in 1930-31. There is a High School Board for regulating and supervising high school education. There were 109,873 pupils in secondary schools in 1930-31. Under the head of primary education there were 4,150 recognised Institutions (with 290,356 pupils) for boys, and 397 similar Institutions (with 28,187 pupils) for girls. For Technical Education there is an Engineering School with 160 students at Nagpur. There are 49 pupils at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Justice and Crime.—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur, with a Judicial Commissioner and four Additional Judicial Commissioners, is the highest Criminal and Civil Court. There were in 1931 9 District and Sessions Judges, with 791 Magistrates for criminal cases, and 108 Subordinate Judges for civil cases. There were 41,741 criminal cases tried, and 133,201 civil suits were instituted.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) for 1931-32 was Rs 422 lakhs. Towards this total Land Revenue was estimated to contribute 207 lakhs, Excise Rs 67 lakhs, Stamp Duties Rs 56 lakhs, and Forests Rs 48 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was Rs 465 lakhs, General Administration cost Rs 68 lakhs, Police Rs 61 lakhs, Education Rs 52 lakhs, Civil Works Rs 53 lakhs, and Forests Rs 37 lakhs. The contribution of Rs 22 lakhs hitherto payable by the Provincial Government of the Central Provinces and Berar to the Central Government of India was remitted permanently with effect from the year 1928-29.

Production and Industry.—The Agricultural College at Nagpur had 112 students in 1929-30. The result of the distribution of improved seeds by the Department of Agriculture was an increased out-turn valued at about 120 lakhs. The area irrigated from State Works in 1930-31 was 423,231 acres. The number of Co-operative Societies of all kinds in 1929-30 was 4,137. Berar and the Western Districts of the Nagpur Provinces grow cotton. Nagpur is the centre of a cotton-spinning and weaving industry. The Forest Department controls 19,618 sq miles of Forests. The Forests gave in 1930-31 a surplus of Rs 11.5 lakhs. The coal output in 1930 was 952,371 tons, and the manganese output was 552,344 tons. There were 911 factories of all kinds, in 1931, with a daily average of 64,386 employees.

Communications—In 1931-32 there were 5,135 miles of metalled roads, and 3,506 unmetalled. The railway mileage is 2,572, of which 1,734 miles are broad gauge and 838 narrow and metre gauge.

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COORG

This Province came under British control in 1834, when, at the wish of the inhabitants, the reigning Raja, a cruel tyrant, was deposed. At first there was a Superintendent of Coorg, acting under the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In 1881 the Resident in Mysore became the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The local Administrator is the Commissioner of Coorg at the capital, Mercara. A Legislative Council of 20 was created in 1924. The area is 1,582 sq. miles, and the population (1931) is 163,089. Kanarese is the chief language. Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kanarese. In 1932-33 the estimated revenue is Rs. 13 20 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 13 30 lakhs. There were, in 1931, 781 boys in high schools and 8,166 in primary schools, and 275 girls in high schools and 730 in primary schools. There are 40,935 acres under coffee, and 4,050 tons were exported in 1930-31.

Chief Commissioner—The Hon. Lieut. Col. R. J. C. Burke, I.A. salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report Annual Bangalore.

DELHI

The Delhi Province, with an area of 585 sq. miles, was part of the Punjab Province before October 1912, when the enclave was created into a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. In 1915 a tract of land in the United Provinces comprising 65 villages was added to the Delhi Province, and is included in the above mentioned area. The population is 636,246 (1931), the urban population in Delhi town itself is 365,883.

The revised estimate for the new capital is Rs. 16 08 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 16 00 lakhs was incurred up to 31st March, 1932. Accommodation is required for a population of about 66,000.

The University of Delhi, intended to be a unitary, teaching and residential institution, was founded in 1922. There are three Arts Colleges affiliated. There is also the All India Lady Hardinge Medical College for the Medical Education of Indian Women (opened 1916). A Board of Secondary Education was established in 1926.

The revenue of the Province in 1931-32 (estimate) was Rs. 43 lakhs, and the expenditure (estimate) Rs. 47 lakhs.

Chief Commissioner—The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., appointed March 21, 1932 salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

Administration Report Annual Simla

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Constitution and Government—The first trading establishment made by the British in the Madras Presidency was at Peddapali (now Nizampatam) in 1611 and then at Masulipatam. In 1639 the English were permitted to make a settlement at the place which is now Madras, and Fort St George was founded. By 1801 the whole of the country from the Northern Circars to Cape Comorin (with the exception of certain French and Danish settlements) had been brought under British rule. The administration is now in the hands of the Governor in Council (four members, two being Indians) for 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor acting with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council at present consists of 132 Members, of whom 98 are elected, and 34 nominated and *ex-officio*. The maximum number of officials is 23. There are 26 Districts each under a District Collector and Magistrate. Under the head of Local Self Government there are 25 District Boards (under non official Presidents), 81 Municipal Councils, and the Corporation of Madras. The summer capital is Ootacamund.

Governor—His Excellency the Rt Hon Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Frederick Stanley, P C, G C I E, C M G, appointed October 26, 1929, salary Rs 120,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion—Area, 142,260 sq miles. There are also five Indian States which are separately described (p 169). Population (1931), 46·7 millions. Principal languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. The first two account for 78 per cent of the population. The principal towns are, Madras with 617,228 inhabitants, Madura with 182,007, Trichinopoly with 141,640, and Salem with 102,181. Hindus form 89 per cent, Mohammedans 7 per cent, Christians 3 per cent, and Animists 1 per cent.

Education.—There are three Universities, the Madras University, the Andhra University, and the Annamalai University. The first of these, founded in 1857, is an affiliating University and since 1923 has been discharging teaching functions to a limited extent. The Andhra University, founded in 1926, is mainly an affiliating body. The Annamalai University, founded in 1929, is the first attempt in South India at organising a unitary residential type of University. The number of Colleges affiliated to or recognised by the two affiliating Universities in 1930-31 was as follows—Madras 48, of which 15 were maintained by Government, Andhra 12 (3 maintained by Government). On March 31, 1931, male Arts students numbered 11,837, and women Arts students numbered 582. Public educational institutions numbered 56,991, with 2,893,549 scholars. There were 50,121 public elementary and 531 secondary schools for Indian boys, and 5,648 elementary and 72 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 65 per cent of the total expenditure on education in 1929-30.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court with a Chief Justice and 13 Judges. There were in 1930 in all 962 Criminal Courts, and 324,843 criminal cases were instituted in 1930. The Police Force in 1931 numbered 29,430, under an Inspector General, while there was a force of 2,209 for Madras City. The total number of civil suits instituted in the Courts, including village and panchayat Courts, was 551,779 in 1930.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) of the Government of Madras was Rs. 1,642 lakhs in 1931-32, the chief contributions being Rs 754

lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs 406 lakhs from Excise, Rs 226 lakhs from Stamps and Rs 45 lakhs from Forests. The expenditure (revised estimates) in 1931-32 was Rs. 1,693 lakhs. General Administration accounted for Rs 274 lakhs, Police for Rs 178 lakhs, and Education for Rs 243 lakhs. The contribution to the Central Government was completely and permanently remitted from 1928-29. The proportion of the expenditure in the 'transferred' departments to the total expenditure (excluding the contribution to the Central Government) was 41 per cent in 1931-32.

Production and Industry—Agriculture engages 71 per cent of the population. There were in 1930-31, 24 cotton mills with 36,254 workers. The total number of factories working in 1931 was 1,470 with 137,377 operatives. The Madras Government in 1930-31 treated at the Government Quinine Factory 483,432 lbs of cinchona bark. The area irrigated in 1930-31 was 7,573,043 acres. Productive irrigation works showed a return of 6.17 per cent on the capital outlay. The output of timber by the Forest Department was 85,580 tons in 1930-31.

Commerce and Communication.—In 1930-31, Madras Presidency had 21,857 miles of metalled roads, and 12,915 miles of unmetalled roads, as well as 1,426 miles of navigable canals. There were 4,886 miles of railway, in addition to 136 miles of District Board lines. The imports of private merchandise under the head of Seaborne Foreign Trade were valued in 1929-30 at Rs 26.88 crores, and the exports at over Rs 45 crores. Trade to the United Kingdom represented 37 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency. In 1929-30 the Madras Port accounted for 70 per cent of the total trade, its imports and exports amounted to Rs 50.62 crores in 1929-30. Cochin is the chief of the other ports.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS

(ATTACHED TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY)

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west of Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is called the Amindivis and is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1931) 16,046 nearly all Mohammedans. The language is Malayalam, but the language in Minicoy, which is considerably to the south of the other islands, is Mahl. The staple products are coconut husk fibre (coir) and coconuts.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

In 1849 the territory on the frontier was annexed and placed under a Board of Administration at Lahore in the Punjab. The frontier districts

were separated in 1901 from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province: the districts are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The British territory represents one-third of the whole area of 86,356 sq miles now under a Governor appointed on April 18, 1932, the remaining area is tribal territory, partly under Political Agents, and partly under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the British districts. The British territory in the five districts has an area of 13,518 sq miles and a population of 2,425,076 (1931). About 91 per cent are Moham medans. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1931 a population of 121,866. The summer seat of the local government is Nathia Gali, in the Hazara district. The chief language is Pashtu, an Iranian tongue with many Punjabi words. The chief Court is that of the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner, and there are three Sessions Judges. In 1930-31 the total number of offences reported was 34,268. The total number of civil suits instituted was 19,405. The gross revenue in 1931-32 was Rs 81 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 21 59 lakhs was Land Revenue, and 9 12 lakhs from Stamps. The gross expenditure in 1931-32 was Rs 323 47 lakhs, Rs 24 54 lakhs being Political expenditure, Rs 126 10 lakhs on Frontier Watch and Ward, Rs 34 74 lakhs expenditure on Police, and Rs 38 19 lakhs on Civil Works. In 1931-32 there were 986 recognised educational institutions for males with 75,462 scholars, and 180 similar institutions for females, with 13,007 scholars. The percentage of scholars to the total population is 5 6 for males and 1 2 for females. The expenditure on Education was Rs 27 22 lakhs, of which 68 5 per cent is from Government Funds. Wheat covered 37 per cent of the total acreage sown in 1930-31. The irrigated area in that year was 975,092 acres. The railway line through the Khyber, 27 miles long, with 34 tunnels, from Jamrud to the frontier of Afghanistan, was opened in November 1925.

Governor (and Agent to the Governor-General in respect of tribal area) North West Frontier Province (April 18, 1932) —His Excellency Lieut Col Sir Ralph Griffith, K C S I, C.I.E : appointed 1931, salary, Rs 66,000 per annum

Administration Report Annual Calcutta
Dames (C C), The Problem of the North West Frontier Cambridge, 1932
Dome (Sir J.), The Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir Cambridge, 1916
Enriques (C M), The Pathan Borderland, from Chitral to Dera Ismail Khan Calcutta, 1921

PUNJAB

Government and Constitution —Punjab denotes the land of the five rivers, viz Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. British power in the Punjab began with the dissipation by the successors of Ranjit Singh of the power consolidated by him. In 1849 the country was annexed, and placed under a Board of Administration. In 1853 it was placed under a Chief Commissioner, and by 1859 the Punjab and the Delhi Territory constituted the charge of a Lieut-Governor. The N W Frontier area was separated in 1901, and the Delhi province in 1911. Since 1921 the administration has been under the control of a Governor, with an Executive Council of two Members (one an Indian) in charge of 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor with three Indian Ministers in charge of 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 94 Members, 2 *ex officio*, 71 elected, and 21 nominated. of the latter not more than 14 may be officials. There are 29

districts grouped for administrative purposes under five Commissioners. The system of election has been introduced in the membership of all the District Boards, except Simla. There are 107 Municipalities. Lahore is the capital, but from May to October the Government Offices are transferred to Simla, where the Governor's residence is known as Barnes Court.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K O S I, C I E, C B E appointed January 17, 1933, assumed office, April 1933, salary Rs 1,00,000 per annum.

Area, Population and Religion—The Punjab proper has an area of 99,027 sq miles and a population of 23 58 millions (1931). Its Indian states, 34 in number, have an area of 37,061 sq miles and a population of 4 91 millions. Of the population 56 5 per cent is Mohammedan, 26 8 per cent Hindu and 13 per cent Sikh. The leading towns are: Lahore, the capital (429,747), Amritsar (264,840), Multan (119,457), Rawalpindi (119,284), and Sialkot (100,973).

Education—The University of the Punjab was constituted as an examining University in 1882. It has always maintained an Oriental College and a Law College, and since 1920 various departments of University teaching have been added. A College of Commerce was instituted in 1927. In 1930-31 there were 12,035 male students in Arts Colleges, 652,647 in secondary schools, and 392,929 in primary schools. The total expenditure on education in 1930-31 was Rs 328 lakhs, of which Rs 185 lakhs were provided by Government and Rs 69 lakhs by fees.

Justice and Crime.—The Chief Court of two Judges created in 1866 was converted in 1919 into a High Court at Lahore, which at present consists of a Chief Justice and 10 Puisne Judges, including two additional judges. There are 25 permanent District and Sessions Judges, including one employed at Delhi. In 1931 the number of criminal cases brought to trial was 138,412, and the number of civil suits instituted was 238,557. The Provincial Police force consists of nearly 23,000 officers and men and is under the command of an Inspector General.

Finance—The revenue in 1931-32 was Rs 1,098 lakhs, to which the receipts from Irrigation Works contributed the large proportion of Rs 480 lakhs, Land Revenue Rs 223 lakhs, Stamps Rs 110 lakhs, and Excise Rs 97 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs 1,211 lakhs. The chief items of expenditure were: Education Rs 161 lakhs, Police Rs 124 lakhs, and General Administration Rs 107 lakhs. The entire contribution of the Punjab to the Central Government was permanently remitted in 1928-29. The net profit earned by the Irrigation Department has been —

	Lakhs		Lakhs
1928-24	Rs 807	1927-28	Rs 289
1924-26	Rs 833	1928-29	Rs 254
1926-28	Rs 867	1929-30	Rs 268
1928-27	Rs 270	1930-31	Rs 281

Production and Industry.—Agriculture affords subsistence to 60 5 per cent of the population. In 1932 there were 8,387,243 acres of Forests under the Forest Department. The total receipts of the Department from 1869-1932 amount to Rs. 1,031 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 807 lakhs.

The total surplus during this period was thus Rs 224 lakhs. In 1931-32 there was a deficit of Rs 2 28 lakhs owing to capital expenditure on irrigated plantations. Next to agriculture, hand loom weaving is the most important industry, both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of the products. It is estimated that over 200,000 rely on weaving as their main occupation. Agricultural prosperity is mainly due to irrigation: the canal irrigated area rose from 3 million acres in 1893 to 13 million acres in 1929-30.

There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts depot at Lahore which serves a dual purpose, the provision of art craftsmen with a market for their wares, and the improvement of design and workmanship. The total number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act is 647, which provide employment for 44,729 operatives.

Commerce and Communications—The Punjab possesses an extensive system of railway communications. The route mileage (7,092 miles) on the North-Western Railway has been increased by the opening to public traffic of 131 miles of new lines during 1931-32. Apart from these there were no new lines under construction during the year under review. The main source of wealth lies in the export of wheat and cotton. The wheat traffic to Karachi on the North Western Railway fluctuates considerably. In 1931-32 the export of wheat was 17,000 tons, and of cotton, 151,000 tons. The passenger traffic on the North Western Railway was 58.2 millions in 1931-32. There are about 4,700 miles of metalled roads and about 20,000 miles of unmetalled roads in the province, excluding village roads. The Punjab has also 189 miles of navigable canals.

Administration Report Annual Lahore
Brayne (F. L.), The Remaking of Village India. Bombay, 1929—*Socrates in an Indian Village*. Bombay, 1929—*Village Uplift in India*. Bombay, 1927
Calvert (H.), Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab. Lahore, 1923
Darling (M. L.), The Punjab Peasantry in Prosperity and Debt. Bombay, 1925—*Rusticus Loquitur*, or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village. London, 1930
Douie (Sir J.), The Punjab, North Western Frontier Province and Kashmir. Cambridge, 1916
Ibbetson (Sir Denzil), Punjab Castes. Lahore, 1916
Khan, Co-operative Movement in Punjab. Aligarh, 1923
Lagh (M. S.), Punjab and the War. Lahore, 1922
O'Dwyer (Sir Michael), India as I knew it. London, 1925
Paulstan (T. W.), Canal Irrigation in the Punjab. New York, 1930
Rose (H. A.), Glossary of Tribes and Castes. Lahore, 1914
Thorburn (S. S.), Musalmans and Money Lenders. London, 1886—*The Punjab in Peace and War*. London, 1904
Travaskis (H. K.), The Land of the Five Rivers. London, 1923—*The Punjab of To-day*. London, 1932

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This territory grew out of various cessions and acquisitions. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1835 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieut. Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieut. Governor of the North West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,' under a Lieut. Governor, and the Lieut. Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921. The administration of the 'reserved' subjects is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive

Council of two Members, one of whom is an Indian, and the 'transferred' subjects are under the Governor with two Indian Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of 123 Members. There are 100 elected Members, and 23 nominated and *ex officio* Members of the latter not more than 16 may be officials. There are 10 administrative divisions, covering 48 districts, the average size of which is 2,200 square miles and the average population just over a million. The Municipalities in 1930-31 numbered 85, and the District Boards 48. There are three Indian States, one of which, Benares, came into existence in 1911.

Governor—His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G C S I, G C I E, I C S, appointed August 10, 1928, salary Rs 120,000 a year.

Area, Population and Religion—The area of the British districts is 106,248 square miles, population (1931) 48,408,763, 1,206,070 are in the 5,943 square miles of the three Indian States. The population is rural to the extent of 88.8 per cent. Lucknow (274,659 in 1931) is the largest city, but the second place is now taken by Cawnpore (243,755) instead of Benares (205,315). Agra had in 1931 229,764, and Allahabad 183,914 inhabitants, Bareilly 144,031, Meerut 136,709, Moradabad 110,562. Brahmins or orthodox Hindus during the last decade have lost somewhat to Christianity, but still cover 83.8 per cent. Mohammedans form 14 per cent.

Education—The University of Allahabad, first constituted as an affiliating University in 1887, was recognized in 1921 as a unitary teaching and residential University at the same time it exercised control over the affiliated colleges. Since July 1927 these colleges have been transferred to the new Agra University, which is a purely affiliating and examining University. The Benares Hindu University was constituted in 1916, Lucknow University in 1920, and the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, all being unitary teaching and residential Universities. All four had 5,811 students in 1930-31. Government maintains an Engineering College at Roorkee, an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, and a Medical College at Lucknow, besides three Training Colleges for English Teachers at Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra. Educational Institutions of all kinds numbered 25,959 in 1930-31. For secondary education there were 996 Institutions with 173,832 scholars, and for primary education 19,892 schools with 1,142,256 scholars. There were 2,166 institutions for Indian girls with 99,088 scholars. There was compulsory primary education in 36 Municipalities, Government supplying two thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 5.34 for males and 0.67 for females. Government contributed 57 per cent of the total cost of education in 1930-31.

Justice and Crime—There is a High Court of the Agra Province with a Chief Justice and 10 Judges, sitting at Allahabad, also a Chief Court of Oudh (constituted November 1925) with a Chief Judge and 4 Judges, at Lucknow. There are 19 Sessions divisions in Agra and 8 in Oudh. The persons brought to trial were 145,694 in the Agra Province and 88,255 in Oudh in the year 1930. The stipendiary Police Force is under an Inspector-General, with a force of nearly 33,800 officers and men. The village chankidars have been reduced in the last few years from 88,000 to 39,416.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) of the United Provinces in 1931-32 was 1,092 lakhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were 593 lakhs from Land Revenue, 162 lakhs from Stamps, 98 lakhs from Excise, 45 lakhs from Forests, and 97 lakhs from Irrigation. On the

expenditure side the total (revised estimates) for 1931-32 was 1,203 lakhs. On Education were spent 197 lakhs, on Police 172 lakhs, and on General Administration 133 lakhs. No less than 107 lakhs were spent on the interest on debt incurred on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept. On the construction of new Irrigation work, 54 lakhs went in capital expenditure in 1931-32.

Produce and Industry—Agriculture absorbs 76 per cent of the population, over 34.9 million acres were under cultivation in 1930-31, and about 4 million acres were irrigated from canals. The productive canals (excluding the Sarda Canal) gave a net revenue of 5.63 per cent on the total capital outlay. The Sarda Kuchha and Sarda Oudh estimates have been combined into one project, which is estimated to cost 950 lakhs and to irrigate 1,350,000 acres. The great centre of industry is Cawnpore. In 1931 there were 461 factories in the United Provinces. The textile factories employ most labour, then follows engineering.

Communications—There were, in 1931-32, 3,288 miles of metalled and 713 of unmetalled roads, maintained by the Public Works Department of Government. In addition there are some 2,000 miles of metalled road and 1,000 miles unmetalled maintained by district boards. On the River Ganges and Gogra 425 miles were kept open for navigation.

Administration Report Annual Allahabad
Chatterjee (Sir A. C.), Notes on the Industries of the United Provinces Allahabad, 1907

Crooke (W.), Religion and Folklore of Northern India Ed. R. E. Enthoven London, 1926

Martin Leake (H.), The Bases of Agricultural Practice and Economics in the United Provinces

Morrison (Sir Th.), The Industrial Organization of an Indian Province London, 1906

INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES

Within the limitations described on p. 117, the Indian States are governed by their native rulers, with or without the aid of Ministers and Councils. The system of Government is in theory autocracy, but the practice varies greatly. Consequently the administration also varies in kind and in degree from the highly organised Mysore to the backward Hill State of Manipur.

In 1921 a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to affairs of Imperial or common concern, so far as they affect the States. In 1929 a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler reported on the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States. Action on its recommendations is under consideration.

Chancellor (1932)—H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar

Information is given below regarding the leading States and Agencies, arranged in alphabetical order.

Assam State (Manipur).—The only feudatory States with which the Assam Administration has political relations are Manipur and the petty States in the Khasi Hills. Manipur has an area of 8,456 square miles and a population (1931) of 445,606. About one-third are animistic tribes. The

revenue is nearly Rs 8 lakhs. There is a tribute of Rs 5,000. The ruler is H H Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C B E, born 1885, succeeded 1891, salute of 11 guns. Capital, Imphal. The State Administration is under a Darbar consisting of a President (whose services are lent by the Government), three ordinary and three additional Members.

Baluchistan States—There are two States—Kalat and Las Bela—in relation with the Agent of the Governor-General, who is also the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan and resides at Quetta. There is the Political Agent, Kalat. The leading chief of Kalat is His Highness Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, Wali of Kalat, who succeeded in 1931, he has a personal salute of 21 guns. He is the head of a confederacy of chiefs. The area of Kalat State is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328,281 (1921). The Khan's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to nearly Rs 17 lakhs annually. In 1926 private property in slaves in Kalat was abolished.

The ruling chief of Las Bela is Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan, Jam of Las Bela, who was born in 1895 and succeeded in 1921. The area of the State is 7,182 square miles, population, 50,696 (1921), the revenue is about Rs 3.8 lakhs. The State is under the immediate control of the Political Agent in Kalat.

Baroda.—The State was carved out of the remains of the Moghul Empire under Sivalji and then under the Peshwa, and is interlaced with territory in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Pilaji Rao Gaekwar acquired portions of Gujarat in 1725. The influence of the British as suzerain dates from 1772. Maharaja Malhar Rao, installed in 1870, was deposed in 1875 for misgovernment, and on May 27, 1875, the widow of Khande Rao adopted as heir the present ruler, a descendant of the founder of the family, who was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles, the population, 2,443,007. Baroda City, the capital, has a population of 112,860. The receipts in 1930-31 were Rs 259 lakhs. Education is compulsory. There were 2,736 educational institutions with 243,585 pupils, including Baroda College with 847 students. There is a High Court of Justice with a well organised subordinate service. There were 1,045 Co-operative Societies of all kinds, with 38,638 members and a working capital of Rs 74 lakhs. The ruler is H H Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, born 1863, succeeded 1875, salute of 21 guns. There is an Executive Council of 4 or more members according to the Maharaja's discretion, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 10 being elected. The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Baroda.

Administration Report Baroda Annual

Sergeant (P. W.), *The Ruler of Baroda* London, 1928

Rice (S.), *Life of Sayaji Rao III, Maharaja of Baroda* 2 vols Oxford, 1931

Bengal States.—There are two semi-independent States, Cooch Behar and Tripura, in respect of which the Governor of Bengal acts as Agent to the Governor-General. Cooch Behar is under a Regent, H.H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, on behalf of her son, H H Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, who, when only seven years of age, succeeded in 1922. The ruler has a salute of 13 guns. There is a Regency Council, the Vice-President of which is an officer lent by the British Government who resides at Cooch

170 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES

Behar The area is 1,318 square miles, population (1921) 592,489, the approximate annual revenue is 40 lakhs of rupees.

Tripura State covers 4,116 square miles, the population is (1921) 304,437, the approximate revenue Rs 29 lakhs (inclusive of the revenue of the landed properties owned by the State in British India) The ruler is H H Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishor Deb Barman Bahadur, born 1908, succeeded 1923, salute of 13 guns He was formally invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Governor of Bengal in August, 1927

Bihar and Orissa States.—There are 26 States attached to Orissa, the Political Agent and Commissioner of which resides at Sambalpur Nineteen are administered by their own Chiefs, and 7 are under the administration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa The total population is 4,643,436, and the total area 28,664 square miles The real income in 1931-32 was Rs 95,37,099, and their tribute to the Government was Rs 96,449

Bombay States—There are 151 (131 being without a salute) States and Estates which are in political relations with the Bombay Government, the chief of which is Kolhapur, with an area of 3,217 sq miles, a population of 957,137, and an approximate revenue of Rs 127 lakhs The Maharaja of Kolhapur is Lieut Colonel H H Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja, G C S I, G C I E, born 1897, succeeded 1922, salute of 19 guns From 1926 the Prime Minister of Kolhapur and three Ministers constitute the Council of the State Khairpur has an area of 6,050 sq miles and a population of 227,166 The Mir of Khairpur is H H Mir Ali Navaz Khan Talpur, born 1884, succeeded 1921, salute of 15 guns The State of Idar is under H H Maharaja Himatsinghji Daulat Singhji, (born 1899, succeeded 1931, salute of 15 guns) The area is 1,669 sq miles, and the population (1921) 226,351 See also Western India States

Burma States—The 6 Northern and the 35 Southern Shan States, federated since 1922, are not States on the same footing as States in other parts of the Indian Empire, but are an integral part of British India, forming, as they did, part of the old Burmese Kingdom They do not, however, form part of Burma proper, and are specially administered The total area is 56,313 sq miles, with a population of 1,433,000

To the south of the Southern Shan States are the three Karen ni States, with an area of 4,280 sq miles and a population of 58,416 They form a group of Feudatory States, and are not part of British India They are administered by their own Chiefs under the advice of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States through his representative, an Assistant Political Officer, who resides at Loikaw

Central India Agency—This Agency, covering 51,597 sq miles, with a population of 6,632,790, includes 28 Salute States and 59 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates The bulk of the population is Hindu The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor General at Indore, and under him are Political Agents for Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, Bhopal, and in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied

Indore has an area of 9,670 sq miles, a population of 1,318,287, and an approximate revenue of Rs. 1,36,00,000 The Ruler is H. H. Maharajadhuja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, born September 6, 1908,

succeeded 1926, and was granted Ruling powers on May 9, 1930, permanent salute of 19 guns

Bhopal has an area of 6,902 sq miles, a population of 729,955, and an approximate revenue of Rs 62,10,000 The Ruler is Lt-Col H H Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, C V O, permanent salute of 19 guns In 1927 the King Emperor recognised the right of a daughter of a Ruler to succeed in the absence of a son, and a Legislative Council was established

Rewa has an area of 13,000 sq miles, a population of 1,587,445, and an approximate revenue of Rs 60 lakhs The ruler is H H Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, born March 12, 1903, succeeded 1918 and was granted Ruling powers on October 31, 1922, salute of 17 guns

Central Provinces States—Under the Government of the Central Provinces are 15 States covering 31,171 sq miles, with a population of 2.48 millions Their total revenue is 53.4 lakhs, and they pay tribute in all of Rs 2.39 lakhs The largest is Bastar, which has an area of 13,062 sq miles, a population of 522,283, and an approximate income of Rs 9,68,151 to which the forest income contributed Rs 3.78 lakhs in 1931 The headquarters of the Political Agent is at Raipur

Gwalior—This State is the premier Mahatta State in Central India The founder of the dynasty, Ranaoji Scindia, held military rank under Peshwa Bajji Rao (1720) and established his headquarters at Ujjain In 1782 Mahadji Scindia was recognised by Lord Hastings as an independent ruler In 1886 Gwalior Fort was restored to Maharaja Scindia by Lord Dufferin

The area of the State is 26,382 sq miles, the population 3,523,070 (1931), Hindus form the bulk of the population The approximate revenue is Rs 207.53 lakhs

In 1929-30 there were 1,286 educational institutions with 62,547 pupils, including Victoria College, Lashkar, and Madhav College, Ujjain, with 284 students There were 43 municipalities There were 3,864 co-operative societies with 68,724 members and a working capital of Rs 63.09 lakhs Up to the end of 1930 the capital outlay on State railways was Rs 2.64 crores The State maintains a special irrigation department with a chief engineer-in-charge Special irrigation works in progress, the most important of which is Parwati Project, with an estimated cost of Rs 97.93 lakhs The irrigation works within the State number 611 (major 186 and minor 475) The total cultivated area during the year 1929-30 was 85,93,360 bighas, out of which 1,59,933 bighas were under irrigation

The ruler is His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Aliyah Bahadur, born 1916; succeeded 1924, salute of 21 guns The State is now in direct relation with the Government of India through a Resident, who resides at Gwalior The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency under the presidency of Her Highness the Senior Maharani during the minority of the Maharaja

Administration Report Lashkar Annual

Hyderabad.—The territory of this State, the largest (next to Kashmir, which, however, contains vast areas of almost uninhabited land), and most populous of Indian States, had become a province of the Moghul Empire in 1687 In 1713 the Emperor appointed Mir Kamraddin Ali Khan, otherwise known as Chin Kilij Khan, of Turkoman descent, as Subadar or Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul Mulk (administrator of the land). Nizam-ul-Mulk became independent, and founded the present dynasty of the

Nizam in 1724, and Hyderabad, founded in 1589 by a descendant of the Golconda dynasty which gave way to the Moghuls, became the capital. The present ruler is a direct descendant of the original Nizam-ul-Mulk.

The area is 82,698 sq miles, and the population, 14,436,148 (1931). Most of the people are Hindus. The administration is carried on, subject to the orders of H E H the Nizam, by an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 12 are official, 6 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident whose headquarters are at Hyderabad. Besides the Hyderabad Municipality, there are 15 District and 107 Sub-district Boards. There are Regular Troops, Imperial Service Troops and the Golconda Brigade.

In 1928-29 there were 145 officers administering criminal justice, and 184 Civil Judges of all classes. In 1931, 37,667 criminal cases were instituted and 38,159 civil suits. The District and City Police numbered 14,554. The number of public educational institutions in 1931 was 4,285 with 298,770 pupils. There were 7 Arts Colleges and 3 Professional Colleges. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs 92,82,000. The revenue for 1930-31 was Rs 758 lakhs (Service receipts) and Service expenditure Rs 699 55 lakhs. The number of co-operative credit societies was 2,170. Under industries there were, in 1928-29, 5 cotton mills, 282 ginning and pressing factories, and 270 flour and other mills. The number of factories permitted to be opened in 1930 was 405 and the number of companies registered was 11 with an authorised capital of Rs 134 lakhs. Trade covered Rs 1,260 lakhs imports, and Rs 1,389 lakhs exports. The State has its own currency.

The ruler is Lieut.-General H E H Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G C S I, G B E, Nizam of Hyderabad, born 1886, succeeded 1911, salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report Hyderabad Annual
McAuliffe (R. P.), The Nizam, the origin and future of the Hyderabad State London, 1904

Jammu and Kashmir.—The State of Kashmir, which had been under Hindu rulers and Mohammedan Sultans, became part of the Moghul Empire under Akbar from 1581. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756 it was overrun by the Sikhs in 1819. Ranjit Singh entrusted in 1820 the territory of Jammu to a feudatory, Gulab Singh, and after the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1846 Kashmir was made over to the latter by Lord Hardinge on payment of the indemnity demanded from the Sikhs. British supremacy was then recognised. The bulk of the population are Mohammedans, though the ruling race is Hindu. The area is 84,258 sq miles, the population 3,880,518. Geographically the State may be divided into (1) the Tibetan and semi-Tibetan tracts which contain the districts of Ladakh and Gilgit, (2) the Jhelum valley, within which is situated the lovely and world famous "Happy valley" of Kashmir, (3) the submontane and semi mountainous tract which includes Jammu, the winter capital of the State, which is connected with the railway system of India, and (4) the outer Hills, in which are comprised the Poonch Ilaga and Bhadarwah a miniature "Happy valley".

The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Srinagar. In 1927-28 there were in addition to the High Court 128 Criminal Courts and 14,192 offences were tried. There were also 22,597 civil suits instituted in 67 courts. In 1927-28 there were 9,451 sq miles of demarcated forests. The trade in 1928-29 was Imports, 382 lakhs; Exports, 184 lakhs, and the total receipts 251 lakhs. The revenue of the State in 1928-29 was

Rs 251 lakhs. The Civil List amounted to Rs 24,69,060. In 1927-28 there were two Arts Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu with 868 students. There were in all 1,012 educational institutions with 55,914 pupils, including 4,610 girls.

In addition to agriculture the chief industry is sericulture, which dates back to the 15th century. There are considerable mineral resources which have not yet been fully surveyed. A Department of Industry was created in 1922. It is equipped on modern lines and an up to date laboratory has been attached to it. The State has great natural resources and the Department of Industries is intended to help in their scientific development. Industries are being fostered by the Government. In recent years the State has made rapid strides in the field of progress. Primary education for boys has been made compulsory in the cities. A High Court Bench has been constituted. The Agriculturist's Relief Regulation and other legislations have been designed for the protection of the ryots. The marriage of boys below the age of 18 and girls below the age of 14 has been penalised. His Highness Government has done much to protect the interests of the hereditary State subjects. A Board called the Civil Service Recruiting and Scholarship Selection Board has been set up for regulating appointments and selections for training. A Conference of Representatives is summoned twice every year and their representations are carefully considered by His Highness.

The present ruler is Colonel H H Maharajadhiraja Sir Hari Singh Bamadur, G C S I, G C I E, K C V O, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, born 1895, succeeded 1925, salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report Jammu Annual
Tyndale Biscoe (C F) Kashmir in Light and Shade London, 1922
 Administrative Reports of Jammu and Kashmir Annual
 Summary Administration Report of Jammu and Kashmir 1929

Madras States—Since 1923 the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur have been placed in direct relation with the Government of India under an Agent to the Governor General in charge of the Madras States Agency, who resides at Trivandrum. Travancore has an area of 7,625 sq miles and a population of 5,090,462 (1931). Hindus form two thirds of the population, and Christians nearly one-third. The ruler is H H Maharaja Rama Varma, born 1912, succeeded 1924, invested with ruling powers on November 6, 1931, salute of 19 guns. There are two Legislative Assemblies. The approximate revenue is Rs. 2.27 crores.

Cochin has an area of 1,418 sq miles, and a population of 1,205,016 (1931). The ruler is H H Maharaja Sri Rama Varmah, who was born in 1861 and succeeded in 1932, salute of 17 guns. The approximate revenue is Rs. 84 lakhs.

The present ruler of Pudukkottai is H H Rajagopala Tondaiman, born 1922 and installed November 28, 1928. As he is a minor, the State is administered by an Administrator. The area is 1,179 sq miles and the population 400,594 (1931). The approximate revenue is Rs. 26 lakhs.

Administration Report, Travancore Trivandrum Annual
Davies (F S), Cochin, British and Indian London, 1928

Mysore.—According to tradition the ancestors of the present dynasty came to Mysore in 1399, and established themselves in Hadinad, a few miles from the present capital of the State. By successive conquests, the family extended the kingdom till it reached a position of eminence during the seventeenth century. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real power passed into the hands of Hyder Ali. Under him and his son, Tippu Sultan, the territories of Mysore were largely extended. On the defeat of Tippu in 1799,

174 THE BRITISH EMPIRE :—INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES

the territories were partitioned and the Mysore State, in its present shape, was handed back to the old Hindu dynasty, in the person of H H Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. As a result of an inquiry made by a Committee into the administration, Lord William Bentinck assumed direct administration of the State in 1831, and for fifty years Mysore was administered by Commissioners. In 1865, the father of the present ruler was adopted as heir by the Maharaja, and in 1881 he was placed on the throne of Mysore and invested with powers under an Instrument of Transfer. In 1913 this was replaced by a treaty. In 1927, the Government of India announced the remission from the financial year 1928 in perpetuity Rs 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy, which had till that time amounted to Rs 35 lakhs.

The area is 29,483 sq miles, and the population (exclusive of the civil and military station of Bangalore) 6,423,189 (1931), a large majority being Hindus. The administration is carried on under the H H Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister), and two Members of Council. There is a Representative Assembly of 273 members and a Legislative Council of 50 members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1930-31, there were besides the High Court, 84 criminal and 34 civil courts. There were 21,316 offences reported and 38,238 civil cases instituted in that year. There were 2,213 co-operative societies with 137,615 members. The University of Mysore has 5 constituent colleges and 5 intermediate colleges with a total strength of 2,808 students. The number of educational institutions, public and private, on March 31, 1931, was 8,315, with 323,046 scholars. The total revenue in 1930-31 was Rs 3,32,35,290 and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs 3,94,29,343. The State forests cover 4,091 sq miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 329,133 ounces of fine gold in 1930.

The Ruler is Colonel H H Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G C S I, G B E, born 1884, succeeded 1895, salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report, Bangalore. Annual
Parsons (Constance E.), A tour in the Mysore State. Oxford, 1931.

North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas.—Between the border of the British Districts of the N W Frontier Province and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The Government of India exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into five Political Agencies: Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral), Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. There are, further, areas known as Tribal Areas under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five British Districts. All are under the Governor of the N W Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General. Chitral is ruled by H H Sir Shuja ul-mulk, K C I E, the Mehtar of Chitral.

The area under tribal territory, including that of the Agencies, beyond the British border is approximately 22,838 sq miles, with a population of 2,259,288. The protective units are the North Waziristan Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Kurram Militia and the Chitral Scouts in the Frontier Corps, a Frontier Constabulary, and Levies and Khassadars.

Administration Report of the Border of the North West Frontier Province. Peshawar, Annual.

Pennell (T. L.), Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier. London, 1922.

Thomas (L.), Beyond Khyber Pass. London, 1926.

Wattville (H. de), Waziristan, 1919-1920. London, 1925.

Punjab States.—There are 13 States of the Punjab which, since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore.

The following are details •

Name	Permanent Salute in guns	Area (sq miles)	Population (1931)	Approximate revenue, lakhs of rupees
Bahawalpur	17	3,434	984,612	49.8
Bilaspur	11	453	100,994	3.0
Chamba	11	3,127	146,870	8.4
Faridkot	11	638	164,364	18.9
Jind	13	1,299	324,676	29.3
Kapurthala	13	599	316,757	37.0
Loharu	9	226	23,338	1.3
Malerkotla	11	165	83,072	14.7
Mandi	11	1,139	207,465	15.4
Nabha	13	947	287,574	29.8
Patiala	17	5,942	1,025,520	135.7
Sirmur (Nahan)	11	1,046	148,568	6.0
Suket	11	892	58,408	2.3

The present Ruler of Kapurthala is Colonel H H Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G B E, born November 24, 1872; succeeded September 5, 1877, local and personal salute of 15 guns

The present Ruler of Patiala is Lieutenant General H H Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, A D C, born October 12, 1891; succeeded November 9, 1900; personal salute of 19 guns

The present Ruler of Jind is Colonel H H Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, born October 11, 1879, succeeded March 7, 1887, local and personal salute of 15 guns

The present ruler of Bahawalpur is Captain H H Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, born September 30, 1904, succeeded March 4, 1907

The present ruler (Minor) of Nabha is H H Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, born September 21, 1919, succeeded February, 1923, local salute of 15 guns

There are 21 other States which are in political relation with the Government of the Punjab

Rajputana —The Rajputana Agency, with an area of 129,059 sq miles, and population of 11,225,712, includes 19 States, 1 Chiefship and 1 estate. The bulk of the population is Hindu. The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor-General (headquarters Mount Abu), who deals direct with Bikaner, Alwar and Sirohi. Under him are the Jaipur and Western Rajputana States Residency (for Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh and Lawa), the Eastern Rajputana States Agency (for Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, and Kotah), the Mewar Residency and the Southern Rajputana States Agency (for Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh), and the Haroti and Tonk Agency (for Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura, and Jhalawar)

The largest State is Jodhpur (Marwar), with an area of 35,016 sq miles, a population of 2,125,982, and a revenue of 136.5 lakhs. The Ruler is head of the Rathor Rajputs, and is at present Major H H Maharajadhiraja Sir Umair Singh Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, born 1903; succeeded 1918, permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Bikaner has an area of 23,317 sq. miles, with a population of 936,218, and a revenue of Rs 1,21,00,469.

176 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES

The Ruler is Major General H H Maharajadhiraja Shri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G O V O, G B E, K C B, A D C, L L D, born 1880; succeeded 1887, permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Jaipur has an area of 15,579 sq miles, a population of 2,631,775, and a revenue of Rs 1,30,00,000. The Ruler is the head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, and is at present Lieut H H Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, born 1911, succeeded 1922, permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Udaipur (Mewar) has an area of 12,694 sq miles, a population of 1,586,910 and a revenue of 66 lakhs. The Ruler (head of the Sisodia Rajputs) is H H Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G C S I, K C I E, born 1884; succeeded 1930; permanent salute of 19 guns. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India.

Sikkim.—In March 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the foreign relations, and is represented by the Political Officer in Sikkim. The present Maharaja is H H Sir Tashi Namgyal, K C I E, born 1893, succeeded 1914. Since 1918 His Highness and the Members of the Council carry on the administration.

Area, 2,818 square miles. Population in 1931, 109,808. The inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last named being now the most numerous. The capital is Gangtok. The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindus.

The revenue is about 5 10 lakhs per year. Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim.

A collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries. By C U Aitchison. Volume II. Calcutta.

Easton (J), An Unfrequented Highway (through Sikkim and Tibet to Chumolacri). London, 1928.

Freshfield (D W), Round Kangchenjunga. London, 1908.

Ronaldshay (Lord), Lands of the Thunderbolt. London, 1928.

White (J C), Sikkim and Bhutan. London, 1909.

United Provinces States—Three States, Benares, Rampur and Tehri, are in political relation with the Governor of the United Provinces in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The ruler of Rampur is Hon Lieut H H. Nawab Sayid Muhammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, born November 17, 1906, succeeded June 20, 1930, salute of 15 guns. The Rampur State covers 892 sq miles, with a population of 453,607 (1921), the approximate revenue is 54 lakhs.

The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares were constituted in 1911 as an Indian State. The Ruler is H H Maharaja Aditya Naram Singh Bahadur, born 1874, succeeded 1931, salute of 13 guns permanent, and 15 local. The Benares State has an area of 875 sq miles, a population of 364,735 (1921); the approximate revenue is 22 lakhs.

Major H H Sir Raja Narendra Shah, K C S I (born 1898, succeeded 1913, salute of 11 guns) is the ruler of Tehri, which has an area of 4,502 sq miles, a population of 318,482, and an approximate revenue of 18 3 lakhs.

Western India States Agency.—In 1924 the Indian States in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur (previously under the Government of

Bombay) were placed in direct relation with the Government of India through an Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, who resides at Rajkot. There are Political Agents for Banas Kantha, Western Kathiawar, and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The States in the W I S A cover an area of 28,882 sq miles, with a population of 3,997,290. One is the Nawanagar State with an area of 3,791 sq miles, and a population of 408,851 under Lieut. Colonel H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G C S I, G B E; born 1872; succeeded 1907; personal salute of 15 guns. The Ruler of Cutch is H. H. Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, who was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1876, he has a local salute of 19 guns. The area of Cutch is 7,616 sq miles (exclusive of the salt marsh called the Runn of Cutch); the population, 513,829 (1931), and the approximate revenue is 31 lakhs.

Wilberforce Bell (Capt. H.), *The History of Kathiawar*. London, 1916.
The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in the Western India States Agency
 1st Edition. Rajkot, 1928.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

Malaya —The Straits Settlements, a Crown Colony, comprise the Settlement of Singapore (including the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca and Labuan. Malacca, one of the oldest European settlements in the East, was occupied by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when it passed into the possession of the Dutch, remaining in the hands of the Dutch till 1795 when it was captured by the English. It was restored (under the Treaty of Vienna) to the Dutch in 1818, being finally retroceded to the East India Company in 1824. Penang (Prince of Wales' Island) was the first British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula, being ceded by the Sultan of Kedah to the East India Company in 1786, Province Wellesley being added in 1800. The early history of Singapore is obscure, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it became a position of independence and importance till destroyed by the Javanese about 1877, after which date it remained almost uninhabited until 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles founded the trading settlement which is now the port and city of Singapore. The original lease of the site of a factory to Raffles, on behalf of the East India Company, by the Sultan of Johore and Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, was followed in 1824 by a Treaty ceding the entire Island in perpetuity to the Company. In 1826, the three Settlements were incorporated under one Government as an Indian Presidency with headquarters at Penang. In 1880, they were incorporated under the Presidency of Bengal, headquarters being transferred in 1836 to Singapore. On April 1, 1867, the Settlements were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Cocos Islands in 1886, Christmas Island in 1889, and the former Colony of Labuan in 1905, were brought under the control of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, being incorporated in the Colony, in the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, 1903 and 1907 respectively. Labuan was constituted a separate settlement in 1912.

The administration of the Colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the

Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, official members nominated by the Governor, at present three in number, and three unofficial members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the General Officer commanding the Troops, twelve other official members, and thirteen unofficial, eleven of the latter nominated and two elected by the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The municipalities of Singapore, Georgetown (Penang), and Malacca are administered by Municipal Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements is also *High Commissioner* for the Malay States and the Bornean State of Brunei, and *British Agent* for the States of North Borneo and Sarawak.

Governor —Sir Cecil Clementi, G C M G (February, 1930)

Colonial Secretary —Sir John Scott, K B E, C M G (February, 1929)

Area and Population

The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is 1,535 sq miles. Singapore is an island about twenty seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 225 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 111 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant about two miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, total area 282 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 25 miles in breadth, with an area of 637 square miles.

The population, according to the census of 1931, inclusive of the garrison, was 1,114,012 (671,216 males and 442,796 females).

The population of the principal Settlements on June 30, 1932, was estimated to be as follows —

	Singapore Is ¹		Penang ²		Malacca		Total (S Sett)	
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem
Europeans and Americans	5,574	2,870	948	616	215	128	6,732	3,609
Eurasians	3,460	3,780	1,119	1,279	1,010	1,046	5,589	6,055
Asiatics	361,718	210,820	210,660	152,860	106,459	82,482	678,837	446,162
	370,752	217,420	212,722	154,755	107,684	83,651	691,158	455,826
	688,172		367,477		191,335		1,146,984	
Census Totals (1931)	367,691	209,672	208,307	151,544	105,082	81,629	671,080	442,935

¹ Inclusive of Labuan

² Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings

Births and deaths for 1931 —

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	20,470	7,083	552	2,541	3,120	275	41,861
Deaths	13,623	4,898	421	3,246	4,151	230	27,869

In 1931 there were 79,025 immigrants from China, and 19,692 from Southern India

Education

There is an Education Board consisting of official and unofficial members, and provision exists for an Education Rate. Vernacular instruction is provided in the Malay language free of charge, and attendance is compulsory for Malays. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government and numerous aided schools, and fees are charged. All the Government schools are unsectarian. There is a reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants, where industrial instruction is provided.

The numbers of schools and scholars in 1931 were as follows —

—	No of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools (boys and girls)	23	10,102	9,697
Grant-in aid English schools (boys and girls)	80	16,180	15,401
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	217	23,009	21,586
Grant in aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	68	6,237	5,072
Total	338	55,528	52,656

In the colony are Raffles College, formally opened in 1929, giving a higher education of a University standard in arts and science, and King Edward VII College of Medicine.

Justice and Crime

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds sittings at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Police force, actual strength 4,122 in 1931.

Finance

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2s 4d) —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	4,254,275	4,311,495	1929	6,408,634	4,166,400
1927	4,386,909	4,579,548	1930	8,780,069	4,598,036
1928	4,444,092	4,084,221	1931	8,109,512	5,460,290

The leading items of revenue for 1931 were licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 1,942,624*l*, posts and telegraphs,

180 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

249,292*l* , fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 134,162*l* , rents of Government property, 204,282*l* , interest, 444,321*l* Chief items of expenditure military expenditure, 556,045*l* , civil service, 82,355*l* , marine, 76,111*l* , police, 383,935*l* , general clerical service, 127,272*l* , hospitals and dispensaries, 285,119*l* , medical, 151,214*l* , education, 225,986*l* , post office, 268,307*l* , Government monopolies, 156,432*l* , public works, 1,156,440*l* , pensions, 214,210*l* , miscellaneous services, 1,352,087*l*

Estimated revenue for 1933, 4,087,172*l* , expenditure, 3,203,773*l*

The debt on December 31, 1931, amounted to 6,913,352*l* borrowed for public works, 1,758,668*l* war loan, and 9,355,000*l* other loans lent to Federated Malay States Government, total, 18,027,020*l*

Commerce

The trade of the Colony of the Straits Settlements is not now separately distinguished, the foreign trade of British Malaya which includes the Colony, the Federated Malay States and the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu passes principally through the two free ports of Singapore and Penang in the Colony and Port Swettenham in the F M S

Rubber, coconuts and palm oil are now cultivated in addition to rice

The output of rubber amounted in 1931 to 434,857 tons

The principal imports comprise foodstuffs, clothing and machinery, the chief exports, raw materials and articles partly manufactured There is an important transit trade in the ports of Singapore and Penang

The following shows the total values of Malayan trade for five years —

Yrs	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U K	From Colonies, &c	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U K	To Colonies, &c	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1927	16,181	24 3.4	78 249	118,744	18 544	14 983	91,154	124,681
1928	16,822	20,922	64,865	102,402	11,485	12,929	74 989	99,403
1929	16,718	19,096	66,989	102,803	15,515	12 402	80,051	107,968
1930	11,414	14,366	56,629	82,499	9,880	12,191	55,156	76 727
1931	7,244	8,204	37,440	52,897	5,260	6,280	85,295	46 885

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1931 were as follows —

Imports	1931	Exports	1931
	£1,000		£1,000
Rice	5,653	Para Rubber	13,806
Rubber	2,216	Tin	9,739
Motor Spirit	7,955	Motor Spirit	6,309
Cigarettes	1,479	Copra	1,914
Cotton Piece Goods	1,697	Rice	1,569
Machinery	879	Pepper	690
Pepper	724	Fish, Dried and Salted	1,106
Petroleum (Kerosene)	1,412	Areca nuts	813
Milk, Condensed and sterilised	1,160	Cotton Piece Goods	540
Fish, Dried and Salted	891	Preserved Pineapples	826
Sugar	852	Rattans	233
Coal	569	Sago	290

The following figures are taken from the British Board of Trade Returns, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	£ 10,167,410	£ 14,172,700	£ 9,127,194	£ 5,391,218	£ 3,870,840
Exports of British pro- duce to the Straits	11,434,233	12,271,821	7,463,982	4,810,946	4,725,602
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	294,196	327,353	230,493	153,873	108,272

¹ Provisional figures

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1931 were tin, 1,354,391*l*, rubber, 1,901,046*l*, preserved fruit, 818,819*l*. The principal imports from the United Kingdom were —cotton piece goods, 436,776*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 702,771*l*, tobacco, 1,134,626*l*, machinery, 317,098*l*.

Shipping and Navigation.

The total tonnage of merchant vessels which arrived at and departed from the ports of the Colony during 1931 was 43,640,442, of which 19,387,071 tons was British.

Communications.

The Straits Settlements at the end of 1929 had 1,049 miles of roads, and 15,500,000 dollars were expended on maintenance and construction in 1929. There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits and thence across the Johore Causeway to Johore Bahru. The Federated Malay States Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Negeri Sembilan to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in Negeri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and form a part of the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. The last trade route connecting Pahang with Kelantan and Siam was opened in August 1932. There are cables connecting Singapore and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Johore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and Penang, from Penang to Alor Star (Kedah), Tung Song and Bangkok (Siam), Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and from Malacca to Tampin, Seremban and Kuala Lumpur. There are 2,812 miles of overhead and 6,258 miles of underground telephone line in Penang and Province Wellesley, and 1,377 miles of overhead and 1,417 miles of underground telephone line in Malacca.

In 1931, 21,709,146 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 19,573,802 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in clubbed packets was 1,572,236. Parcels posted numbered 180,834, and delivered 143,548.

From Labuan there are telegraph cables connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore and Sandakan.

Wireless stations exist at Paya Lebar on Singapore Island and at Penaga in Province Wellesley. The wireless station at Paya Lebar transmits messages to and from ships, Christmas Island and Kuching in Sarawak. This station also receives weather reports twice daily from Terempa, and

182 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

maintains communication with the Dutch Air Mail plying between Palembang and Singapore on Tuesdays and Wednesdays

The wireless station at Penang transmits messages to and from ships, and to and from Bangkok (Siam), Kuala Lumpur in Selangor (F M S) and Singapore (Straits Settlements) in case of land line interruption. Rugby press is received at Penang and transmitted by land line to Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Penang station also transmits weather reports to the weekly Dutch Air Mail on the Holland-Dutch East Indies route, and carries out daily routine calls with Rangoon and Victoria Point in connection with aircraft services

Money, Weights and Measures

There are twenty-seven banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on December 31, 1931, was 5,029,409 dollars

The dollar, value 2s 4d, is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. A bill was introduced in 1923 to base the currency on British sterling. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, nickel five cent pieces, copper cents, half-cents, and quarter cents. On December 31, 1931, Government currency notes to the value of 67,000,000 Straits dollars were in circulation

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are —

1 Katl	= 16 Tahl	= 14 lbs	avoirdupois
1 Pikul	= 100 Katl	= 133½	„ „
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,333½	„ „

The katl of 1½ lbs is known as the Chinese katl. Another weight, known as the Malay katl, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142 628 lbs as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705 143 lbs as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart

The **Cocos or Keeling Islands**, a group of about twenty small coral islands. Latitude 12° 5' S and Longitude 96° 53' E, 581 miles distant from Java Head (S 56° W), and 1,161 miles from Singapore (S 30° W). The largest is 5 miles by ½ mile. They were declared a British Possession in 1857, were placed by Letter Patent of October 13th, 1878, under the control of the Governor of Ceylon, and by Letters Patent of February 1st, 1886, under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. Population on April 1, 1931, 1142 (males, 608, females, 534). There are large coconut plantations, and copra oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island in the north eastern part of the group

Christmas Island.—In the Indian Ocean. Latitude 10° 30' S and Longitude 105° 40' E. It lies 223 miles S. 8° E of Java Head, and 529 miles N 79° E from the Cocos Island. It is densely wooded and of irregular shape, about 12½ miles long (at the longest point), and about 4½ miles wide (at the narrowest point). Area about 62 square miles. The climate is healthy. Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures 87° F and 76° F. There is a prevalent E S E trade wind. Known to navigators since about

the middle of the seventeenth century The Island was formally annexed on June 6th, 1888 The Island was placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in January, 1889 In 1900 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore The Island is administered by a District Officer who is a member of the Malayan Civil Service There is a small force of Sikh Police drafted from the Straits Settlements Police Force All the inhabitants (mainly Chinese and Malays), with the exceptions of the District Officer and his staff, are employed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, Limited, registered in London, which works the large natural deposits of phosphate of lime to which the Island owes its importance In 1923 a wireless station was installed, and the Island is now in direct communication with Singapore A school was established in 1931, and a teacher supplied by the Government Population, December 31, 1931, 715 (males, 619, adult females, 57, children, 39) Revenue, 1931, 10,745*l* (approx), expenditure, 1931, 1,153*l* Imports, 1931, 51,446*l*, chiefly machinery and engineering stores, exports, 1931, 131,698*l* (approx), solely phosphate of lime Tonnage cleared and entered in 1930, 68,458 tons, and in 1931, 39,728 tons, of the latter 8,904 tons were for British, and 30,812 tons for Japanese ports

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo It was ceded to Britain in 1846, on January 1, 1907, was incorporated with Singapore, and on December 1, 1912, was created a separate Settlement Area 35 sq miles, the estimated population in 1932 was 7,771, including 23 Europeans, 5,169 Malays, and 2,350 Chinese Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants Revenue (1931), 100,435 dollars, expenditure (excluding Government monopolies) (1931), 145,457 dollars Shipping entered and cleared, 1931, 278,287 tons Trade (1931), 1,317,009 dollars

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Constitution and Government—The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection The Governor of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H M.'s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere

High Commissioner—Sir Cecil Clementi, G C M G

Chief Secretary to Government—A Caldecott, C M G, O B E, M C S (Acting)

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States —

Ruler of Perak—H H Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K C M G, K C V O, ibni Idris *Resident*—M B She'ley, M C S

Ruler of Selangor—H H Sultan Ala'udin Sulaiman Shah, G C M G, ibni Al Marhum Raja Muda Musa *Resident*—G E Cator, M C S

Ruler of Negri Sembilan—H H Muhammad, K C M G, K C V O, ibni Al Marhum Antah, Yang Di Pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan *Resident*—J W W Hughes, M C S

Ruler of Pahang—H H Abu Bakar ibni Al Marhum Al-Muktasim Billah Al Sultan Abdullah *Resident*—H G R Leonard, M C S

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident, and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident, and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and five smaller States. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary to Government is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The laws of each State are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, in matters common to the four States, by the Federal Council; the State Councils may still legislate in purely State matters.

The Federal Council was created in 1909 in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio* by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, the Principal Medical Officer, the Controller of Labour, Malaya, the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the General Manager for Railways, one additional official member, and twelve unofficial members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

Area—The areas of these States are approximately—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles, Selangor, 3,150 sq. miles, Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles, Pahang, 14,000 square miles, total, 27,500 sq. miles.

Population—Census 1931 Perak, 765,989 (464,751 males and 301,238 females), Selangor, 533,197 (327,414 males and 205,783 females), Negri Sembilan, 233,799 (148,381 males and 85,418 females), Pahang, 180,111 (105,508 males and 74,603 females), total 1,713,096 (1,046,054 males and 667,042 females) The population contained 6,350 Europeans, 4,251 Eurasians, 443,618 Malays, 150,113 other Malasians, 711,540 Chinese, 379,996 Indians, 17,228 others The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese and Indian immigrants The largest town is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 111,738 inhabitants Births, 1931, 57,457, deaths, 32,871

Education.—In 1931, there were 48 English schools (35 for boys, 13 for girls), with an average enrolment of 13,646 boys and 4,663 girls, and an average attendance of 13,033 and 4,405 respectively, maintained or assisted by the Government, also 1,191 vernacular schools (Malay, Tamil, and Chinese), with an average enrolment of 69,946, and an average attendance of 62,857, which are under the control of the Education Department The total number of schools (1931) was 1,249 with an average attendance of 80,295 There are many Chinese vernacular schools, of which 118 having an enrolment of 9,536 pupils were assisted by the Education Department Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1931 was 391,783*l*

Justice and Crime—The courts in the States are —(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judge and the Court of Appeal (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi (5) The Court of a Penghulu The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judges, the Chief Justice being President There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council

The number of cases of serious crime reported in 1931 was 7,328 On on December 31, 1931, there were 1,863 prisoners, as against 1,384 on December 31, 1930

The Police Force, with European and Malay officers, consists of an Indian and Malay contingent The strength at the close of 1931 was Gazetted officers, British and Malay, 79, British Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, 84, Malay and Asiatic Inspectors, 44 Malay subordinate police officers and constables, 2,289, Indians, 1,630, others, 293, total, 4,869

Finance—The revenue of the States in 1931 was 6,107,344*l*, and expenditure, 7,252,388*l*

Leading items of revenue in 1931 were:—licences, 403,306*l*., customs, 2,007,847*l*., excise, 828,458*l*; fees of court, 587,544*l*., lands and mines, 512,756*l*., interest, 387,471*l*., municipal, 354,061*l*., posts and telegraphs and telephones, 321,924*l*., forests, 94,852*l*., light, water and power, 385,833*l* Expenditure—police, 397,396*l*., medical, 607,120*l*., education, 388,712*l*., posts and telegraphs, 290,993*l*., municipal, 391,856*l*., public works, 1,294,508*l*., other departments, 2,011,296*l*., charges account public debt, 599,071*l*., miscellaneous services, 626,359*l*., pensions, 536,623*l* Public debt on December 31, 1931, 11,221,667*l*

Production.—The staple products are coconuts, rice, rubber, tapioca, oil palms and pineapples The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½

miles of distributory channels. The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta percha, gums, oils, resins, and canes. In 1930 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 587,497 tons, in addition to a large quantity used free of royalty by the native Malay population. In 1931 the tin export amounted to 51,250 tons, and in 1930 to 62,065 tons. In 1931, 29,462 ounces of gold, and in 1930, 29,597 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, arsenic, manganese, wolfram, scheelite, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal, of which only the latter with iron, arsenic, wolfram and scheelite have been found in workable form. The exports of tungsten ore in 1931 were 368 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1931 was 57,038.

Commerce—The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1931, with total for 1930 —

—	Perak	Selangor	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1931	Total 1930
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,696,179	6,226,761	1,105,174	361,912	12,390,046	19,586,623
Exports and Re-exports	7,332,967	4,905,180	1,701,033	554,145	14,493,325	24,809,933

Chief imports, 1931 Rice, 2,108,662*l*, wheat flour, 138,323*l*, feeding stuffs for animals, 178,300*l*, live animals for food, 128,910*l*, milk condensed, sweetened, 383,062*l*, sugar, 249,121*l*, tobacco, 263,848*l*, cigars, 3,075*l*, cigarettes, 585,610*l*, spirits, wines and malted liquors, etc., 263,590*l*, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 417,660*l*, machinery, 543,949*l*, cotton yarn and manufactures (including cotton piece goods), 594,462*l*, kerosine, 296,970*l*, motor spirit, 928,064*l*, lubricating oil, 177,781*l*, motor cars (passenger and commercial), 113,223*l*. Chief exports (including re exports) Para rubber, 1931, 243,886 tons, 6,307,058*l* (1930, 249,875 tons, 12,755,695*l*), copra, 1931, 642,190*l* (1930, 1,107,438*l*), palm oil, 1931, 4,177 tons, 110,677*l* (1930, 3,288 tons, 106,556*l*), tin and tin ore, 1931, 5,965,750*l* (1930, 8,941,134*l*), timber, etc., 1931, 119,253*l* (1930, 111,711*l*), hides, 1931, 4,623*l* (1930, 12,302*l*).

Trade with United Kingdom imports, 1931, 1,780,468*l* (1930, 3,274,512*l*) Exports, 1931, 1,334,659*l* (1930, 3,436,030*l*)

Bullion and specie imported in 1931, 95*l*, exported 1931, 110,679*l*

Shipping, 1931 The total number of vessels, exclusive of native craft, entered and cleared at the various ports of the Federated Malay States was 12,175 with a tonnage of 7,791,757. The number of native craft entered and cleared during the year was 24,122 with an aggregate tonnage of 462,869.

Communications—There were in 1931, 2,840 miles of metalled cart roads, 150 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,771 miles of bridle roads and paths, also more than 1,202 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department.

The Government has made, purchased, or leased, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles) extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the

Federated Malay States. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines, the West Coast Line runs north-north west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam near Prai the line proceeds northwards through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis, to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on July 1, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles. Through services are in operation between Penang and Bangkok, the journey occupying 27 hours.

The East Coast Line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan to Tumpat on the north east coast of the Unfederated Malay State of Kelantan, 327 miles from Gemas.

Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on November 1, 1921, and via the East Coast Railway on September 6, 1931.

An extension from Pasir Mas in Kelantan runs in a westerly direction for 13 miles to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, on the main Bangkok-Penang line. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the west coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld.

A causeway carrying two lines of rails and a roadway has been built across the Johore Strait, connecting the island of Singapore with the Peninsula.

The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars, and on the East Coast Line sleeping saloons run from Tumpat to Singapore and vice-versa on the through weekly express.

The total route mileage open for traffic is 1,073 miles.

There were, in 1931, 104 post offices and 70 other places for postal business. In that year 36,445,162 postal packets (registered letters, 1,888,265, and parcels, 258,453) were received and delivered. In 1931 there were 2,915 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 24,199 miles of overhead wire, of which 20,847 were telephone wires. In addition there were 210 miles of underground cables containing 16,093 miles of wire single line. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 321,924, and expenditure 402,701. Savings Banks 45,915 depositors and 500,649 deposits on December 31, 1931.

Money, &c—The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2s 4d or 60 dollars = 7l. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a Treaty date

188 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

December 11, 1885, and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser. The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of official and unofficial members.

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909. In all four States the Rulers are assisted in the administration by State Councils, and by British Advisers appointed by the British Government.

In these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements.

The religion of the Malays is Mohammedanism.

Johore (area 7,678 square miles, population in 1931, 505,809, of whom 285,019 were Malays, 214,401 Chinese, and 51,077 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1931), 19,250, deaths, 10,840. There were (1931) 6 English schools and 113 vernacular schools.

Revenue (1931), 12,102,704 dollars (from Customs, 3,173,381 dollars, land 2,251,830, licences 2,671,152), expenditure, 14,778,518 dollars. Imports (1931), 29,449,254 dollars (animals, food, drink and tobacco, 15,809,829, raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 1,301,544, articles wholly or mainly manufactured 11,922,051, coin and bullion, 2,500, sundries 413,330). Exports, 34,995,441 dollars (rubber, 20,319,138 dollars). Rubber output, 1,525,193 pikuls.

At the end of 1931, 791 miles of metalled road had been constructed. The railway from Penang to Singapore traverses Johore for a distance of 120 miles. The Johore section has been leased to the Federated Malay States Government for a term of years. Rubber estates are situated on either side along practically the whole length, and thus, with the help of roads and navigable rivers, good communication is available. A causeway across the Straits of Johore and connecting Johore with the island of Singapore was opened to railway traffic in October, 1923, and to vehicular traffic in June, 1924.

An efficient medical service and thirteen public hospitals are maintained by the Government. Police force, end of 1931, 1,896.

The Postal revenue (1931) was 268,994 dollars. Letters, papers and parcels dealt with, 3,779,569.

Ruler—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G C M G, K B E

General Adviser—R O Winstedt, C M G

Kedah, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,648 square miles. The population (census 1931) is 420,645, of whom 286,722 are Malays, 78,881 Chinese, 51,027 Indians, 413 Europeans, 101 Eurasians, and 13,001 other races. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about 70 miles from Penang by sea, and 59 by rail or road. Owing to the Sultan's ill health, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are (1932) 49 Europeans in the Government service. The police force had a strength (May, 1932) of 768 men (principally Malays). There were in May, 1932, 89 Government schools (about 11,648 pupils), 15 telegraph offices, and 20 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1932 being 2,268. The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam passes through the State. A metalled road (26 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and (29 miles) with the Senggora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (44 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (7 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. The total mileage of metalled road (1932) is 892. 225 miles of canal were maintained in May, 1932. The revenue of the State for the year 1931-32 (Mohammedan year A H 1350) was 5,180,244 dollars, including Customs, 1,666,212, lands, 851,875, and land sales, 83,475 dollars, and the expenditure, 5,722,757 dollars. Public debt, May, 1932, nil. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are rubber (export, 1932, 89,924 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. Several steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah internal trade (1931-32) imports, 7,106,622 dollars, exports, 11,922,837 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1931-32, 123,425 dollars, expenditure, 222,155 dollars. Postal articles dealt with 2,678,455.

Ruler—H H Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K C M G, ibni Almerhum Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Mukarram Shah (succeeded in 1891)

Regent—H H Tunku Ibrahim, C M G, C V O

British Adviser—J D Hall, M C S (A C Baker, M C S, acting)

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 816 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 49,297. Malays numbered 40,021 of the population, Chinese 6,500, Indians 972, and other races 1,804. Police force (1930) 79. N O O's and men 19 boys' and 4 girls' schools were maintained in 1930 with about 1,998 pupils. The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts. There are guano deposits. There are 36½ miles of metalled roads and 26½ miles of paths and gravelled roads in the State. The revenue for A H 1349 (1930-31) was \$49,180 dollars (customs 126,655), and the expenditure 471,011 dollars. Public debt, 1931, nil.

Ruler—H H Raja Syed Alwi, C B E, C M G

British Adviser—O E Venables M C S

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,713 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 862,517, including 17,612 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 14,843. There are 62 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the Central Court, and the Small Court are at Kota Bharu, and there are District Courts at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Tumpat respectively. Police force, 1931, 368. The revenue of the State in 1931 amounted to 1,524,140 dollars (licences, &c., 130,317 dollars, customs and excise, 701,947 dollars, land revenue, 892,053 dollars), and the expenditure to 1,961,124 dollars. Public debt (1931) 5,430,684 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 297,109 acres were under cultivation in 1931. Chief products: rice (120,000 acres), coconuts (57,271 acres), rubber (92,789 acres). Pepper, tapioca, sugar cane, and maize are grown in smaller quantities for local consumption. The jungle which covers a large part of the State produces some serviceable timber, resin and rattans and bamboos. The State supports cattle (112,801 in 1931), buffaloes (84,177 in 1931), sheep, goats, and poultry. Numerous estates are owned by British companies. Mineral resources are said to comprise gold, galena, and tin, but the existence of these metals in payable quantities has not been proved. The principal manufacturing industries are silk weaving, boat building, and brick making. In 1931, total exports, 2,854,079 dollars; total imports, 2,977,168 dollars (1930, 4,189,374 and 6,276,226 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1931: betel nuts, 268,341 dollars, fish, 98,136 dollars, copra, 449,857 dollars, para rubber, 1,157,803 dollars. Chief imports 1931: fish 16,840 dollars, rice, 528,388 dollars, wheat and flour, 49,788 dollars, milk 127,925 dollars, sugar 75,458 dollars, tobacco, 311,892 dollars, petroleum, 109,001 dollars, textiles (all kinds), 418,470 dollars, timber, 26,205 dollars, cement, 25,256 dollars, machinery and metal goods, 13,910 dollars, motor vehicles, 25,865 dollars, drugs and medicines, 52,832 dollars, benzine, 115,863 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1931, 122,838 tons. 93,168 fishing and other boats are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. The principal roads are the Kota Bharu-Pasir Puteh road and the trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Krai, and there are others extending a few miles from Kota Bharu. Through road communication has now been established between Kota Bharu and Kuala Trengganu, the capital of that State, a distance of about 103 miles. The metalling of these roads is not yet completed. Communication inland is by the rivers. There is railway communication between Tumpat (on the coast) and Kuala Giris (81 miles inland). There is also a line to the Siamese border, on which a daily service is run in connection with the Siamese trains to the Kedah boundary, and thence with the Kedah service to Penang and the Federated Malay States. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang (via Siam) and possesses a limited telephone service. There were (1931) 5 post offices and 10 sub-post offices in the State.

Ruler—H H Sultan Sir Ismail, K C M G

British Adviser—A S Haynes, M C S

Trengganu, with an area of about 5,500 square miles, and a population, at the census 1931, of 179,664, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 13,972. There are 20 vernacular schools (2,212 pupils enrolled in 1931, average attendance 1,745, teachers 62), 1 Government English school (104 pupils) and 3 Chinese schools (256 pupils, teachers 11). Police force 285 in 1931. There are 145 miles of road in use, and a 66 mile trunk road connecting Kuala Trengganu with Kelantan has been completed and opened to traffic. There are telephone exchanges at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut. There is telegraphic communication with other parts of Malaya. There are no railways, except 3 light railways on mines, and communication with the interior is by rivers and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan and the country is of the same general character.

Revenue (1931), 988,675 dollars, and expenditure, 1,168,690 dollars. Exports in 1931 totalled 3,689,970 dollars. Imports in 1931 totalled 3,028,906 dollars. Debt (1931), 3,714,000 dollars. Chief exports: Dried fish, 779,994 dollars, para rubber, 415,667 dollars, tin ore, 472,191 dollars, hematite, 870,995 dollars, copra, 182,608 dollars; arecanuts,

190 MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA.—PALESTINE

207,932 dollars, and manganese, 70,784 dollars Chief imports rice, 951,524 dollars, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 289,084 dollars, cotton and silk stuff, 801,570 dollars, sugar, 127,108 dollars, petroleum, 178,210 dollars, tinned milk, 76,901 dollars

Ruler—H H Sir Sulaiman Badaru'l alam Shah, K C M G He is assisted by a State Council

British Adviser—C C Brown (acting)

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MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA.

PALESTINE

THE natural and historic boundaries of Palestine run from the desert on the east, along the slopes of Mount Hermon over to the Litani on the west, where the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon first break into a series of elevated plateaux, and thence over to the Mediterranean coast, and on the south from the Gulf of Akaba across the Desert of Sinai

For the present political boundaries, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p 185

Government.—After its conquest in 1917-18, by the British Forces, the country remained under British Military Administration till July 1, 1920, when a Civil Administration was set up

High Commissioner and Commander in Chief—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K C B, C M G, C I E, D S O (Appointed Nov 1, 1931)

Chief Secretary—Mark Aitchison Young, C M G (appointed July 17, 1930)

The country is administered by Great Britain under a Mandate, which was passed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922,

and came officially into force on September 29, 1923. This provides for the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, to the effect that 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.'

Constitution—On September 1, 1922 a new constitution was promulgated. It provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner and Commander in Chief and an Executive Council.

A Legislative Council will replace the Advisory Council and have authority to pass such Ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Palestine, provided (1) that no Ordinance shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion, or language, (2) that no Ordinance shall take effect until either the High Commissioner or His Majesty has assented thereto, (3) that the High Commissioner may reserve any Ordinance for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and shall so reserve any Ordinance which concerns matters dealt with specifically by the provisions of the Mandate, and (4) that His Majesty may disallow any Ordinance to which the High Commissioner may have assented within one year of the date of the High Commissioner's assent.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council 1923, the High Commissioner has appointed an official Advisory Council composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and the District Commissioners of the three Districts. Owing to the abstention from the elections of considerable numbers of the Arab inhabitants, the Legislative Council under the new constitution has not yet been formed, and the Advisory Council will remain in being until such time as the election of a Legislative Council becomes possible.

All Ordinances are laid before the official Advisory Council and made public, as Bills, in the Official Gazette, for one month, before promulgation.

Regulations were made by the High Commissioner in 1927 for the organisation of the Jewish population of Palestine as a religious community and its recognition as such by the Government. The Jewish community thus enjoys autonomy for its internal affairs, religious, cultural and communal, and has power to levy rates on its members. The organs of the community are a Chief Rabbinate and local rabbinical offices, an Elected Assembly, a General Council, which is elected by the Assembly and which represents the community in its dealings with the Government, and local committees. A number of Jews have opted out of this community.

The British Government and Palestine Administration recognise the Jewish Agency (consisting both of Zionists and non Zionists), which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Jewish Agency, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

There is a Moslem Supreme Council to control Moslem religious affairs. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are the official languages of the country.

Area and Population—Palestine under British Mandate is about 10,000 square miles in extent. The population, taken by official census on November 18, 1931, was 1,035,154, of whom 759,952 were Moslems (73 per cent), 175,006 Jews (17 per cent), 90,607 Christians (8 per cent), and 9,589 others.

The country is at present divided into three districts. Southern (Jaffa), Northern (Haifa) and Jerusalem.

The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered on December 9, 1917. Its population in 1931 was 90,407. The population figures for the other principal towns were (1931): Jaffa, 51,866, Tel-Aviv, 46,116, Haifa, 50,533,

Gaza, 17,069, Nazareth, 8,719; Nablus, 17,171, Safed, 9,446, Tiberias, 8,633, Hebron, 17,532, Ramleh, 10,417, Bethlehem, 6,817; Lydda, 11,249, Acre, 7,893. Total immigrants (1931), 5,533, of whom 4,075 were Jews and 197 British police. Total recorded emigrants (1931), 1,846, of whom 666 were Jews.

There are some 750 Arab villages and a considerable number of Arab tribes, and three German Templar (Christian) settlements, Wilhelma, Sarona and Neuhardtthof, apart from those in the three principal towns.

The Jewish Settlements are grouped in four districts, namely, in Judea 37, in Samaria 13, in Lower Galilee 49, in Upper Galilee 9. The total population of these settlements is now about 46,000. More than 30 of them are built on land belonging to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring land to remain the property of the Jewish people, and were founded with the assistance of the *Keren Hayesod* (Foundation Fund), also created by the Zionist Organisation. The total area of the Jewish settlements exceeds 1,200,000 dunums (4½ dunums equal one acre). The local affairs of the smaller Jewish settlements are controlled by *Vaadim* or Councils elected by the male and female residents who own registered holdings or pay taxes. The larger villages, Arab and Jewish, are, for internal order and rates, administered by Local Councils, constituted under Ordinance, which exercise modified municipal powers. Satisfactory progress is being maintained in cadastral survey and in land settlement.

Births and deaths for recent years are given in the following table —

Year	Estimated ¹ Population (mid year)	No of Births	No of Deaths	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births)
1928	794,516	42,895	28,170	188.3
1929	816,064	41,742	21,694	146.6
1930	843,132	44,587	19,513	154.8
1931	872,165	46,011	21,149	170.1

¹ Excludes nomad population, estimated at 103,000 in 1922.

Religion.—Jerusalem, being a Holy City for three Faiths, is the seat of a number of Prelates and religious bodies. There are three Christian Patriarchs, Orthodox, Latin and Armenian having the style of 'Beatitude,' and, in addition to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, a Jacobite and a Coptic Bishop.

The Moslems have the Mufti of Jerusalem, who is President of the Moslem Supreme Council, and the Jews have two joint Chief Rabbis, one for the Sephardim, the other for the Ashkenazim. These three dignitaries have the style of 'Eminence.' In Nablus there is a Samaritan High Priest.

Education.—The schools maintained in 1931 by the Government numbered 308, of which 12 had secondary sections, and contained 24,288 scholars, the great majority of whom were Moslems. In the Government Training Colleges for teachers there were 71 men and 64 women students. Technical education is being carried out in some of the Government town schools. A Law School exists in Jerusalem, in which lectures are given in the three official languages.

The Christian and Jewish Communities provide, the former to a very large extent, and the latter almost entirely, for the education of their own children.

The Jewish Agency controlled, in 1932, 256 schools attended by 22,486

pupils with 1 233 teachers (these were transferred to the General Council of the Jews of Palestine at the end of 1932), and other Jewish bodies controlled 111 schools attended by 11,970 pupils, making a total of 369 Jewish schools attended by 34,456 pupils. These institutions include secondary schools in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, Teachers' Training Colleges (General, Orthodox, Women's and Kindergarten), Schools of Music in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, Agricultural Schools, an Arts and Crafts Institute (Bezalel), Evening Classes, and a Technical College at Haifa.

There were 156 Christian Schools, including Orthodox, 27 schools with 2,504 pupils, Catholic, excluding the Latin and Greek Patriarchates, 77 schools with 9,229 pupils, Protestant, 50 schools with 4,281 pupils; miscellaneous, 2 schools with 85 pupils.

There are also 137 private Moslem schools mainly maintained by local committees, these provide for about 7,319 children. Two of these schools include secondary classes.

Non-Government schools receive a capitation grant in aid from the Department of Education. The schools of the Jewish General Council receive a block grant of £P19,190 a year.

The Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was inaugurated on April 1, 1925, and has 171 students. The new library building houses 256,279 volumes.

Antiquities —A new Antiquities Ordinance was passed in 1929 to give better effect to the provisions of the Mandate as regards excavation and preservation of antiquities. During the year 20 expeditions conducted excavations under licences issued by the Government. The new Museum presented by Mr John D Rockefeller, Jun., is nearing completion.

Justice —The Courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over local subjects in all matters save those of personal status and *Waqfs* or charitable endowments, and over foreign subjects in all matters, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate's Court in every sub district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, two such courts.

There are four District Courts, each composed of a British President and two Palestinian judges seated at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus respectively. They go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance over all crimes except those punishable with death, and civil cases outside the jurisdiction of a magistrate; it also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases. Crimes punishable with death are tried by the Court of Criminal Assize, which consists of the Chief Justice or senior British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the District Court.

The highest Court in Palestine is the Supreme Court, which is composed of a British Chief Justice and one other British judge and four Palestinian judges. The Court sits in two forms: (1) as a Court of Appeal, in which capacity it has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided in first instance by the District Courts, the Land Courts and the Court of Criminal Assize, (2) as a High Court of Justice, in which capacity it hears applications of the nature of *habeas corpus* and of *mandamus* proceedings.

The Court of Appeal is composed normally of three judges, while the High Court may sit with two judges. In either case a British judge presides.

A Bench of honorary magistrates has been established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and other towns, who try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £P5 fine and 15 days imprisonment. In addition to the bench of honorary magistrates, a stipendiary magistrate has been appointed to try such contraventions in the Municipal Areas of Jerusalem and Jaffa.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba sub district, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. The District Court of Jerusalem visits Beersheba every month to hear appeals from the local courts and to try more serious criminal cases. Liaison Boards have recently been established for the settlement of disputes between Beduin tribes of Palestine and those of adjacent countries.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Qadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Palestinian and other Eastern Jews, and jurisdiction by consent in other matters. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

The different Christian communities (such as the Orthodox and the Latin), have similar jurisdiction to that of the Jewish courts.

Questions of jurisdiction as between the Civil and Religious Courts are decided by a Special Tribunal composed of two British judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Highest Court of the Religious Community concerned.

The police establishment (including municipal police) at December 31st, 1931, was 129 officers and 1,392 other ranks, in addition to the British Police, consisting of 3 British officers and 645 other ranks stationed at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus.

4,815 heinous crimes were reported in 1931, and 6 death sentences were carried out.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£P	£P	£P	£P	£P
Revenue	1,728,181	2,322,935	2,323,572	2,389,546	2,398,805
Expenditure	1,875,824	2,448,677	2,140,082	2,586,505	2,374,867

The main heads of revenue for 1931 were customs, £P922,080, port and marine, £P10,531, licences, taxes, etc., £P604,771, fees of court or office, etc., £P248,631, posts and telegraphs, £P207,758, revenue from Government property, £P13,591, interest, £P52,793, grants in aid, miscellaneous, £P42,001. Public debt amounted to £P4,475,000 in 1931.

Defence—Palestine falls under the Middle East Command of the R.A.F. Two squadrons of aircraft and four sections of armoured cars are available for Palestine and Transjordan. Two battalions of infantry are distributed over various centres in Palestine. The Transjordan Frontier Force, the cost of which is borne by the Imperial Treasury and Palestine

Government, has its headquarters at Zerka, Transjordan, and detachments at Samakh, Beisan, and at certain other stations in Palestine. Its actual strength (excluding reserve of 149 other ranks) on December 31, 1932, was 58 officers (31 British) and 809 other ranks. The force is partly mechanised and partly mounted on horses and camels.

Production and Industry.—Palestine comprises four zones of country. On the west, along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are deficient here in good natural harbours, is the maritime plain, which varies in width from 15 to 20 miles at Gaza to about 2 miles at Acre, and at the Plain of Esdraelon stretches for a considerable distance into the interior, and separates the highlands of Galilee from those of Samaria and Judæa. From the coastal plain the country rises into a plateau intersected by deep wadis or valleys, which drop steeply to the east to the third zone, formed by the great depression down which the river Jordan runs to the Dead Sea, and which is prolonged for another 100 miles to the Red Sea as the Wadi Araba. This depression reaches a depth below sea level of 2,600 feet in the deepest portion of the Dead Sea, the surface of which is about 1,300 feet below sea-level. The Dead Sea is 46 miles long and has an average width of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. It is intensely salt, with a specific gravity one sixth greater than water, and with 24 per cent of salt. East of the Jordan Valley the country rises again steeply to a plateau and merges into the Arabian desert.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1931 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans Jordan, produced — Wheat, 79,650 tons, barley, 41,200 tons, durra, 16,862 tons, olives, 33,906 tons, lentils, 3,758 tons. The tobacco crop in 1931 amounted to 504,202 kilos. In 1930 there were in the country 146,397 cattle, 252,773 sheep, 440,132 goats, 25,321 camels, 13,825 horses, 76,853 donkeys, and 5,247 buffaloes.

Limestone is found all over the country, sandstone abounds on the coast, gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsia near Melhama (Galilee). Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. The Dead Sea contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. A concession for the exploitation of these minerals was granted in 1929. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias and also at El Hamme, for both of which leases have been granted.

The principal industries of export importance are those of wine making, especially in the Jewish villages Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petach Tikvah, soap-boiling in Nablus, Jaffa and Haifa, olive oil in Nablus, Acre, and the district round Jaffa and cement at Haifa. Oranges, grown chiefly in the coastal plain, are exported to England and Europe. The orange crop exported in 1931 was 2,616,451 cases. The wine export was 1,014,565 litres. Bananas are being successfully grown in the Jordan Valley.

Further progress has been made in the reservation of state forests, nearly 821,262 dunums have been reserved out of a total area of 1,500,000 dunums of natural forest land. Extensive planting of timber, fruit and shade trees has been effected by Government and private agency. Approximately three million trees were planted during 1929—both timber trees and fruit trees, including vines, oranges and olives, 21 nurseries have been maintained during 1929 for the free issue and sale of stock to the public and the provision of material to Government plantations.

Commerce.—Trade for 5 Calendar years was as follows —

Year ended December 31	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£P	£P	£P	£P
Imports of Merchandise	6,770,818	7,166,598	6,985,258	5,940,000
Imports of Specie	17,949	12,310	9,329	2,025
Exports of Merchandise	1,487,207	1,554,262	1,896,095	1,572,061
Exports of Specie	22,254	212,667	1,654	226,467
Re Exports of Foreign Goods	177,892	197,671	182,222	251,838
Goods in Transit	177,447	265,601	155,385	177,162

The trade was distributed as follows in 1931 —

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£P	£P		£P	£P
United Kingdom	998,402	708,228	British Posses		
Egypt.	1,025,547	177,945	sions	158,772	41,005
Syria	1,016,873	222,527	Czechoslovakia.	133,190	— ¹
Germany	688,185	201,710	Austria	92,067	— ¹
France	218,585	41,181	Russia	140,208	— ¹
Belgium	150,121	11,851	Bulgaria	54,789	— ¹
Holland	69,248	9,944	Switzerland	47,848	— ¹
Italy	244,460	16,262	Poland	38,499	17,538
U.S. America	257,870	19,781	Other countries	301,820	87,777
Rumania	359,576	16,748			

¹ Included in other countries

The principal articles of import in 1931 were rice, £P117,092, wheat, £P165,684, barley, £P676,800, wheat flour, £P151,643, sugar, £P105,366, cattle, £P206,452, fish, £P62,490, coal, £P51,748, wood prepared for orange cases, £P100,196, wood and timber for building, £P153,381, iron bars, angles and rods, £P57,665, iron pipes, tubes and fittings, £P85,012, cotton piece goods, £P358,385, woollen tissues, £P106,895, silk tissues, £P170,789, garments, £P69,897, boots and shoes, £P51,688, kerosene, £P92,427; benzene, £P168,845, motor cars, £P115,118. The principal articles of export were oranges, £P886,356, laundry soap, £P117,893, water melons, £P47,720, durra and maize, £P37,696, wines, £P30,592.

Exports to the United Kingdom (including Transjordan) (Board of Trade returns), 1932, 1,558,680; imports from the United Kingdom, 1932, 1,304,263.

Shipping and Communications.—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa, the two ports of lesser significance are Acre and Gaza. For the calendar year 1930, 813 steamers, totalling 1,895,540 tons, and 1,794 sailing vessels, totalling 40,454 tons, arrived at Palestinian ports. Palestine possesses no shipping of its own, other than some small sailing vessels and power launches. A modern harbour at Haifa will be open to shipping in the autumn of 1933.

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by some 30 shipping lines.

The total length of the Palestine railways is 529 kilometres, divided as follows: standard gauge (4' 8½")—Rafa-Lydd—Tulkarem—Haifa, 238 kilometres; Jaffa-Lydd—Jerusalem, 87 kilometres, narrow gauge (3' 6") Haifa—Samakh, 88 kilometres, Nassis Haifa—Acre, 18 kilometres; Afule Jenin—

Nablus Tulkarem, 98 kilometres. The section Kantara to Rafa, known as the 'Sinai Military Railway' (203 kilometres), is being worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the Air Ministry. There is through communication with Egypt, and trains connect at Kantara West daily with Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez and other parts of Egypt, railway vehicles being sent across the canal by means of a truck transporter.

East of Haifa the Palestine Railways system terminates at Samakh, and the section Samakh-Deraa (Junction of the Hejaz Railway to Medina) is operated by the Hejaz Railway, which in turn is controlled by the Governments of the territories through which it passes. Steam rail cars of the Sentinel Cammell type have been introduced on certain sections of the railway with success. Goods traffic handled during 1932 was 1,098,728 tons, passengers carried, 1,125,439.

There are 445 miles of metalled roads in Palestine extensively used by motor transport, and in addition, many hundreds of miles of tracks passable or wheeled traffic of all kinds during dry weather.

The Imperial Airways, Ltd., have established an aerodrome at Samakh, from which passengers and mails are carried to Egypt and Iraq once weekly in each direction. There is a second service between Egypt and Ramleh. Weekly flying boat services are also operated between Egypt, Gaza and Ramleh.

Posts and Telegraphs—In 1932 there were conveyed 12,389,400 letters, 918,700 postcards, 6,446,700 printed communications and samples, 135,491 parcels, and 252,600 telegrams. Length of telegraph and telephone trunk lines, 13,566 km., local lines, 16,881 km. Number of telephone subscribers, 3,300, number of telephone stations, 5,248.

Banking and Currency—Barclay's Bank has branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, Tel-Aviv, Nablus, and Acre. The Anglo-Palestine Bank has its head office in Tel-Aviv, with branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, and Safad. The Banco di Roma has branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa. The Ottoman Bank has branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, Tel-Aviv and Amman (Transjordan).

There are also established, in addition, a Jewish Workers' Bank, several Co-operative Credit Institutions, a Building Loan and Saving Association, a Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions and other savings societies.

The standard of currency from November 1, 1927, is the Palestine pound (£P), divided into 1,000 mils, and equivalent in value to the pound sterling. Palestinian notes, consisting of £P½, £P1, £P5, £P10, £P50, £P100 notes, are legal tender for any amount. Silver coins, 720 fine, of 100 and 50 mils, weighing 180 and 90 grains respectively, nickel of 20, 10 and 5 mils, and bronze of 2 and 1 mils are used. The 2 mil coin is about equal in value to the United States cent. Gold coins are not being issued for the time being. About £P2,500,000 is in circulation.

The metric system is followed by the Government and local authorities, but the local weights and measures are still largely employed by the public.

1 Dunam = 1098.76 sq. yards = 0.2270 acre

Transjordan.—This territory, which roughly corresponds to the area of the old Seljuk Kingdom of Kerak and of the Lordship of Montreal or Oultrejordain in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, is governed by a local Arab Administration under His Highness the Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, K.O.M.G., G.B.E., born in Mecca, 1882, second son of ex-King

Hussein of the Hijaz and elder brother of King Faisal of Iraq, who became its ruler in April 1921 and is assisted by an Executive Council. The country is covered by the Palestine Mandate, but the clauses relating to the establishment of a national home for the Jews are expressly excluded from operation therein. In April 1923 a Declaration was made that, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government will recognise the existence of an Independent Government in Transjordan, under the rule of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, provided such government is constitutional and places His Britannic Majesty's Government in a position to fulfil its international obligations in respect of the territory by means of an Agreement to be concluded between the two Governments. This agreement was signed in Jerusalem on February 20, 1928, and having been accepted by the Legislative Assembly set up under Article 11 was ratified by the High Contracting Parties on October 31, 1929. The Organic Law has been published, and the Legislative Council assembled for the first time in April 1929. In 1928 a separate commission was issued to the High Commissioner for Palestine appointing him High Commissioner for Transjordan, he is thus High Commissioner for both areas.

For the frontiers of Transjordan, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1929, pp 191-2.

The population is probably about 260,000. Of these, 220,000 are Arab Moslems, 30,000 Arab Christians, the remaining 10,000 are Caucasian elements (chiefly Circassian) settled by the Turks in Transjordan some 45 years ago following the Turco Russian war. Most of the towns and larger villages have schools, and the Budget provision for education in 1929-30 is 22,350/. The Arab Legion, which comprises Gendarmerie, Police and Prisons, and Passport personnel, and a specially recruited Desert Patrol, is a body of 990. Detachments of the Royal Air Force are located at Amman and Maan, and there is a military force of some 700 men raised in Palestine and Transjordan, but officered largely by British Officers stationed in the country. This Force is known as the Transjordan Frontier Force. The country to the east of the Hedjaz Railway line is largely desert, but to the west of this line is potentially of high agricultural value. The resources of the country are agricultural and pastoral products, while several antiquity sites, of which the most notable are Amman, Jerash, Kerak and Petra, are becoming an essential part of the itinerary of Eastern tourists. There are also phosphate deposits (undeveloped, though examined). Potash is found in the Dead Sea, and possibly there is oil in the southern area. A metalled road, fit for motor traffic, connects Amman with Jerusalem while unmetalled roads have been constructed making motor traffic possible from Amman to all the chief towns in the country. The road running from Amman to Maan has been continued to Aqaba, and, from this main road, branches run to Madeba, Kerak, Tafileh and Wady Musa (Petra). The towns of Jerash, Irbid, Ajloun, Kufrinji, Remte and Deraa, the last named being in Syrian territory, are joined by good roads to Amman. From Irbid a branch runs to Jisr Mejamie and Jisr Sheikh Hussein on the Palestine boundary. An alternative route from Amman to Deraa may be taken, the road running via Zerka and Mafrak. From this latter, a branch road runs to Remte, El Hosn and Irbid. The oasis of Azrak may be reached by motor car from Mafrak, Zerka or Amman, and from Azrak cars can pass across the desert via Rutba to Baghdad. The Hedjaz Railway from Deraa to Kalat Mudawara runs, with the exception of the first few miles, through Transjordan territory. South of Maan, however the Railway is in disrepair. The Cairo-Baghdad

air route traverses the country from west to east, and there is an aerodrome with a Royal Air Force detachment at Amman, while at Zizia there is a landing ground used by the Imperial Airways Co as a fuel replenishing station. The estimated revenue of the country in 1931-32 is 348,690/ including reimbursements and an estimated Grant in Aid from the Imperial Government of 119,150/, expenditure, 357,028. Great Britain is represented by a British Resident subordinate to, and the agent of, the High Commissioner for Transjordan. The official language of the country is Arabic.

British Resident Lt-Col C H F Cox, C M G, D S O

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND. *See* **ST. HELENA**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba For details as to international agreements, &c, with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, *see* the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, pp 216 and 217

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

Government—The Kenya Colony and Protectorate extend, on the Indian Ocean, from the Umba River to Dick's Head, and inland as far as Lake Victoria and Uganda The Protectorate consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz, a coastal strip of territory ten miles wide, to the northern branch of the Tana River, also Kau, Kipini, and the Island of Lamu, and all adjacent islands between Rivers Umba and Tana, these territories having been leased to Great Britain in 1895 for an annual rent of 10,000*l* The colony and protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office, and in November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown as from July 23, 1920, under the name of 'The Colony of Kenya,' thus becoming a 'Crown Colony' The territories on the coast rented from the Sultan of Zanzibar were proclaimed as the Kenya Protectorate

A treaty was signed (July 15, 1924) with Italy under which Great Britain ceded to Italy the Juba River and a strip from 50 to 100 miles wide on the British side of the river Following on ratification of the treaty, cession took place on June 29, 1925

In 1906 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members In 1919 the Legislative Council was enlarged to consist of 11 elected representatives of the European community, three nominated members, two representing the Indian population and one the Arabs, and a sufficient number of official members to give a majority in the Council A new constitution was adopted in December, 1925, under which the Executive Council consists of 11 members, in addition to the Governor, while the Legislative Council consists of 11 elected European members, 5 elected Indian members, 1 member nominated to represent African interests, 1 elected Arab member, and a sufficient number of *ex-officio* and nominated official members to give to these a majority The constituencies for Europeans, Indians and Arabs are separated from one another (*à la* communal franchise) Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown.

There are 9 provinces, which are as follows Coast (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Machakos) Kikuyu (capital Nyeri), Nyanza (capital Kisumu), Northern Frontier Province (capital Isiolo), Nzoia (capital Eldoret), Turkana (capital Kapenguria), Rift Valley (capital Nakuru), and Masai (capital Ngong)

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 224,960 square miles, population in 1931 estimated at 3,040,940, including 16,800 Europeans, 39,500 Asiatics, and 12,100 Arabs European population, March 6, 1931, was 16,812 On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate, further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non Bantu tribes such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Lumbwa, the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas Mombasa is the second largest town, population about 57,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Kilindini harbour on the south western side of the island is the finest land locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught The principal river in the North is the Tana, which flows into the Indian Ocean It is navigable for about 400 miles by shallow draught steamers Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 85,722 inhabitants, of whom about 7,164 are European There are about 2,882 European farmers in the Colony

Religion, Education, Justice—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Italian, Swedish, and American, several being Roman Catholic There were 65 (including 16 European) Government schools in operation in 1931, and 2,266 mission and native schools The Supreme Court is at Nairobi, and sessions are held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and other places District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district In native cases local ideas and customs are considered The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681	1929	3,333,742	3,505,072
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115	1930	3,241,600	3,433,874
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647	1931	3,066,980	3,216,089

Of the revenue for 1931, customs accounted for 698,584l, licences, duties, taxes, etc, 867,714l, posts and telegraphs, 168,192l, fees, etc, 130,382l, earnings of Government departments, 87,621l, sale of Government property, 14,577l, revenue from Government property, 71,347l, miscellaneous receipts, 16,192l, reimbursements, 891,140l; interest, 29,494l, and land sales, 29,923l Public debt, December 1931, 16,900,000l

Estimated net revenue for 1932, 2,289,197l, estimated expenditure, 2,240,260l

Agriculture and Mining.—As the pursuit of agriculture is possible from sea level to altitudes of over 9,000 feet, climatic conditions are

extremely varied, and tropical, sub tropical and temperate crops are grown. The main producing areas are in the highlands where coffee, maize, wheat, sisal, tea and wattle are crops of major importance. At lower altitudes where conditions are tropical, maize, sisal, sugar, coconuts and cotton are crops of principal importance. The dairy and wool industries are increasing their outputs, and considerable quantities of hides are exported annually. In addition to the above, groundnuts, simsim, potatoes, beans, essential oils, barley and other miscellaneous crops are grown accordingly to elevation and rainfall both for export and home consumption. In February 1932 livestock in the possession of Europeans numbered 248,279 cattle of all descriptions, 202,456 wool bearing sheep and 13,760 pigs.

The merchantable forest area extends over 3,300 square miles. At the coast are found mangroves, ebony, copal and other trees, but 95 per cent of the forests are in the Highlands. They are mainly Coniferous (Juniper and Podocarpus), but also contain valuable hardwoods such as Camphor and Olive. Pencil Cedar is abundant, and the export of pencil slats promises to be an important industry, as does also the exploitation of the large bamboo forests for paper pulp.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. Production for 1931 was gold, 2,351 ozs (value 13,194/), marble, 410 tons (value 4,100/), lime, 940 tons (value 940/).

Commerce and Shipping—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate are one administrative unit for Customs purposes, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and Tanganyika, Customs Revenue being allocated to the consuming territory.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda (excluding Government stores, bullion and specie), the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, and the tonnage entered and cleared—Colony and Protectorate of Kenya—were —

Years	Trade Imports	Domestic Exports	Customs Revenue	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1927	7,851,611	5,397,216	1,176,077	3,615,935
1928	8,747,777	6,661,673	1,345,170	3,820,402
1929	8,920,579	7,020,668	1,390,026	4,104,124
1930	6,923,665	5,483,024	1,139,031	4,000,021
1931	5,092,026	4,322,136	1,002,001	3,780,336

In 1931 the main imports were cotton piece goods, 834,887/ , textiles and textile manufactures, 278,752/ , motor cars, parts and accessories, 157,502/ , instruments and implements, 111,323/ , machinery, 179,199/ , motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, 154,437/ , grain and flour, 64,166/ , cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, 185,941/ , spirits, wines, ale and beer, 137,180/ , haberdashery and wearing apparel, 104,978/ , motor spirit, 213,957/ , mineral oil, illuminating or burning, 80,134/ , fuel oil, 122,165/ , lubricating oils and greases, 56,847/ , iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), 69,651/ , chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, 110,506/ , rice, 104,833/ , tea, 11,621/ , motor cycles and tricycles, parts and accessories, 5,350/ , cycles (not motor), 9,379/ , sugar, 6,388/ , ghee, 14,891/ , cement (building), 84,317/.

The principal countries of origin were Great Britain, 38.11 per cent , British Possessions, 20.17 per cent (Total British Empire, 58.28 per cent) ,

Belgium, 1 53 per cent , Dutch East Indies, 3 11 per cent , France, 1 49 per cent , Germany, 3 59 per cent , Holland, 5 56 per cent , Italy, 1 69 per cent , Japan, 9 51 per cent , Persia, 2 20 per cent , United States of America, 9 51 per cent , other foreign countries, 3 53 per cent

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1931 were cotton (mainly Uganda), 1,509,895*l* , coffee, raw, 1,147,818*l* , fibres, 232,564*l* , maize, 419,684*l* , hides and skins, 151,422*l* , seeds, oil, 158,681*l* , carbonate of soda, 199,389*l* , ivory, 25,798*l* , wood and timber, 9,758*l* , wheat meal and flour, 20,263*l* , other grain and flour, 13,691*l* , ground-nuts, 8,033*l* , wool, 43,427*l* , rubber, raw, 2,300*l* , barks for tanning, 67,203*l* , potatoes, 13,309*l* , sugar, refined, 71,223*l* , wheat, 15,313*l* , butter, 35,618*l* , tin ore, 24,436*l*

The chief countries of consignment were Great Britain, 36 58 per cent , British Possessions, 41 10 per cent , (British Empire, 77 68 per cent) , Arabia, 0 61 per cent , Belgium, 4 96 per cent , Egypt, 0 44 per cent , France, 1 58 per cent , Germany, 1 38 per cent , Holland, 1 28 per cent , Italy, 0 72 per cent , Italian East Africa and Colonia Eritrea, 0 74 per cent , United States of America, 4 61 per cent , Japan, 3 31 per cent , other foreign countries, 2 69 per cent

1932 exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 1,761,395*l* , imports from the United Kingdom, 1,326,981*l* , re exports, 33,434*l*

Communication between the ports of Kenya is kept up by small steamers owned by the British India S S Co , Messrs Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers, at Aden, and the African Wharfage Co , Ltd , at Mombasa

Communications—The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are State Owned , the Railway, which is Metre Gauge, consists of Main Line, Mombasa island to Kampala, in Uganda, 886 miles, other lines in Kenya are the Nakuru Kisumu line, 132 miles, the Voi Kahe Branch, 91 miles, with running powers over the Tanga line (Tanganyika Territory) between Kahe Junction and Moshi, the Lake Magadi Branch, 91 miles, the Thika-Nyeri-Nanyuki line, 145 miles, the Lake Solai Branch, 26 miles, the Kitale Branch, 40 miles, the Thomson's Falls Branch, 49 miles, and the Kisumu Butere Branch, 44 miles In Uganda, Mbulamuti-Namasagali line, 18 miles, Port Bell Kampala Railway, 6 miles, Tororo-Soroti Branch, 100 miles Surveys have been made for Kedowa-Sotik-Kericho line, 66 miles, and the Bukonte-Jinja diversion, 53 miles

The Harbours comprise the following the Port of Mombasa, which includes Kilindini Harbour, Mombasa Old Port, Ports Reitz and Tudor, and the Ports of Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi Kilindini Harbour possesses 5 deep-water quay berths, a bulk oil jetty and a lighterage berth The quays are equipped with electric cranes

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours also operate steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert, and on the River Nile, and a motor transport service, 75 miles, between Masindi Port on Lake Kioga, and Butiaba, on Lake Albert

During the year ending December 31, 1931, 822,232 tons of goods and 768,224 passengers were carried, revenue, 1,903,726*l* , expenditure, 1,800,895*l* Telegraphic communications exist along all lines of rail Through bookings are in operation between Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and Tanganyika Railways and Harbours via Moshi and Mwanza The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks There is a motor road from Nairobi, across Uganda, to Mongalla in the Sudan

The Post Office of the Colony and Protectorate (inclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and

despatched 14,701,800 letters, packets, &c, and 505,991 telegrams during 1930. The telegraph system has 12,480 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

A short-wave wireless station, owned by the British East Africa Broadcasting Company, Ltd, is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain.

Money.—The currency of the Colony and Protectorate, which is the same as that of the Uganda Protectorate and the Tanganyika Territory, is controlled by the East African Currency Board domiciled at 4 Millbank, London, S W 1, who maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. The standard coin is the East Africa shilling of one hundred cents, introduced as from January 1, 1922, which is legal tender to any amount. Twenty East African shillings equal one East African pound. The subsidiary coins consist of 50 cent (silver), 10 cent, 5 cent and 1 cent (bronze). The paper currency consists of notes of the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000 and 10,000 shillings. Three banks operate in the colony.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Brig. Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K C M G, K B E, C B (October, 1930). Salary, with allowances, 8,500l.

Colonial Secretary—H. M. Moore, C M G.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Buganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows.—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia on the Sudan boundary along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya to the eastern shores of Lake Victoria, on the south by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), and on the west by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Teso, Karimoja, Bugwere, Bugishu, and Budama; (2) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Lango, Chua, and West Nile; (3) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (4) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe.

The whole Protectorate is now under direct administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a 'Kabaka,' with the title of 'His Highness.' He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly. In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native 'Kings,' purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans and

non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council in carrying out the functions of Government. The headquarters of the British Administration is at Entebbe, the commercial centre is Kampala.

The total population of Uganda (1931 census) was 3,553,534, composed as follows: Native, 3,536,267; Asiatic, 14,150; European, 2,001; others, 1,116. Among the natives approximately 874,000 are Baganda, the tribe from which the Protectorate takes its name, and which was the most powerful and civilised at the time when the first explorers visited the country. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. Their efforts have now for some years been supplemented by a Government educational scheme, and a University College is established by Government at Makerere (Kampala) for the higher education of natives. 264,177 children attended schools during 1931. About 2,400,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Hamitic Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of Judges of the High Courts of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar and Tanganyika territory. In 1931, 6,712 criminal cases were tried. There is an armed constabulary force under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. A battalion of the King's African Rifles is stationed in the Protectorate.

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives. The area under cotton in 1931 was estimated at about 865,259 acres. Other products are coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, tin ore, hides, ivory, sugar and tobacco. There are valuable forests.

Total exports in 1931, 1,978,262*l* (1930, 2,060,453*l*), cotton, 1,503,307*l*, coffee, 161,389*l*, cotton seed, 149,224*l*, ivory, 16,184*l*, hides and skins, 41,964*l*, tin ore, 24,436*l*. The total value of imports for consumption in 1931 was 1,308,726*l*, consisting mainly of cotton fabrics and manufactures, 347,217*l*. Total imports in 1930 amounted to 1,614,164*l*. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Japan, the United States, and India. There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The revenue and expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) for 6 years were —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	1,889,041	1,295,612	1929	1,682,918	1,315,997
1927	1,202,306	1,430,976	1930	1,412,242	2,040,294 ¹
1928	1,519,237	1,868,188	1931	1,899,913	1,456,752

¹ Includes £100,000 transferred from Surplus Balances to Reserve Fund.

In 1931 the poll tax amounted to 531,542*l*, customs to 304,128*l*, and cotton excise to 1,739*l*. Debt, 1,066,986*l*.

There are steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert. The steamers on Lake Albert descend the Nile to Nimule, on the Sudan boundary, whence there is a motor road (about 100 miles) round the rapids extending to Rejaf, the terminus of the Nile steamers from Khartum. The

main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway now extends to Kampala, by way of Nakuru, Eldoret, Turbo, Tororo and Jinja. Lines from Jinja to Namasagali on Lake Kioga, and from Tororo to Soroti serve as feeders to bring in the important cotton crop of the Eastern Province. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7½ miles in length. A network of all weather motor roads has been constructed, and a fleet of Government motor vans serves those main routes on which a regular private transport service does not exist.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. The Sudan Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Rejaf. The Uganda telegraph line connects with the Belgian Congo via Fort Portal and the Semliki. The length of telegraph and telephone line in the Protectorate is (1931) 3,495 miles. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Iganga and Mbale, with trunk communication between. There is a wireless station, used exclusively for messages in connexion with the aeroplane services and the meteorological service, at Kololo Hill, near Kampala. The weekly air mail service between London and Cape Town connects Uganda with both places.

The currency unit is the shilling, introduced in 1921 and standardized, with subsidiary coinage of silver 50 cent pieces, and bronze 10 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent pieces. East African Currency Board notes of shillings 10,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 are also in circulation. The Savings Bank had a balance of 38,814½ due to 2,931 depositors on December 31, 1931. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) have branches at Kampala and Jinja.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Sir Bernard Henry Boudillon, K B E, C M G (Appointed April 1932)

Chief Secretary—E L Scott, O B E, M C

ZANZIBAR

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S latitude, 42 miles long by 14 broad, having an area of 380 square miles.

In the sixteenth century the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese. The subsequent allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor General of India), declared independent of the parent State. In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions, which extended over the coast from Warsheikh in 3° N latitude to Tunghu Bay in 10° 42' S latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while

Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l*. At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l*. The British rented territories on the mainland were included in the East Africa Protectorate, and now form the Protectorate of Kenya (see above under Kenya). Thus the Zanzibar Protectorate is confined for administrative purposes to Zanzibar, Pemba, and adjacent small islands. In 1891, a regular Government was formed for the Protectorate with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. On July 1, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in the following year.

Constitution and Government—The Sultan, Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K C M G, K B E (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother in law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. The Government is administered by a British Resident, who is appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, as amended by the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1925.

Legislation consists of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order in Council.

In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were established. The former is presided over by His Highness the Sultan, and the latter by the British Resident. The Legislative Council consists of three *ex officio* official members and five others. There are six unofficial members, representing various communities.

Population, Religion, Education, &c—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the census of 1931, was 235,428 (Zanzibar, 137,741, Pemba, 97,687). The registered birth rate in 1930 was 16.93 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 16.65 for Pemba, and the death rate 23.37 and 13.01 respectively. The Arabs are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. According to the 1931 census there were 48,962 non-native inhabitants, including 278 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 14,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes, and 33,400 Arabs. Zanzibar town has a population of 45,276.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and the principal Arabs are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Mission of the Holy Ghost (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

Education is free. Subjects of H. H. the Sultan are liable to compulsion, but for others education is voluntary. There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, a number of mission schools, Indian schools supported by different communities for the children of their sects, private schools and a non-sectarian school. The total number of children attending these schools in 1931 was 4,867. There is a Teachers' Training School and a Commercial School. In 1927 education for Arab girls was started under the auspices of Government.

Justice—In cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, justice is administered by His Britannic

Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by H H the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers and Arab Kathis, and an appeal lies from those Courts to the British or Zanzibar Court as may be required. In addition, there are District Courts, presided over by Arabs, the members being natives of the Protectorate. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

Finance—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1926	199,053	449,037	649,877	1929	290,865	514,000	561,944
1927	309,159	540,345	606,301	1930	267,627	494,461	507,500
1928	256,842	471,771	598,791	1931	295,299	536,809	580,961

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1931 were interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, 44,166*l*, electricity department, 25,611*l*, agriculture, 25,933*l*, court fees, etc., 74,747*l*, rent of Kenya Protectorate, 10,000*l*, rent of Government property, land and houses, 11,598*l*. The chief heads of expenditure in 1931 were public works, 111,214*l*, port and marine, 46,922*l*, police and prisons, 33,425*l*, electricity and wireless department, 41,077*l*, judicial department, 26,874*l*, agricultural department, 31,397*l*, district administration departments, 28,670*l*, medical, 52,881*l*, education, 26,540*l*, pensions, 37,047*l*.

Production and Industry—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 48,000 acres under cloves and over 3 million trees in bearing, the average output of the last 20 seasons being 19,556,437 lbs. The exports in 1931 were 216,738 cwts, and clove-stems 51,360 cwts. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 3½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra amounted in 1931 to 337,786 cwts.

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and sisam), jewellery, and mats. There are no mines in the Protectorate.

Commerce—The total imports, exports, and shipping for 5 years were —

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)
	£	£	Tons
1927	1,771,124	1,828,258	2,688,921
1928	1,585,258	1,640,681	2,687,318
1929	1,664,242	1,722,498	2,768,830
1930	1,454,487	1,485,774	2,787,831
1931	1,166,854	1,207,175	—

Chief articles of import and export —

Chief Articles	Imports (1930)	Imports (1931)	Exports (1930)	Exports (1931)
	Rs 000	Rs 000	Rs 000	Rs 000
Cotton Piece goods	27,58	20 21	13,72	7,60
Rice and Grain	38,08	28,39	7,22	2,95
Silk and Artificial Silk Piece goods	3,85	3,80	62	42
Cloves	—	—	97,57	97,84
Clove stems	—	—	3,20	4,57
Copra	9,94	6,96	42,08	26,92
Tobacco Manufactured (including Cigars and Cigarettes)	5,24	5,06	51	16
Ghee	4,82	3,73	62	54
Sugar	9,18	5,30	3,33	28
Petrol and Petroleum	12,83	8,50	4,12	2,71
Hardware	37	23	2	3
Hides and Skins	6	6	62	32
Flour	7,61	4,35	2,41	87
Bags	2,05	1,27	1,02	83
Simsim	1,70	1,34	22	42
Spirits	1,02	1,06	6	9
Dried Fish	1,36	1,01	1,03	84
Coffee (raw)	97	42	26	11
Cotton (raw)	14	10	—	—
Wax (Bees)	12	17	10	22
Soap	59	46	8	5

The distribution of trade in 1931 was as follows —

Principal Countries	1931 Imports there- from	1931 Exports thereto	Principal Countries	1931 Imports there- from	1931 Exports thereto
	Rs 000	Rs 000		Rs 000	Rs 000
India and Burma	50,18	30,29	Italy	1,00	14,37
Tanganyika Territory	12,61	14,93	Italian East Africa	4,76	93
Gt Britain & N Ireland	27,22	9,28	Holland	7,18	1,69
Kenya Colony	3,48	2,48	Dutch East Indies	7,01	40,99
France	1,09	13,40	Switzerland	84	—
Portuguese East Africa	3,16	1,05	Arabia	1,21	1,47
Madagascar	26	41	Japan	11,26	1,33
Germany	2,16	3,90	China	30	98
Union of South Africa	56	55	Austria	44	—
United States	3,48	18,10	Belgium	95	85

The trade between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for four years is given as follows —

	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Imports (consignments) into Gt Britain from Zanzibar	£ 137,209	£ 108,899	£ 92,550	£ 64,103
Exports of British produce to Zanzibar	233,076	215,815	168,325	133,353
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	3,516	3,626	4,309	2,621

¹ Provisional

Shipping and Communications, &c—Several British and foreign Steamship Companies have regular services to Zanzibar and all the important ports on the coast of East Africa. The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Dar-es-Salaam.

Ocean going shipping dealt with in 1931, 1,467,807 tons net (346 vessels), coastwise, 125,099 tons (316 vessels), dhows, 68,886 tons entered and 70,181 tons cleared. Excellent water supplied at 35 tons per minute is available for shipping

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban

There are 238 miles of roads throughout the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba suitable for motor traffic

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country. There is also a Telephone Service connecting the three Administrative Districts in the island of Pemba. There are six post offices in the two islands. The number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1930 was 1,195,341 (letters, 1,184,320). The Government Savings Bank at the end of 1930 had 3,230 depositors, with 397,634 rupees on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current, currency notes of Re to 500 rupees are in circulation. The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1931, was 26,88,815 rupees. Seyyidiéh copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee). A frasila (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs av.

British Resident —Sir R. S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G. (December, 1929)

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MAURITIUS.

Mauritius was known to Arab navigators at an early date, probably not later than the tenth century. It was no doubt visited by Malays in the fifteenth century, and was discovered by the Portuguese between 1507 and 1512, but the Dutch were the first settlers. In 1710 they abandoned the island and it was occupied by the French under the name of *Isle de France*. The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Constitution and Government.—Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1913, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Treasurer, and such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight *ex officio*, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

Governor of Mauritius —Sir W E Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G. (Appointed March 7, 1930)

Area, Population, &c

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1931, the population of the island was 393,418. The estimated population of Mauritius at end of 1931 was 400,904, including 9,860 in the Dependencies.

Birth rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1931, 36.9, Indian birth-rate, 27.1 per thousand, death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1931, 33.3, Indian death rate, 41.8 per thousand. Population of Port Louis, the capital, with its suburbs, 54,290 (1931).

In 1921 there were 117,491 Roman Catholics, 3,371 Protestants (Church of England and Church of Scotland). State aid is granted to the Churches, amounting yearly to Rs 196,107, the Indians are mostly Hindus.

Education, &c.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. At the end of 1931 there were 51 Government, 77 aided and 3 technical schools. Average

attendance at Government schools, 1931, 9,237 (13,922 on roll), at State aided schools, 15,027 (21,769 on roll, of whom more than three fourths were in Roman Catholic schools) For secondary education there is a Royal College and a School (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1931) 421 pupils There were also in 1931 nine aided secondary schools for boys and girls The total Government actual expenditure in 1930-31 on education was Rs. 1,425,700, the estimated expenditure for 1932-33 is Rs. 1,345,729

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1931 was 11,093 and at the Supreme Court 17

Finance

Years ended June 30	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Revenue	14,682,807	15,308,918	14,322,248	14,482,740	11,552,210
Expenditure	16,461,062	16,725,518	16,930,182	15,575,001	16,092,074

Principal sources of revenue 1930-31 — Customs, Rs 3,876,889, licences, excise, &c, Rs 4,347,022, Interest, Rs 1,244,383

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1931, was — Government Debt, Inscribed Stock Debt, 2,796,994¹, mainly for public works Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1931), 40,300¹ and Rs 210,000

Defence

Port Louis is fortified The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is Rs 200,000 per annum for 1932-33 and 1933-34

Commerce

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1¹)

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1926	3,873,076	2,582,749	1929	3,088,354	3,496,737
1927	3,679,042	3,774,203	1930	2,653,745	1,773,897
1928	3,295,858	3,158,094	1931	2,405,407 ¹	1,787,688 ¹

¹ Rupees converted at rate of 13 33 = 1¹

Staple exports, sugar, 1,667,666¹ in 1931, copra and poonac, 29,665¹, aloe fibre, 6,925¹, rum, 496¹ The trade was chiefly with the United Kingdom, Canada and India The sugar crop in 1932-33 is estimated at 220,000 metric tons, against an actual crop of 220,960 (metric tons) in 1930-31

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1931, including unrefined sugar, 1,650,830¹ British exports to Mauritius, 1931, including cotton goods, 32,043¹, machinery, 34,589¹, iron and steel, and manufactures, 59,790¹, ammonium sulphate, 39,823¹, soap, 46,751¹, motor cars and tyres, 18,837¹, tobacco, 14,428¹ Imports into United Kingdom, 1932, 2,160,626¹; exports to Mauritius, 1932, 414,707¹

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1932, consisted of 16 sailing vessels of 3,805 tons, and 3 steamers of 2,156 tons; total, 19 vessels of 5,961 tons Vessels entered in 1931, 205 of 544,900 tons

There are railway lines of 144 miles, of which 24 miles are narrow gauge. The Railway Department is run on a commercial basis. Its receipts are excluded from the general revenue of the Colony. Gross earnings, Rs 2,004,131. Working expenditure, Rs 2,829,173, for 1930-31.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1931) 438 and 230 miles of line respectively, there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1931 the Post Office dealt with 1,318,662 letters, 89,076 postcards, 1,723,990 newspapers, 34,401 parcels, and 89,345 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1931, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs 5,264,404, belonging to 37,419 depositors.

The currency consists of Mauritius bronze pieces (1, 2, and 5 cents); silver pieces (10, 20, 25, and 50 cents), Indian rupees and its silver subdivisions, nickel pieces (Indian 4 annas), Government notes (Rs. 50, 10, 5, and 1), and Indian currency notes (Rs 50, 10, and 5). All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. Average note circulation in 1930-31, Rs 10,234,980. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate) is about 350 miles north east of Mauritius, 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 42 square miles. Population (census 1931, 8,202) on December 31, 1931, 8,403. Estimated revenue (1932-33), Rs 88,515 and estimated expenditure, Rs 125,791, imports (1930), Rs 274,036, exports, Rs 295,932. There are two Government and two Aided schools.

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St Brandon Group, Trois Frères. The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles. Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1941, 1,457 (806 males, 651 females).

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands Group), in 7° 20' S lat, 72° 26' E long, is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 445 inhabitants (census 1921), a large proportion are labourers from Mauritius. 125,086 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1930 from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, copra, guano, and salted fish.

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH)

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander in Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application.

Land area, 37,596 square miles, divided into two Provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and nineteen districts, each administered by a District Commissioner and his assistant. Population on Dec 31, 1931, 1,910 Europeans (mostly in the Shire Highlands), 1,537 Asiatics, and 1,498,836 natives. The chief settlements are Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire Highlands, with about 700 European inhabitants, others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Cholo, Lilongwe, and Mlanje, on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. There are good motor roads in all directions, and life and property are safe. Education is controlled by the Education Department. Grants in aid are paid to mission societies for native education and there are three elementary schools for European children, which are maintained as private establishments and receive grants from Government. The Government has established a training centre for native teachers. Eleven Christian missions are at work, in 1931 there were 2,965 native schools with a total roll of 137,472 pupils and an average attendance of 84,638. The total grant in aid paid by Government to missionary societies in 1931 was 11,500*l* in respect of native education. The grant in aid for European education was 810*l*. These grants were distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1930.

Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard in H B M's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting at Mombasa.

Coffee is cultivated in the Shire Highlands, in 1931, 93,424 lbs were exported, and in 1930, 106,595 lbs. Tobacco exported in 1931, 10,690,581 lbs, and in 1930, 14,073,247 lbs. Cotton exported in 1929, 2,121,618 lbs, in 1930, 3,798,338 lbs, and in 1931, 2,263,728 lbs. The area under tea in 1931 was 11,414 acres, and 1,963,452 lbs were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1931), goats, 225,129, horned cattle, 175,136, sheep, 94,396, pigs, 70,263, asses and mules (mostly belonging to the natives), 220, horses, 5. The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shire), Kota-Kota, Fort Manning, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

	1927 *	1928 *	1929 *	1930 *	1931 *
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	988,461	869,468	770,855	764,443	748,741
Exports ¹	960,869	706,757	625,480	776,414	586,404
Revenue	846,841	874,967	872,508	442,663	870,515
Expenditure	266,519	407,877	410,688	428,899	448,848

¹ Excluding specie and goods in transit.

* April to December

¹ Year ending December

Direct imports from Great Britain and British Possessions, 1931, 41 63 per cent of total, direct exports to the United Kingdom, 1931, 84 04 per cent of total

The revenue in 1931 was derived chiefly from Customs, 106,659*l*, Road and River Dues, 19,625*l*, Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, 177,359*l*, Fees of Court, 19,884*l*, Posts, Telegraphs, 18,305*l*, Rents, 8,849*l*, Miscellaneous, 7,146*l*

Public debt, December 31, 1931, 1,109,088*l*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces Police force, December 31, 1931, 15 European officers and 500 African ranks There is a Marine Transport Department on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels

There are 33 post offices through which, in 1931, about 2,500,000 postal packets passed The postal savings bank had 1,004 depositors at end of 1931, deposits, 15,115*l* There is a 3 ft 6 in gauge railway from Chindio on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre (174 miles) A railway from Murraça on the southern bank of the Zambezi to the Port of Beira (175 miles) in Portuguese East Africa was opened for traffic in April, 1922, thus establishing direct railway communication between Blantyre and Beira A bridge across the Zambezi to connect these two railways is in course of erection, as is also an extension of the railway system northwards to Lake Nyasa A new road from Salisbury in S Rhodesia to Blantyre via Tete in Portuguese East Africa is open for motor traffic There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate connecting southwards with Cape Town and northwards with Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda Telegraphs are controlled by the Government Electric light and power plants have been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe

At Blantyre, Zomba, and other centres there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and at Blantyre and Limbe there are branches of Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Bank The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, Kt, C M G, D S O, O B E (Appointed May 1932)

Chief Secretary—K L Hall

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ST HELENA

Governor—Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, C M G

Government Secretary—Vacant

St Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa Area, 47 square miles Population, 1921 Census, 3,747, estimated civil population, December 31, 1930, 3,905 Births (living), 1930, 120, deaths, 40, marriages, 30 Civil emigrants (1930), 53, immigrants 33,

Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels Education, 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 702 pupils in 1929 Police force, 6, cases dealt with by the Supreme Court, 3, by police magistrate, 67 in 1930 A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island The port of the island is called Jamestown

The following table gives statistics for St Helena —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	20,486	15,549	20,456	18,570	18,180
Expenditure	16,740	15,794	22,385	25,819	23,819
Exports	34,274 ²	31,267	38,571	19,845	12,767
Imports ³	49,678	49,030 ⁴	47,405 ⁴	44,411 ⁴	43,833

¹ Including Imperial grants (2,500*l* in 1927, 2,000*l* in 1928, 2,000*l* in 1929, 6,000*l* in 1930, and 7,000*l* in 1931)

² Including specie ³ Including specie, but excluding Government stores

⁴ Including Government stores (1929, 2,362*l* , 1930, 3,811*l*)

The revenue from customs in 1930 was 3,847*l* , in 1931, 4,622*l*

Public debt, nil, the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1930, exceeded the assets by 4,933*l*

The principal exports are fibre, tow, rope and twine, 963 tons in 1931

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1931, 18,770*l* , belonging to 228 depositors

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St Helena Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat The flax (*phormium*) industry is established at a Government mill and 8 private mills The area of land under flax was estimated at 2,000 acres in 1927 A lace making industry was started in 1907 The number of vessels that called at the Island was 39 in 1931 Total tonnage entered and cleared was 170,616 in 1931

The Post Office in 1931 received 283 bags of mail, 1,725 parcels and 1,150 registered articles, and despatched 88 bags of mail, 831 parcels and 1,865 registered articles

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St Helena with Cape Town and with St Vincent There are telephone lines, with 41 miles of wire

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 84 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N W of St Helena Down to November 1922 it was under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it was then transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office and annexed to the colony of St Helena There are 10 acres under cultivation providing vegetables and fruit

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month The island is included in the Postal Union

Resident Magistrate —E A Willmott

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S lat 12° 1' W long. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale

Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. Tristan consists of an extinct volcano rising to a height of 8,000 feet, with a circumference at its base of 21 miles. The habitable area is a small plateau on the north-west side of about 12 square miles, 100 feet above sea-level. Here the struggle for life is great: it is now impossible to grow corn owing to the depredation of rats, which came from a wreck in 1882, and fuel is scarce owing to deforestation. The staple food appears to be the potato. There are apple and peach trees, bullocks, sheep and geese are reared, and fish are plentiful. Besides being inhospitable, the island is extremely lonely. Since 1900 the annual visits of a warship have been discontinued. Despite these disadvantages, the community is a growing one. In 1880 it numbered 109, in 1932, 163. The characteristics of the people are longevity, good health, and a certain shyness of disposition. The original inhabitants were shipwrecked sailors and soldiers who remained behind when the garrison from St Helena was withdrawn in 1817. Many attempts have been made to induce the inhabitants to leave. The lack of educational facilities for their children was the sole argument which carried weight in the eyes of the inhabitants. In 1932, the Rev A G Partidge who visited the island at the request of the Colonial Office, set up before he left, a Chief of the islanders and 3 officers to work under him. The Chief is chairman of the Island Council. The Chief's mother was also appointed Head Woman and chairman of the Women's Council, a body which is concerned with the welfare of women and children.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 101 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55 square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St François, St Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, Farquhar Islands, and Flat Island.

The islands were first colonised by the French in the middle of the eighteenth century, the object being to establish plantations of spices to compete with the lucrative Dutch monopoly. They were captured by the English in 1794 and incorporated as a dependency of Mauritius in 1810. In 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed, with a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the

Legislative Council In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor

Governor and Commander in Chief—Sir de Symons M G Honey, Kt , C M G (January, 1928)

The population at December 31, 1931, was estimated to be 27,786, census of April 26, 1931, 27,444 (13,289 males and 14,155 females) The death rate for 1931 was 13.53, the birth rate 29.83 The number of births in 1931 was 829, deaths, 376, marriages, 194 The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour Education is not compulsory There were in 1931, 27 grant-in-aid schools and 2 other primary schools In addition, there are 2 secondary schools with a total of 315 pupils Total number of children attending school in 1931 was 2,906, average attendance, 77.3 per cent In 1930, 120 cases were brought before the Supreme Court (Criminal Side) The police force numbered 89 of all ranks (1931)

Revenue, expenditure and debt for five years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1927	49,134	44,216	2,805+Rs 15,000
1928	50,109	48,109	1,874
1929	57,155	57,539	959
1930	Rs 754,174	Rs 838,068	Nil
1931	Rs 692,412	Rs 814,351	Nil

Chief items of revenue customs, 1930, Rs 356,792, 1931, Rs 227,910 Crown lands, 1930, Rs 27,412, 1931, Rs 22,722 licences, taxes, excise and internal revenue, 1930, Rs 369,970, 1931, Rs 441,730

Chief products, coconuts (over 28,240 acres under cultivation and this area is being extended in the outlying islands) and cinnamon, patchouli and other essential oils Efforts are being made to develop the essential oil industry by improving methods of distillation and cultivation of other essential oil plants On some islands mangrove bark and the yolk of birds' eggs are collected and phosphate deposits worked Live stock at end of 1931 Cattle, 4,000, goats, 300, horses, 100, asses, 100 Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply

Imports, 1930 Rs 1,626,077, 1931 Rs 1,069,958 Exports, 1930 Rs 2,049,967; 1931 Rs 1,102,913 Principal imports, 1931 Rice, 2,438 tons, cotton piece goods, 468,444 yds, sugar, 699 tons, wheat flour, 275½ tons, gunny bags, 50,800, galvanized iron sheets, 75½ tons, kerosene oil, 35,347 litres, dholl and lentils, 77 tons Principal exports, 1931 Copra, 4,882 tons, Rs 667,072, cinnamon oil, 54,795 kilos, Rs 256,872, Patchouli oil, 3,915 kilos, Rs 35,828, guano, 4,780 tons, Rs 64,350 Imports in 1931 from United Kingdom, Rs 326,107, India, Rs 373,247, France, Rs 85,223, Dutch Possessions, Rs 87,654, French Possessions, Rs 7,359, Japan, Rs 44,710, Spain, Rs 25,960 Exports in 1931 to United Kingdom, Rs 520,934, New Zealand, Rs 18,000, Germany, Rs 33,338, France, Rs 50,245, U S A, Rs 255,808

Shipping entered and cleared (1931), 234,414 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies The British India steamers call every four weeks from Bombay on their way to Mombasa, and every eight weeks on their way from Mombasa to Bombay,

and the Royal Dutch Steam Packet Co steamers call every four weeks on their way to Batavia from Mombasa. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin. In 1931 the post office despatched and received 171,300 letters and post cards, 91,300 newspapers, &c, and 3,104 parcels. There is direct telegraphic communication with Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden, and Colombo. The Government Wireless Station at Victoria is open for the exchange of radiotelegrams with ships at sea, but the service between Victoria and the Praslin group of islands is still suspended.

At the end of 1931 the Savings Bank deposits amounted to Rs 203,753 to the credit of 723 depositors.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees and notes.

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Sierra Leone See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** stretches from Loya' Ada, west of Zeilah, to Banda Ziada, 49° E long. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined, but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The area is about 68,000 square miles, population about 844,700—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation.

No census of the population other than the non-natives has been taken, but a rough estimate of the main towns of the Protectorate is as follows: Berbera, between 15,000 (hot season) and 30,000 (cold season), Hargeisa, 15,000 to 20,000, Burao, 10,000, Zeilah, 5,000. Police, 559 officers and men on Dec 31, 1931. Convictions in 1931, 923. Revenue in 1931, 101,893*l*, reckoned at 1*s* 6*d* to one rupee. Customs in 1931, 68,347*l*, expenditure, 1931, 185,762*l*. Free Grant-in-aid in respect of military expenditure, 1931, 59,000*l*. Imports, 1931, 311,443*l*, exports, 1931, 205,561*l*. Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (112,034 cwt.), dates (65,276 cwt.), sugar (50,334 cwt.), textiles (3,522,769 yds.), and specie, the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle, sheep and goats, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1931, 72,673,

cleared, 70,428 The rupee is the basis of the currency Government of India notes are also in circulation Transport is by camel and motor-car, there are no porters Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Ergavo, and Buramo

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 437 officers and men, with a reserve of 150 men, and 555 Police

Commissioner and Commander in Chief—Major A S Lawrance, C M G , D S O Appointed June 18, 1932

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SOUTH AFRICA.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries Area, 11,716 square miles The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle

Basutoland has been under the authority of the Crown since 1884, and is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation The country is divided into seven districts, namely Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family

According to the census of 1921 the population numbered 495,937 natives, 1,608 Europeans, 172 Asiatics, and 1,069 coloured European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, Government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 1,890 natives and 399 Europeans

There were 590 Government and Government aided schools in the Territory during 1931, of which 10 were Institutions (Normal, Industrial and Agricultural), 39 Intermediate Schools and 541 Elementary Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils on the roll for 1931 was 56,451 and the average attendance was 41,366. The Education vote for the year ending March 31, 1932, was 48,995½ There were 9 small primary schools for European children.

The police force at December 31, 1931, numbered :—12 European officers, 1 chief constable, 30 non-commissioned officers (native) and 289 men (natives)

The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and income tax customs rebate from neighbouring territories Under the Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1l. 5s per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1l 5s. per annum for his

wives up to a maximum of 3*l* 16*s*. A levy of 3*s* for educational purposes is paid by every adult native. An Income Tax has been enacted on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa, and the collections for the year 1930-31 amounted to 5,929*l*.

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	292,378	324,790	326,540	281,801	266,743
Expenditure	283,602	316,573	332,949	322,418	280,407

Native tax yielded 116,750*l* in 1931-32, and customs, 80,842*l*; education levy, etc., 13,014*l*. Balance of liabilities over assets, March 31, 1932, was 2,148*l*.

The products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts.

Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union. The total trade in recent years was —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	842,893	921,574	706,416	477,949	462,783
Exports .	839,095	1,013,392	694,794	817,626	251,427

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports (1931) of wool and mohair (119,746*l*), wheat and wheat meal (90,888*l*). Government imports, 36,100*l*.

A railway built by the C S A R, 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein Natal line at Marseilles Station.

The currency is exclusively British.

Resident Commissioner — John C R Sturrock, C M G (May, 1926)

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South-West Africa. Area about 275,000 square miles, population, according to the census of 1921, 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the Chief Tshikedi (acting as regent during the minority of Seretse, the son of Sekgoma, who died in November, 1925) whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000), 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000), under Chief Molefi Pilane,

222 THE BRITISH EMPIRE — BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

the Bakwena (13,000), under Kgari Sechele, the Bangwaketse (18,000), under chief Bathoen, the eldest son of the late chief Gasetsiwe, the Batawana, under Mathibe, and the Bamalete (4,500), under Seboko Mokgosi, who assumed the Chieftainship on July 9, 1917. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere, in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company, in 1890 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. An assistant Resident Commissioner was appointed in 1923.

The Territory is divided for administrative purposes into 11 districts, each under a Resident Magistrate. There is a tax of 1*l* 8*s* on every male native in the territory, and 5*s* of this sum is placed to the credit of a fund called the Native Fund, for education, &c. Licences for the sale of spirits are, as a rule, granted only at certain railway stations. The police force consists of 32 European officers, warrant officers and sergeants, 50 mounted police, and 215 dismounted constables.

Education is provided (there were 10 European, 2 Coloured, and 107 native schools, 1931-32). The European schools were assisted financially by the Government to the extent of 1,720*l*. The native schools are now mainly financed by the Native Fund, the charge to which for 1931-32 was 7,279*l*. Under the Inspector of Education, the schools are controlled in most of the Reserves by School Committees on which the various missionary bodies are, together with Natives, represented.

Cattle-rearing, and agriculture to a limited extent (production of maize and Kaffir corn), are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. Cattle numbered on May 3, 1921, 495,000 head, sheep and goats, 380,000. During the year 1931, 25,927 head of cattle were exported.

Gold and silver to the total value of 5,507*l* were mined in 1931-32.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926-27	131,568	108,223	1920-30	146,884	155,822
1927-28	147,911	119,984	1930-31	148,511	154,922
1928-29	142,246	143,346	1931-32	106,086	162,495

Chief items of revenue, 1931-32: income tax and poll tax, 3,985*l*; customs, 26,318*l*; hut tax, 31,921*l*; licences, 6,283*l*; posts, 16,792*l*. Chief items of expenditure, 1931-32: Resident Commissioner, 12,014*l*; district administration, 12,044*l*; posts, 5,928*l*; police, 29,328*l*; administration of justice, 5,729*l*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 12,356*l*; medical, 12,648*l*; veterinary, 17,611*l*. There has been no Imperial grant-in-aid since 1911-12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l*.

There is no public debt. Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1932, 21,775*l*.

When the Union of South Africa was established, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement full figures relating to imports and exports of the Protectorate are not available. The export of dairy products was in 1931, 45,053*l*.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 24 post offices, receipts, in 1931-32, 16,792*l*, expenditure, 5,928*l*. In 1931-32, 2,328*l* was deposited in the Savings Bank and 2,551*l* withdrawn.

The currency is British. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner —Lieut Col C F Rey, C M G

Assistant Resident Commissioner —Captain R O'M Reilly

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Rhodesia includes the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia, that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

Prior to October, 1923, Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In October, 1922, Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government. On September 12, 1923, the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and on October 1, 1923, the new form of government was established under a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislature. The latter consists at first of a single elected Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council in addition. There must be a session at least once a year, and the duration of the Legislature is five years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislature may amend, by a two-thirds vote of the total membership, the Letters Patent setting up the Constitution, with certain exceptions (relating to reservation of bills by the Governor, native administration, Crown Letters Patent, and Governor's salary). The Crown reserves the right to disallow laws. The powers of the Legislative Council respecting appropriation and Taxation Bills are limited. In July 1923 the franchise was extended to all British subjects over 21 years of age and to married women, subject to certain qualifications.

A native Council may be established in any native reserve, representative

224 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—SOUTHERN RHODESIA

of the local chiefs and native residents, to advise the Governor and manage such local affairs as may be entrusted to it.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Sir Cecil H Rodwell, K C M G ,
Appointed August, 1928 (Salary, 4,000*l* , allowances, 2,000*l*)

The Cabinet is as follows (Aug 1932)—

Premier and Minister of Native Affairs—G Mitchell

Treasurer—P D L Fynn, C M G

Attorney-General and Minister of Defence—Major R J Hudson, M C ,
K O

Colonial Secretary—W M Leggate, C M G

High Commissioner in London—Hon J W Downie, C M G

Area and Population.—The area is 150,344 square miles The growth of the population is given in the following table —

Year	Europeans			Asiatic Coloured Total	Native Total	Total Popula tion
	Males	Females	Total			
<i>Census of—</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No
May 1904	8,979	8,644	12,623	1,944	591,197	605,764
May 1911	15,580	8,026	23,606	2,912	744,559	771,077
May 1921	18,987	14,633	33,620	3,248	862,819	899,187
May 1926	21,808	17,366	39,174	3,612	938,899	976,685
May 1931	27,280	22,630	49,910	4,102	1,055,000	1,109,012

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital, population (including suburbs), 28,800 (approx), including 9,637 Europeans), Bulawayo (including suburbs), (31,000 (approx), including 11,818 Europeans), Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Shamva, Wankie and Victoria

In 1931, the number of births (European) was 1,182 , deaths, 417 , marriages (among Europeans), 542

Education—At the end of 1931 the schools for Europeans numbered 74 primary, 12 secondary and 1 vocational There is a primary teachers' training centre with 15 teachers in training in 1931 There were also 77 aided farm schools, taught by private tutors or governesses, with an aggregate enrolment of 452 pupils Including these, the total enrolment of European children at the end of the year 1931 was 9,213 There were also 7 schools for coloured children, including Eurafrian and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 706 pupils , and 1,422 schools for native pupils, with a total enrolment of 107,122 pupils. The total expenditure on public education (other than native education) in the Colony in the calendar year 1931 amounted to 278,378*l* , against which receipts from boarding and tuition fees were 87,866*l* Grants in aid of native education during the year 1931 amounted to 50,093*l*

Justice—There is a High Court (composed of a Chief Justice and 2 Judges) with criminal and civil jurisdiction. Single Judges are stationed at Salisbury and Bulawayo and sittings are held at five of the other principal towns twice a year. There are nine principal Courts of Magistrate, also courts presided over by detached Assistant Magistrates and several periodical courts. Natives are subject mainly to the same laws as Europeans, though

there are special restrictions relating to arms, ammunition and liquor, and there are laws particularly applicable to natives, such as those dealing with marriage, taxation and registration and passes Native Commissioners have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in which natives only are concerned, but generally exercise jurisdiction in their capacity as Assistant Magistrates

Finance—The total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1932,¹ was 2,110,167*l*, of which the receipts from stamps and licences were 124,400*l*, Native tax, 334,400*l*, income tax, 407,500*l*, customs and excise duties, 543,200*l*, and lands department, 66,600*l*. Total expenditure (including loan expenditure), 1931–32,¹ was 2,777,700*l*, including 274,700*l* for education, 259,200*l* for police and defence 317,900*l* for public works and roads, and 374,800*l* for debt services. The estimated revenue for 1932–33 is 1,900,000*l*, expenditure, 2,143,000*l*.

The net amount of the Public Debt outstanding was, at March 31, 1932, 6,240,441*l*

Production and Industries—The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia, except in the estates which it was already developing and working on 10th July, 1923. The Crown has recognized the Company as the owner of the mineral rights throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements ('native reserves'). The country is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. Live stock (1931) cattle, 2,582,500, sheep, 375,500 and pigs, 67,900. Acreage under crops (1931) maize, 273,400, tobacco, 16,100, ground-nuts, 7,600, legumes and fodders, 76,200. Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry. Exports of citrus fruit have increased from 53,000 boxes in 1923–24 to 155,400 boxes in 1931. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. Animal products sold in 1931 include, 845,600 dozen eggs, 1,182,400 gallons milk, 146,300 lbs cheese, and 1,819,900 lbs butter.

A Land and Agricultural Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings. The amount of applications for advances granted was 135,103*l* in 1930 and 144,121*l* in 1931.

Mining—The country contains gold and other minerals. The total output of all minerals from 1890 to December 31, 1931, is valued at 103,672,714*l*, of which gold accounted for 77,372,019*l*. The gold output in 1931 was valued at 2,273,875*l*. The output in 1931 of other minerals was coal, 647,341 tons (304,514), chrome ore, 89,974 tons (224,186*l*), asbestos, 24,042 tons (386,494*l*). The total mineral output for 1931 was valued at 3,218,022*l*.

Commerce—The total value of imports (including bullion and coin) into Southern Rhodesia in 1931 was 5,685,529*l*, the chief being food and drink, 773,829*l*, textile goods, including wearing apparel, 1,144,985*l*, machinery, 357,637*l*, railway and tramway materials and locomotives, 266,729*l*, other metals and manufactures, including motor cars, 967,827*l*. The value of the exports, including gold, was 5,894,099*l* (including re-exports, 1,457,368*l*), the chief being raw gold, 2,142,946*l*; asbestos, 455,423*l*, maize (including maize meal), 194,149*l*, chrome ore, 218,230*l*,

¹ Provisional figures

cattle for slaughter, 48,821 $\frac{1}{2}$, tobacco, 460,783 $\frac{1}{2}$ Total imports from the United Kingdom in 1931 amounted to 2,297,884 $\frac{1}{2}$, from the Union of S Africa, 1,172,278 $\frac{1}{2}$, from the United States, 631,392 Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1931, 2,106,937 $\frac{1}{2}$, Union of S Africa, 1,215,670 $\frac{1}{2}$

Communications —The British South Africa Company has a controlling interest in the Rhodesian railway system, the total mileage of which (including the Beira Railway) at September 30, 1931, was 2,669 The system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends through the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa In conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa it provides through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and (by a line from Bulawo via Salisbury) to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean (2,036 miles) There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia The total length of line operated in Southern Rhodesia is 1,348 miles A system of road motor services has been organised, having in September, 1931, a total mileage of 1,552 miles.

On December 31, 1931, there were in Southern Rhodesia 206 post offices, 47 of which are money order and savings bank offices During the year 1931, 12,699,389 letters and post cards were despatched , 5,827,569 news papers, books, and parcels, and 228,982 registered articles The postal revenue for the year 1931 was 228,361 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the expenditure, 195,447 $\frac{1}{2}$ There is an extensive telephone system in operation Automatic telephone exchanges were brought into operation in Salisbury and Umtali in 1928, and an additional one has been installed in Bulawayo

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1931, the deposits amounted to 235,022 $\frac{1}{2}$

NORTHERN RHODESIA

By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North eastern and North western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia, the amalgamation taking effect as from August 17, 1911 The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia German South west Africa (now South west Africa), Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State (now the Belgian Congo), German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa'

An Administrator was appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State, and had, for consultative purposes, an Advisory Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers

By an Order in Council dated February 20, 1924, the office of Governor was created, an Executive Council constituted and provision made for the institution of a Legislative Council This latter Council is composed of five *ex-officio* members, who also constitute the Executive Council, four nominated official members and seven elected unofficial members. On April 1, 1924, the British South Africa Company was relieved of the administration of the Territory by the Crown, from which date the Order in Council of February 20, 1924, took effect

Northern Rhodesia has an area of 287,950 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains areas carrying good arable and grazing land The European population (1931 census) was 13,846 The native population on December 31, 1931, was estimated

to number 1,372,235 The territory is divided into nine provinces The seat of Government is at Livingstone, three miles from the Zambezi, but the Government has selected Lusaka, 65 miles south of Broken Hill, as the site of the new capital of the territory. The most important centres are Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mongu The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers

There were in December, 1931, 19 European controlled schools, with an enrolment of 1,098, and 6 non controlled schools The estimated number of European children being educated outside the territory was 140, and a considerable number of children of Government officials and missionaries were receiving home education There are Government schools for natives at Mongu, Mazabuka, Kasana, and Ndola, and a large number of mission schools, many of which receive Government grants in aid At the end of 1931 some 17,000 scholars were on the rolls of recognised schools

Revenue, 1931-32, 856,376*l* (taxes, etc., 328,846*l*; customs, 342,017*l*., posts, etc., 50,229*l*., fees, 55,586*l*., land sales, etc., 20,873*l*., miscellaneous, 58,825*l*.) The expenditure for 1931-32 was 820,056*l*

Gross imports (including specie), 1931, 5,332,314*l*., exports and re-exports (including specie), 1,213,831*l*., of which the chief items are living animals, 18,913*l*., copper, 505,201*l*., gold (bar), 35,390*l*., vanadium, 91,631*l*., zinc, 200,675*l*., wheat, 1,451*l*., maize and maize meal, 23,304*l*., (unmanufactured) tobacco, 33,846*l*., hides, skins, and horns, 20,229*l*., ivory, 3,309*l*., timber, 35,746*l*

Agricultural products are maize, tobacco, wheat, coffee, and cattle There is timber of various kinds Gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, vanadium and mica are the chief mineral products, coal has been discovered Chief production, 1931 gold, 9,364 ozs., value 39,778*l*., silver, 548 ozs., value 32*l*., copper, 8,927 tons, value 346,277*l*., copper concentrates, 24,110 tons, value 459,194*l*., copper other, 3,215 tons, value 8,182*l*., zinc, 6,927 tons, value 81,766*l*., vanadium, 335,971 lbs., value 225,661*l*., vanadium concentrates, 703 tons, value 94,444*l*., mica, 3,098 lbs., value, 774*l*., manganese ore, 1,467 tons, value 2,200*l*., iron ore, 759 tons, value 379*l* Total value of mineral production 1931, 1,258,671*l*

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent

There are 44 post offices, 18 being money order offices There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nchanga and from Nkana to Mufulira Other lines link up Fort Jameson with Nyasaland and Abercorn and Kasama with Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland

Governor (Appointed May 27, 1932) —Sir Ronald Storrs, K C M G, C B E.

Chief Secretary —H C D C Mackenzie-Kennedy, C M G.

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SWAZILAND

Swaziland lies at the south-eastern corner of the Transvaal On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa

The seat of the administration is at Mbabane, altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,705 square miles Population, census 1921 112,951 (Europeans, 2,205) The Government maintains 10 European schools at different centres, average attendance, 374 in 1931, and 3 native school at Zombode the kraal of the ex-Chief Regent, average attendance, 204 in 1931 The Government also subsidises certain native schools with an average attendance in 1931 of 6,281, and two schools for coloured children, at which the average attendance in 1931 was 144

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907 Authorised strength (1931) 24 Europeans and 141 natives During 1931, there were 3,184 summary convictions, and 30 convictions in the Superior Court Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	91,339	96,359	111,091	89,613	84,907
Expenditure	108,658	182,081	119,228	116,589	113,069

Chief items of revenue, 1931-32 Native tax, 86,937*l* , customs, 15,799*l* , sales of Crown lands, &c , 5,900*l* , dog tax, 3,023*l* Chief items of expenditure, 1931-32 Police, 17,559*l* , public works 16,302*l* , Veterinary, 14,717*l* , medical, 9,722*l* , education, 10,531*l* , justice, 6,084*l*

The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1931) to 55,000*l*

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent on profits , base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent on output, in addition to any rentals now payable

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives are safeguarded, and delimited The agricultural products are cotton, tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply Stock numbers approximately (1931) horses, 2,600 , cattle, 372,400 , native sheep and goats, 160,500 About 300,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped In 1931 the output was 76 55 tons, valued at 8,875*l*

By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected The chief exports, 1931, were slaughter cattle, 33,322*l* , cassiterite tin, 8,875*l* , tobacco, 9,032*l* , cotton seed, 9,578*l*

There is daily (except Sundays) communication by Railway Motor buses between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Breyten, and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu, and bi weekly services between Goedgegun and Hluti, Bremersdorp and Stegi and Goba , Bremersdorp and Gollel Post offices working in 1931, 27 There are telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulwini, Hlatikulu, Dwaleni, Mahamba, Stegi, Nsoko, Goedgegun, Hluti and Gollel Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 1,733*l* during 1931 by 679 depositors

The currency is British coin and Union of South Africa, also coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British The Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Bremersdorp and Stegi, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd , at Bremersdorp and Stegi

Resident Commissioner —T Ainsworth Dickson, C M G , M C (October, 1928)

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary —B Nicholson, C M G , C B E , D S O , M C

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Constitution and Government.

THE Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw 7, Ch 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909 Under the terms of that Act the self governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively There is a Governor General, and an Executive Council in charge of the Departments of State

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King,

a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members, eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-European races) being nominated by the Governor General in Council and thirty two being elected, eight for each Province. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union, an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l*. over any mortgage.

The House of Assembly consists, according to the Fifth Delimitation Commission appointed on July 19, 1927, of 148 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows—The Cape of Good Hope, 58, Natal, 17, Transvaal, 55, Orange Free State, 18. Act No 18 of 1930 introduced female franchise and gave the vote to all women over 21. Act No 41 of 1931 extended the franchise to all males of European, or white, extraction over the age of 21, thus removing the property and wage qualifications existing in the Cape and Natal Provinces. The qualifications in respect of coloured and native (Bantu) voters remains unchanged. Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union. A House of Assembly continues five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money Bills, but may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money Bills by the Senate. Provision is made respecting disagreements between the Houses, the Royal Assent to Bills, and the disallowance of laws assented to by the Governor-General.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General and Commander in Chief—Earl of Clarendon, G C M.G. Appointed January 1931 (salary £10,000 per annum)

The Executive Council was constituted (November 1924) as follows—

The Governor-General

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—General The Honourable J B M Hertzog (3,500*l*.)

Minister of the Interior, of Public Health and of Education—The Honourable Dr D F Malan (2,500*l*.)

Minister of Mines and Industries—The Honourable A. P. J. Fourie, (2,500*l*.)

Minister of Railways and Harbours—Vacant (March 1933) (2,500*l*.)

Minister of Finance—The Honourable N C Havenga (2,500*l*.)

Minister of Justice.—The Honourable O. Pirow, K C (2,500*l*.)

Minister of Defence and Labour—Colonel The Honourable F H P. Creswell, D S O (2,500l)

Minister of Agriculture—General The Honourable J C G. Kemp (2,500l)

Minister of Lands—The Honourable P G W Grobler (2,500l)

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works—The Honourable H W Sampson, O B E (2 500l)

Minister of Native Affairs.—Hon E. G. Jansen (2,500l)

Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs—H D J Bodenstein, LL D

The result of the elections in June 1929 was: Nationalists, 78, South African Party, 61, Labour (Creswell), 5, Labour (National Council), 3, Independent, 1 total, 148

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a Provincial Council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows—Cape of Good Hope, 58, Natal, 25, Transvaal 55, Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (primary), charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor General-in-Council.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

The railways, ports, and harbours are managed by a Harbour and Railway Board, under the chairmanship of a Minister of State. The revenues there from are paid into a special fund. All other moneys received by the Union are paid into a Consolidated Revenue Fund, on which the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The word 'Dutch' has now been expressly declared by Act of Parliament to include Afrikaans, a local variant of the language of Holland.

High Commissioner in London—Hon C te Water (appointed Sept, 1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States—E. H. Louw (1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland—D J de Villiers (1929)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy—B J Pienaar (1929)

High Commissioner for South Africa and High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.—Sir Herbert Stanley, G C.M.G. (appointed November 21, 1930)

The High Commissioner for South Africa is responsible for the administration of the territories in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, which are under the regis of the Imperial Government. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics in the Union vests in the Governor General-in-Council.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 472,347¹ square miles divided between the Provinces as follows —Cape of Good Hope, 276,966,¹ Natal, 35,284, Transvaal, 110,450, Orange Free State, 49,647

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa. In 1911 the first Union census was taken.

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex —

Year	All Races			European		Non European	
	Total	European	Non-European	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904	5,175,824	1,116,800	4,059,018	635,117	481,689	2,047,118	2,011,900
1911	5,973,394	1,276,242	4,697,152	685,164	591,078	2,384,228	2,312,924
1918	—	1,421,781	—	728,866	692,915	—	—
1921	6,928,580	1,519,488	5,409,092	782,035	737,458	2,754,957	2,654,135
1926	—	1,677,322	—	857,393	819,929	—	—
1931	—	1,828,170	—	930,541	897,634	—	—

The 1926 and 1931 population censuses were quinquennial ones of Europeans only, and were taken under the provisions of the South Africa Act for the delimitation of political constituencies.

On June 30, 1932, the European population was estimated at 1,859,400 and other races at 6,391,500.

Of the non-European population in 1921, 4,697,813 were Bantu, 165,731 Asiatic, and 545,548 of other races.

The increase in the total population, 1911-21, was—Union, 15.99 per cent, Cape, 8.49 per cent, Natal, 19.71 per cent, Transvaal, 23.81 per cent, O.F.S., 19.06 per cent. The increase in the European population in the Union 1926-31 was—Cape, 5.9 per cent, Natal, 11.6 per cent, Transvaal, 14.4 per cent, Orange Free State, 1.2 per cent, and for the Union, 8.9 per cent.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of European race, 1921, 1926 and 1931 —

Town	Province	1921	1926	1931
		European	European	European
1 Johannesburg	Transvaal	151,836	171,626	209,298
2 Cape Town	Cape	117,058	133,453	150,914
3 Durban	Natal	59,154	72,923	86,223
4 Pretoria	Transvaal	45,861	54,826	62,135
5 Port Elizabeth	Cape	26,636	38,756	43,924
6 East London	Cape	21,010	24,286	27,801
7 Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	19,569	23,120	28,503
8 Pietermaritzburg	Natal	17,998	19,748	21,581
9 Germiston	Transvaal	18,927	20,130	23,956
10 Kimberley	Cape	18,463	17,268	18,618
11 Benoni	Transvaal	14,488	14,899	17,590
12 Boksburg	Transvaal	12,416	12,144	13,977
13 Krugersdorp	Transvaal	10,599	11,253	13,696

¹ Includes Walvis Bay (430 sq. miles), which is an integral part of the Cape Province, but is administered under Act No. 24 of 1922 by South West Africa.

Migration —1931 Gross Figures (excluding 'Intransit,') European, Arrivals, 28,581; departures, 26,625 Non European Arrivals, 3,307 departures, 4,920

Vital Statistics —The following table gives the total numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in the Union for recent years for all races —

Year	European			Non-European ¹		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	58,348	41,713	17,090
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	51,113	45,219	16,972
1928	44,813	17,042	16,348	52,577	45,810	18,131
1929	46,219	16,803	17,192	54,171	49,390	18,069
1930	47,534	17,415	16,604	56,277	45,211	18,113

¹ Partial Registration only

Owing to wide variation of the laws relating to the registration of births and deaths of natives in the four provinces, and to the entire absence of native registration in one province, the figures of 1923 must be regarded as merely recording registrations and not the total number of actual events. Unifying Act No. 17 of 1923, which came into effect as from January 1, 1924, abolished compulsory registration of native vital events in rural areas, but made registration compulsory in all urban areas throughout the Union.

Religion

Religions —The results of the European census of 1926 as regards religions are as follows — Europeans Dutch Churches, 921,961, Anglicans, 311,281, Presbyterians, 79,516, Congregationalists, 9,965, Wesleyans, 105,217, Lutherans, 23,371, Roman Catholics, 71,227, Baptists 17,316, Jews, 71,816 others and unspecified, 36,615, Christian Scientists, 3,930, Apostolic Faith, Mission Church, 15,544, other Christian sects, 8,901, total, 1,676,660 Non Europeans as at the census of 1921 ¹ Dutch Churches, 276,486, Anglican, 420,059, Presbyterians, 115,897, Independents (Congregationalists), 145,723, Wesleyans, 730,214, various Christian Sects, 57,190, Lutherans, 241,807, Roman Catholics, 82,008, Hindus, 109,253, Buddhists and Confucians, 13,946, Mohammedans, 49,936, no religion, 3,062,669, others and unspecified, 103,904, total, 5,409,092

Education.

Under the *South Africa Act*, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Union and thereafter subject to decree of Parliament, control of education other than higher education was granted to the four Provincial Administrations. This arrangement still obtains. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction and vocational education shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education.

Higher Education —By legislation of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established on April 2, 1918, in place of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provision being made for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, styled

¹ Not enumerated in 1926

234 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

the University of South Africa, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges, the names of which, with appropriate details, will be found in the table hereunder. In 1921 the University College of Johannesburg was created the University of the Witwatersrand, and Potchefstroom University College was incorporated as a constituent college of the University of South Africa. In October 1930, Transvaal University College, a constituent college of the University of South Africa, received its charter as the University of Pretoria.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1930	No of Professors	No of Lecturers and Assistants*	No of Students at end of 1930	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1930
University of Cape Town	1829 (Incorporated 1837) ¹	£ 203,460	No 45	No 170	No 1,795	£ 9,851
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881) ²	89,222 ³	41	81	915 ⁴	4,791
University of Witwatersrand	1903 (Incorporated 1922) ⁵	187,452	37	174	1,618	9,003
University of Pretoria	1908 (Incorporated 1930) ⁷	71,842 ⁸	50	34	872 ⁴	1,328
University of South Africa Constituent Colleges—	1918 ⁶	—	—	—	—	—
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	27,365	12	23	316	1,169
Huguenot University College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	13,118	8	9	66	850
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown	1904	51,535	15	25	424	2,580
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	21,809	15	29	435	1,506
Potchefstroom University College	1905 (Incorporated 1921)	18,402	14	8	241	1,797
Totals	—	684,205	287	603	6,682	32,970

¹ As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2 1918

² As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918

³ Does not include expenditure on the Faculty of Agriculture

⁴ Includes students in the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science

⁵ Includes library, farm, and dental hospital staffs

⁶ Formerly University College of Johannesburg

⁷ Formerly Transvaal University College, Pretoria

⁸ On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1873).

State and State-aided Education, other than Higher Education—Subject to final control of the Provincial Administration the central direction of public education in each Province is exercised by the Provincial Education Department.

Statistics of State and State-aided education other than higher education —

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers ¹	Expenditure
	For European scholars	For Non-European scholars	European	Non European		
1926	4,707 ²	3 408	330,762	289,545	22,274	£ 7 186,259
1927	4,665 ²	3 501	336 469	304,617	23,121	7,597,672
1928	4,924	3,727	342 033	324,706	24,484	7,570 490
1929	4,906	3,985	347,989	361 653	25 086	7,935,624
1930	4,906	4,038	353,942	382 707	25,805	7,824,219

¹ Until 1927, teachers in primary, intermediate and secondary schools only, from 1928, teachers in all schools

² Private farm schools in Natal excluded

Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman Dutch Law, that is, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters, *e.g.*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c., Roman Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The prerogatives of the Crown are, generally speaking, the same as in England.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal. In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, while in the Cape there are two Local Divisions, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. The Judges hold office during good behaviour. The Circuit System is fully developed.

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division. A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that Magistrates' convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1930—males, 436,806, females, 53,275

Finance.

Prior to 1913–14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Since then various Financial Relations Acts have been passed defining the conditions upon which subsidies shall be granted to the Provinces, assigning and transferring to them certain revenues and limiting their powers of taxation. Act No 46 of 1925 bases the subsidy on the attendance of pupils receiving education, assigns certain revenues collected by the Union to the Provinces and gives special grants to the two smaller Provinces.

Revenue and expenditure of the Union (excluding Interest on Railway

236 THE BRITISH EMPIRE — UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital, now paid direct to the Public Debt Commissioners, and Subsidies to Provincial Administrations)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary)	30,094,004	30,501,650	30,486,458	28,563,000	29,673,000
Expenditure (ordinary)	22,840,768	23,110,073	24,414,770	24,249,960	23,575,758
„ (loan account)	11,251,336	11,183,455	10,454,004	10,844,258	14,828,000

¹ Estimates

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1932-33 —

Ordinary Revenue		Ordinary Expenditure	
	£		£
Customs	7,410,000	H. R. H. The Governor-General	22,137
Excise	1,800,000	Legislature	1,974
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephone	4,315,000	Prime Minister and External Affairs	74,716
Mining	605,000	Native Affairs	341,527
Licences	140,000	Defence	738,831
Stamp Duties and Fees	900,000	Mines and Industries	411,000
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax	5,300,000	Higher Education and Child Welfare	961,184
Death Duties	600,000	Treasury	33,470
Native Taxes	960,000	Public Debt	9,722,005
Native Pass and Compound Fees	50,000	Pensions	3,024,950
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes	100,000	High Commissioner in London	62,428
Forest Revenue	90,000	Miscellaneous Services	123,110
Rents of Government Property	17,000	Inland Revenue	135,533
Interest	2,455,000	Audit	62,972
Departmental Receipts	600,000	Customs and Excise	214,112
Fines and Forfeitures	200,000	Justice	81,220
Recoveries of Advances	15,000	Superior Courts	220,050
Miscellaneous	130,000	Magistrates	526,203
Reparation Receipts	—	Police	2,308,298
		Prisons and Reformatories	618,613
		Interior	162,012
		Public Health	397,072
		Mental Hospitals and Training Schools	510,735
		Printing and Stationery	194,855
		Public Works	784,151
		Agriculture	655,531
		Agriculture (Education)	198,893
		Forestry	170,393
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone	2,869,050
		Lands, Deeds, and Surveys	278,287
		Irrigation	195,463
		Public Service Commission	19,359
		Labour	217,110
Total	25,845,000	Total ordinary ¹	20,458,606
		Expenditure, loan account	9,892,000

Excluding £5,720,655 for provincial administrations

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1932, was 263,947,000*l* and the net debt, 243,694,000*l*

The estimated expenditure for 1932-33 on Railways is 24,573,746*l* , harbours, 1,381,658*l* , steamships, 111,218*l*

Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, which became law on June 14, 1912, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising —

1 *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of:—(i) The South African Staff Corps, (ii) The South African Instructional Corps, (iii) The South African Naval Service, (iv) The South African Field Artillery, (v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery, (vi) The South African Engineer Corps, (vii) The South African Air Force, (viii) The South African Service Corps, (ix) The South African Medical Corps, (x) The South African Ordnance Corps, (xi) The South African Veterinary Corps, (xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole time service. A surveying vessel of 800 tons and two minesweeping trawlers are maintained in commission

2 *The Active Citizen Force*, 3 *The Citizen Force Reserve*, 4. *The Coast Garrison Force Reserve*, 5 *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*, 6 *The National Reserve*, 7 *Rifle Associations*, and 8 *Cadets*

Every citizen of European descent between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act, citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district have been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The active Citizen Force is organised in 1 mounted brigade and 3 infantry brigades, and comprises 5 mounted regiments, 11 battalions and 6 batteries of field artillery

Under the 1922 Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. Its strength on June 30, 1931, was 124 officers and 1,256 other ranks, which included 23 officers and 256 other ranks of the South African Air Force, and 136 officers and 136 other ratings of the South African Naval Service. It has 66 aerodromes, of which 38 are in commission. In addition 23 officers, nursing sisters and nurses, and 13 other ranks of the Active Citizens Forces were employed on whole time employment

, Production and Industry

Agriculture —The production of wheat in recent years is shown by the following table

238 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Production on European Farms Only						Native Reserves, Locations, etc
Year	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union	
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
1925-26	410,981	822	59,117	69,619	540 539	12,089
1926-27	329,667	1,178	59,796	91,944	482,585	1
1927-28	227,221	698	59,046	58,517	840 477	1
1928-29	307,375	544	76,430	49 948	434 297	1
1929-30	462,880	546	59,235	114,871	687,532	1

¹ Not enumerated

The estimated total production of wheat in 1930-31 was 2,789,000 bags of 200 lbs, and in 1929-30 was 3,187,661 bags

The following table gives the production of maize

Production on European Farms Only						Native Reserves, Locations, etc
Year	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union	
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1 000 lbs
1925-26	98 291	248,756	788,099	563,225	1,698 367	485,617
1926-27	127,347	435,816	1,167,115	1,864,832	3 094,609	566,771
1927-28	108,226	314,782	1,513,617	1,862,852	3,822 927	514,844
1928-29	137,476	341,936	1 311 085	1,262,863	3 057,360	680,790
1929-30	173,940	376 354	1,759,681	1,448,868	3 758,873	716,251

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c, 1930 barley, 105,637,000 lbs, oats, 301,439,000 lbs; Kaffir corn, 164,740,000 lbs, potatoes, 346,311,000 lbs, tobacco, 12 269,000 lbs

In 1930 the live stock in the Union was as follows 10,573 869 cattle 48,358,349 sheep, 7,954,403 goats, 940,904 pigs, 836,003 horses, 129,854 mules, 699 561 donkeys, and 31,618 ostriches

The production of wool in 1930 was 249,442,062 lbs, and of mohair, 7,019,082 lbs The export of ostrich feathers in 1930 was valued at 42,478*l*, hides and skins at 2,150,095*l* and wattle bark and extract at 861,894*l* 1930 wool, scoured and greasy, 275,024,421 lbs, mohair, 6,873,656 lbs.

Cotton growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize Yield in 1930, 16,306,876 lbs Sugar is also cultivated, yield of 1929-30 season, 298,635 tons The area under tea (1930) was 2,823 acres, from which the yield was 2,722,326 lbs (green leaf) It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available

On March 31, 1931, the forest reserve areas comprised 2,446,529 acres demarcated, and 411,018 acres undemarcated total, 2,857,542 acres

Irrigation—Technical and financial assistance is given by the State under the Union Irrigation Law of 1912, which was designed to encourage irrigation The Government expenditure on irrigation in 1929-30 and 1930-31 was 255,576*l* and 226,570*l* respectively from Loan Funds and 215,178*l* and 226,819*l* respectively from revenue.

Manufactures—The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1929-30 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c, as 55,787,348*l*,

and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 112,178,613*l*. The total number of factories which made returns was 7,730. Value of land and buildings, 26,661,591*l*; machinery, plant, and tools, 40,450,066*l*; of materials used, 56,391,270*l*; and cost of fuel, light, and power, 3,454,716*l*. Average number of persons employed, 218,585 (Europeans, 91,024). Wages paid, 27,574,484*l*. The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was food, drink, &c, 33,061,819*l*; metals, engineering, &c, 21,932,061*l*; chemicals, &c, 7,378,030*l*; heat, light, and power, 7,489,285*l*; building, &c, 9,861,110*l*; clothing, textiles, &c, 5,467,744*l*; books, printing, &c, 5,739,644*l*; leather, &c, 3,764,626*l*; stone, clay, &c, 3,708,738*l*; vehicles, 2,424,422*l*; furniture, &c, 2,352,152*l*.

Mining—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union to December 31, 1931. The value of gold is calculated at 4 24773*l* per fine ounce up to 1919, when the gold premium came into effect, as from the 24th of July, and from 1925 onwards when the gold premium ceased to operate. Copper, tin, antimony, scheelite, and silver are valued on the estimated pure metal contained in shipments according to the average current prices in London. The value of other base minerals is calculated on average local prices.

Classification	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	21,947	80,816	1,141,533,369	252	1,141,642,884
Diamonds	220 512,444	—	58,908,909	32,435,571 ¹	811,856,890 ¹
Coal	2,031,407	36,634 422	46,085 412	5,838 803	90,590,044
Copper	21,014 204	839	6 702 550	—	27,716,148
Tin	63 760	—	6,672,708	—	6 736,468
Total	248,642,762	36,721,647	1,209,902 948	38,274,592	1 578,541,929

¹ This figure has been increased by 4,552,594*l*, being the production from the Orange Free State during the years 1897 to 1903, inclusive. The early records of the Orange Free State were destroyed by fire, but reliable figures for these years from other sources have now been obtained and included.

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of	10,385	11,064	8 729	3,371	5,322
Asbestos	944,301	999,550	497,393	340,795	246,583
Coal	3,825,664	3,672,906	3 777 722	3,494,350	3 032,800
Coke	120,509	97,987	105,874	101,547	80,857
Copper	577 119	608,562	720,887	520 043	387,505
Corundum	8,473	12,696	19 579	17,635	10,557
Diamonds	12,992,308	16,677,772	10,590,113	8,340,719	4,182,523
Gold	42,097,608	48,982,119	44,228 748	45,536 166	46,206,858
Iron Pyrites	8 091	6,087	7,579	7,092	5,818
Lead	7,543	571	194	104	518
Lime	256,818	265,415	288,366	296,074	1
Magnetite	8 936	3,161	3 556	4,782	2,598
Osmiridium	58,137	86,921	87,243	69,267	63,174
Platinum	144,191	241,110	221,645	327,584	217,897
Salt (including by product-)	181,518	124,271	135,483	136,977	1

¹ Not available

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Silver	118,581	124,064	113,608	88,414	69,760
Soda (crude)	82,710	80,127	80,814	29,414	88,036
Talc	2,740	8,908	2,594	2,489	2,211
Tar	19,098	24,258	23,445	23,122	21,724
Tin	829,947	269,285	246,254	118,200	47,752
Quarries	90,959	91,045	108,876	91,297	82,935
Iron Ore	29,686	7,486	13,441	19,899	6,584
Chrome Ore	24,939	85,265	65,424	44,129	35,710
Mica	3,754	8,422	3,593	1,655	1,198
Graphite	2,627	1,670	1,661	1,686	1,360
Beryl (Emerald) Crystals	—	3,192	16,206	11,100	8,860
Total including items not named	61,546,801	66,796,058	61,327,387	59,717,552	54,894,888

The gold output in 1931 was 10,877,777 fine ozs., silver, 1,063,050 fine ozs., diamonds, 2,119,156 metric carats, coal production 1931, 11,639,248 tons. The gold output (Transvaal) in 1931 was 10,877,708 fine ozs.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1931 —

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	European	Asiatic	Natives and Other Coloured	Total	
Gold	23,476	176	221,835	244,987	73.6
Diamonds	8,027	18	88,357	40,402	13.9
Coal ¹	1,450	848	25,279	27,577	8.3
Other Minerals	662	1	9,444	10,107	3.0
Power Supply Companies and Quarries	1,052	31	2,984	4,067	1.2
Total	84,667	1,074	297,899	883,140	100.0

¹ Coal and coal by products works. By products works employed 5 white and 29 coloured in the Transvaal, and 85 white and 392 coloured persons in Natal.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of specie, was as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1927	74,069,308	80,069,854	1930	64,558,504	72,917,749
1928	79,037,658	78,078,894	1931	53,015,058	71,889,814
1929	88,449,196	87,270,792	1932	52,812,724	69,648,481

The principal articles of import and export for 1930 and 1931 were —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	2,065,071	2,048,095	Angora Hair	295,800	229,061
Arms and Ammunition	517,780	461,700	Bark	861,894	664,019
Bags	1,057,022	783,568	Blasting Compounds	4,895	7,060
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	4,993,967	4,832,593	Butter & Substitutes	168,771	218,105
Drugs and Chemicals	1,271,039	1,198,556	Coal ¹	698,004	496,266
Electrical Wire and Fittings ²	2,566,241	2,205,446	Diamonds	5,481,212	3,573,500
Food and Drink	5,420,514	4,571,495	Feathers, Ostrich	42,478	49,969
Furniture	978,146	827,412	Fish	880,541	289,662
Glycerine	229,785	211,820	Gold (in ingots)	35,894,848	37,930,055
Haberdashery	1,276,138	1,136,485	Hides and Skins	2,150,095	1,153,773
Hardware & Cutlery	8,819,625	2,550,294	Maize	2,428,693	522,526
Hats and Caps	573,722	498,608	Maize Meal	810,217	104,103
Implements Agricultural	904,592	515,537	Meats	877,110	267,218
India Rubber Manufactures ³	8,99,579	669,005	Tobacco	53,627	21,479
Iron and Steel	1,657,415	1,463,850	Wines	83,743	110,015
Leather Manufactures Mainly			Wool	8,644,490	5,700,678
Boots and Shoes	1,015,000	820,195			
Machinery ⁴	3,800,471	3,199,869			
Nitrates	155,970	147,099			
Oils (including Petroleum)	3,307,751	2,324,344			
Printing Paper	668,216	543,972			
Stationery & Books	1,356,123	1,148,541			
Tobacco	108,294	94,112			
Vehicles ⁵	3,281,921	2,925,073			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	240,623	222,080			
Wood and Timber	1,799,984	1,132,385			
Woollen Manufactures and Piece Goods	2,258,750	1,768,728			
Zinc	71,053	64,158			

¹ Excluding bunker coal² Including Electrical Machinery³ Includes tyres imported separately⁴ Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery, and locomotives⁵ Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures)

Imports of specie amounted to 140,185*l* in 1932 and 69,883*l* in 1931, and exports to 60,340*l* in 1932 and 230,970*l* in 1931

The total value of general merchandise, exclusive of specie, imported into British South Africa in 1930 was 64,558,504*l*, and in 1931, 52,945,175*l*, of which 29,735,707*l* in 1930 and 23,680,081*l* in 1931 came from the United Kingdom, 8,165,986*l* in 1930 and 6,805,894*l* in 1931 from the rest of the British Empire, 9,287,735*l* in 1930 and 7,047,233*l* in 1931 from the United States of America, and 6,894*l* in 1930 and 2,902*l* in 1931 from the Belgian Congo. The imports of Government stores amounted to 4,809,259*l* in 1930 and 2,599,150*l* in 1931

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1930, were 71,243,746*l* and 63,477,654*l* in 1931 (excluding ships' stores value 1,738,003*l* in 1930 and 1,203,411*l* in 1931), of which 50,683,980*l* in 1930 and 48,386,808*l* in 1931 went to the United Kingdom, 7,615,605*l* in 1930 and 6,528,810*l* in 1931 to the rest of the Empire and 1,248,641*l* in 1930 and 798,256*l* in 1931 to the U S A

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1931 entered, 1,412 vessels of 4,970,847 tons net, cleared, 1,392 of 4,951,604 tons. Coastwise entered, 3,363 vessels of 10,038,441 tons net, cleared, 3,364 of 10,055,981 tons

Prior to the Union the State Railways of the several colonies were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage at the end of March, 1931, was 13,048 (comprising Cape 5,177 miles, Orange Free State 1,638 miles, Transvaal 3,281 miles, Natal 1,495 miles, and South West Africa 1,462 miles), of which 12,152 miles are 3 ft 6 in gauge, and 896 miles 2 ft gauge. Capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 1931, amounted to 146,076,674*l*. Earnings, 1930-31, 24,321,864*l*, working expenditure, 1930-31, 19,308,444*l*, including depreciation amounting to 1,887,989*l*, passengers, 1930-31, 76,286,588. Mileage of private lines, 1930-31, 411 miles (Cape 249, Natal 84, O F S 4, and South West Africa 74). In April 1932 a two-way passenger-carrying air service was begun between Croydon and Cape Town.

At the end of 1930-31 there were in the Union 3,260 post and 2,849 telegraph offices, 5,644,000 telegrams of all classes were forwarded. The number of money orders issued during the year 1930-31 was 610,266, while 576,972 orders were paid. 4,370,354 postal orders were issued, and 3,884,563 paid. The cash revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1930-31, was 4,029,173*l*, expenditure, 3,203,153*l*. The revenue figures include 505,525*l*, from the telegraph service, and 1,596,921*l* from the telephone service.

At the end of March, 1931, there were 36,075 miles of telegraph wire, and 406,933 miles of telephone wire in use; there were 104,050 telephone instruments and 71,431 subscribers. A station working on the 'beam' system and in direct communication with the United Kingdom was opened for the acceptance of public traffic on July 5, 1927.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1931, was 441,816, and the amount standing to their credit 6,128,225*l*.

Banks.

Statistics of the banks in the Union are as follows —

	Seven Banks March 31, 1932	South African Reserve Bank, ¹ March 31, 1932
	£	£
Subscribed capital	529,318 ^a	1,000,000
Paid-up capital	6,473,482	1,000,000
Reserve fund	4,111,878	8,816
Notes in circulation	985,711	8,570,601
Deposit and current accounts	86,890,738	5,759,077
Gold and bullion	2,472,341	6,979,115
Securities, Government and other	20,545,216	3,494,437
Bills of Exchange	13,427,099	2,818,664
Advances	47,711,018	2,650,000

¹ In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria. It commenced operations in June, 1921, and began to issue notes in April, 1922. Liability for the outstanding notes of the commercial banks was transferred to it on June 30, 1924, and amounted to 148,568*l* on March 31, 1932. A branch was opened in Johannesburg on September 1, 1925, and further branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London by the end of the year.

^a Excluding 16,975,500*l* in British sterling

Money, Weights, and Measures.

An Act of 1922 provided for the issue of a Union Coinage with denominations identical with those of British Coins, which remain legal tender. A branch of the Royal Mint which was established at Pretoria, was taken over by the Government in January, 1932.

Union of South Africa silver and bronze coins of 2s 6d, 2s, 1s, 6d, 3d, 1d, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, $\frac{1}{4}$ d are being coined and are in circulation. A considerable portion of the gold output is being minted.

An Act (No 22 of 1922) was passed legalizing the optional use of either the metric or the imperial standard weights and measures, but under a proclamation of 1923 the cwt has been replaced by the 'cental' of 100 lbs. The following old Dutch measures are, however, still in use—*Liquid Measure* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons, half aum = 15½ imperial gallons, anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity* Muid = 8 bushels. The customary surface measure is the *Morgen*, equal to 2 1165402 acres, 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Constitution and Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. Letters Patent issued in 1850 declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator—The Hon J H Comadine Appointed 1929 (Salary 2,500*l*.)

The Province is divided into 125 magisterial districts, and the Province proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 90 divisions. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. The duties devolving upon Divisional Councils include the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, control of

outspans, trekkpaths and public servitudes, destruction of noxious weeds, and preservation of public health

There are 128 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 70 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope at each census —

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865	496,981	255,760	240,621	95,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245,718	238,483
1891	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,031	571,371	578,866
1904	2,400,804	1,218,940	1,180,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,268	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918	—	—	—	311,319	307,513	—	—
1921	2,782,719	1,348,589	1,434,130	329,494	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915
1926	—	—	—	347,589	348,554	—	—
1931	—	—	—	377,621	370,834	—	—

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1921, 1926 and 1931 —

	Area in Sq. Miles	1921	1926	1931
		European	European	European
Colony Proper	260,185	635,651	690,079	730,851
East Griqualand	6,802	6,245	7,065	7,643
Tembuland	3,339	4,627	4,693	5,356
Transkei	2,504	2,292	2,477	2,521
Pondoland	3,906	1,512	1,823	2,084
Total Province	276,536	650,327	706,137	748,455

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. The great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Chief Towns. The census figures for the European population in 1931 are — Cape Town, 149,236, Kimberley, 18,471, Port Elizabeth, 43,835, Graham's Town, 7,592, Paarl, 7,783, King William's Town, 6,542, East London, 27,809, Graaff Reinet, 4,447, Worcester, 4,781, Uitenhage, 9,347, Oudt-hoorn 5,649.

Vital statistics are shown as follows —

Year	European			Non-European ¹		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	18,092	7,519	6,351	37,719	28,167	9,377
1929	19,008	7,815	6,569	39,426	25,637	9,620
1930	19,468	7,416	6,529	40,609	26,142	9,752

¹ Partial registration.

Religion.—In 1926 (Europeans only) there were 678,309 Christians—410,227 members of Dutch Churches, 182,703 Anglicans, 25,589 Presby-

tenants, 4,494 Congregationalists, 42,043 Methodists, 10,781 Lutherans, 28,023 Roman Catholics, 10,149 Baptists, and 14,350 other Christian sects. Jews 23,984, others 3,844

Education—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are now (1931) 111 such districts, each under the control of a school board, a portion of the members being elected by the ratepayers and a portion nominated partly by the Provincial Administration and partly by the local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. Grants in support of education are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of fifteen being free.

Provincial expenditure in 1930-31 on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government) amounted to 2,697,015*l* on European, and 716,697*l* on non-European education.

In 1929 there were 2,349 public and 33 aided private schools for European scholars, and in addition 12 institutions for the training of teachers. There were 142,967 European pupils, mostly under School Boards, and a total of 6,438 teachers. There were 2,366 public and aided private schools for non-European scholars, of which 16 were industrial schools and 21 training institutions for teachers. Altogether, there were 5,552 teachers in non-European schools, and a total of 211,197 pupils, mostly under churches and missionary bodies.

Pauperism—There is no organised system of poor law relief, but in 1929-30, 24,802*l* was distributed in such relief.

An Old Age Pension Act was passed in 1928, and came into force on January 1, 1929. The Act provides for an amount of 30*l* per annum being paid to indigenous European persons who reach the age of 65 and 18*l* per annum to persons of mixed or coloured race—but not Bantus. Up to August 31, 1930, awards had been made to 38,518 Europeans, and 17,865 coloured persons.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1931-31	1930-32
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	1,680,651	1,804,861	1,956,191	1,787,252	1,849,751
Union Subsidy	2,423,393 ¹	2,410,506 ¹	2,535,262 ¹	2,681,402 ¹	2,646,001 ¹
Total Revenue	4,104,044	4,214,367	4,491,453	4,468,654	4,495,752
Total Ordinary Expenditure	4,119,757	4,231,045	4,387,581	4,678,300	4,750,978

¹ Includes 300,000*l* for 1927-28, 325,000*l* for 1928-29, 345,181*l* for 1929-30, 345,681*l* for 1930-31, and 346,000*l* for 1931-32 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education. The figures also include 41,000*l* for 1927-28, 50,000*l* for 1928-29, 60,464*l* for 1929-30, 128,000*l* for 1930-31, and 70,637*l* for 1931-32 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Roads.

Ordinary Expenditure 1931-32—General Administration, 373,695*l*; Education, 3,496,477*l*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 296,985*l*; Roads, Bridges, Works, 583,811*l*. Capital Expenditure 1931-32, 384,835*l*.

Commerce—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces

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PROVINCE OF NATAL

Constitution and Government.—Natal was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, erected into a separate Colony By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897 The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed in January, 1903 On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg

Administrator—The Hon H Gordon Watson (Jan 1928) (2,000*l*.)

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand 10,427 square miles) has an area of 35,284 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland It is well suited to Europeans The Province is divided into 41 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879 The returns of the total population at the last six censuses were —

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904	1,108,754	550,681	558,123	56,758	40,351	498,873	517,772
1911	1,794,048	564,048	629,895	52,495	45,619	512,158	583,776
1918	—	—	—	62,745	50,186	—	—
1921	1,429,898	707,600	721,798	70,477	66,861	637,123	655,437
1926	—	—	—	81,170	77,746	—	—
1931	—	—	—	90,205	87,210	—	—

The figures for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango

Population of Durban according to the census of 1921 European 58,085, other 93,557, total 151,642, and of Pietermaritzburg European 17,998, coloured 18,025, total 36,023 The European population of Durban in 1918 was 48,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525 The census figures for the European population of Durban in 1931 are 86,271, and of Pietermaritzburg, 21,566

Vital Statistics are shown as follows —

Year	European			Non European ¹		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	3,514	1,498	1,525	8 259	4,344	2,122
1929	3,650	1,472	1,561	7 995	4,516	3,002
1930	3,648	1,658	1,454	8,417	4,989	3,000

¹ Partial registration

Education.—With the exception of Higher, Technical and Vocational Education which is under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration In 1930 there were, for children of European extraction, 168 schools giving primary, 28 giving beyond primary education, in all 196 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds In addition there were 1 training school for teachers, and 263 farm schools For non European children, there were 696 native schools, 82 Asiatic schools and 22 other coloured schools, State and State aided The average number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 26,332 for 1930, the average daily attendance 94 per cent of the number on the registers The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in 1930 amounted to 66,113 A sum of 202,774*l* was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education, during the year 1930–31 out of public funds, the corresponding figure in respect of European education was 552,933*l* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of European children are receiving no education

Finance.—For financial arrangements, see p 235 above The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	655 574	738,273	762,118	758,076	776,726
Union Subsidy	535,649 ¹	560,891 ¹	598,095 ¹	609,195 ¹	627,742 ¹
Total Revenue	1,191,223	1,299,164	1,355,208	1,367,271	1,404,468
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,149 870	1 256,688	1,420,846	1,405,238	1,417,016

¹ Includes 79,760*l* for 1927–28, 94,062*l* for 1928–29, 110,000*l* for 1929–30, 110,018*l* for 1930–31 and 107,824*l* for 1931–32 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education

Ordinary expenditure, 1931–32 general administration, 53,108*l*, education, 752,475*l*, hospitals and poor relief, 203,565*l*, roads, bridges, works, 211,990*l*, miscellaneous, 17,417*l*. The capital expenditure in 1931–32 was 206,464*l*

Production and Industry.—On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1928-29, 295,934 tons) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops are produced

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal. Other minerals are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore. For figures of mineral production, see p. 239.

A Whaling Industry was commenced at Durban in 1908. It is regulated by the Provincial Government, as indiscriminate slaughter was driving the whales away from the South African waters.

Commerce—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces.

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Constitution and Government—The territory was colonised by Boers from Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers rebelled, and in 1881 a Convention was signed restoring self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown. This arrangement was modified by a Convention in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State, but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to the Crown. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties finally resulting in war. This led to the annexation of both States to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902. [See STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1906, under *The Transvaal*.]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, Letters Patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria.

Administrator—The Hon. J S Smut. Appointed November 2, 1928 (salary, 2,500*l*.)

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 39 districts. The following table shows the population at each of the last six censuses —

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904	1 269,951	702,569	567,382	178 244	119,083	524,325	448,349
1911	1 686,212	971,555	714,657	236,913	188,649	734,642	531,008
1918	—	—	—	260,840	238,507	—	—
1921	2,087,636	1,159,430	928,206	284,388	259,097	875,042	669,109
1926	—	—	—	313,773	294,340	—	—
1931	—	—	—	357,470	338,493	—	—

The largest towns had in 1931 a European population as follows:—Johannesburg, 203,273, Pretoria, 62,096, Germiston, 29,953, Benoni, 17,612, Krugersdorp, 13,653, Boksburg, 13,973, Potchefstroom, 9,908, and Roodepoort-Maraisburg, 8,138

Vital Statistics are shown as follows —

Year	European			Non European ¹		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	17,949	6,797	6,615	5,192	10,848	3,706
1929	18,227	6,388	7,107	5,376	10,849	3,415
1930	19,108	6 667	6,912	5,603	11,630	3,367

¹ Partial Registration

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal (Census 1926, Europeans only) —

Churches, &c	Europeans	Churches, &c	Europeans
Dutch Churches	322,088	Apostolic Faith Mission Church	9,742
Anglican	103,462	Other Christian . .	22,815
Presbyterian	82,038	Jews	38 802
Methodist	88,608	Hindus and other non Christians	2,359
Roman Catholic	28 142	Other Religions and Sects	3,506
Lutheran	6,165		

Education—All education except that of a university and of a vocational type is under the provincial authority. The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into thirty-two school districts. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free.

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec 31, 1930 1,198 primary schools with 123,452 pupils, 41 beyond primary schools, with an enrolment of 11,860 pupils, 640 State and State aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 79,866 pupils. There are four training institutions for European teachers, with 865 students, and five for coloured

and native teachers, with 474 students. During the year 1930, 3,139,515/ was expended for educational purposes

The medium of instruction up to the fourth standard is the home language (English or Afrikaans) of the pupil, but parents may request that the other language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard both languages may be used at the parents' option or as occasion allows.

Finance—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 235 above

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue —					
Provincial	2,008,260	2,094,384	2,007,128	1,899,541	1,956,377
Union Subsidy	1,988,039	1,959,855	2,005,497	2,076,392 ¹	2,053,571 ¹
Total Revenue	3,996,299	4,053,780	4,012,625	3,975,933	4,014,948
Total Ordinary Expenditure	4,041,293	4,103,968	4,120,355	3,984,385	3,973,900

¹ Includes 68,600/ for 1927-28, 80,600/ for 1928-29, 92,258/ for 1929-30, 100,108/ for 1930-31, and 103,638/ for 1931-32 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education

Ordinary Expenditure, 1931-32 General administration, 83,198/., education, 2,784,974/., hospitals and poor relief, 392,379/., roads, bridges, works, 387,272/ The capital expenditure in 1931-32 was 411,034/

The Provincial Revenue is mainly derived from Licences, Native Pass Fees, Poll Tax, Transfer Duty and Companies' Tax

Production and Industry—The Province is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops

The live stock numbered, in 1928, 3,019,123 cattle, 5,500,600 sheep, 905,651 goats

For mineral production, *see* above, p. 237 The Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c The Transvaal gold output in 1930 was 10,719,760 ozs valued at 45,558,980/., in 1931, 10,874,145 ozs, and in 1932, 11,553,564 ozs

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, settlements were made in the southern parts of the Orange Free State, and the Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854, by the Convention of Bloemfontein, British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899–1902), and was annexed on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

Administrator —The Hon C T Wilcocks (salary, 2,000*l*.)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 61 in all, local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Area and Population —The area of the Province is 49,647 square miles, it is divided into 31 districts. The census population has varied as follows —

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 .	887,315	210,095	177,220	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112
1911 .	528,174	277,518	250,656	94,448	80,701	188,080	169,955
1918 .	—	—	—	98,969	87,709	—	—
1921 .	628,827	321,373	307,454	97,776	90,780	223,597	216,074
1926	—	—	—	104,892	98,593	—	—
1931	—	—	—	104,785	100,589	—	—

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,367 white inhabitants, and 19,667 natives and other coloured persons, total, 39,034. The 1931 Census figures for the European population are 28,496.

Vital statistics are shown as follows —

Year	European			Non European ¹		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	5,818	1,828	1,857	1,407	2,451	1,924
1929	5,334	1,627	1,955	1,374	2,388	2,032
1930	5,817	1,674	1,709	1,048	2,450	1,994

¹ Partial registration

Religion—The census of 1926 (Europeans only) gave the following results: Dutch Churches, 163,504, Anglican Churches, 13,235, Presbyterians, 3,945, Methodists, 7,478, Lutherans, 893, Roman Catholics, 2,516, Apostolic Faith Mission Church, 1,889, Jews, 5,753, others, 3,772

Education—Higher and vocational education is under the control of the Union Education Department while primary and secondary education and the training of teachers are controlled and financed by the Provincial Administration. The amount spent during year ended March 31, 1931, on European education was 896,249*l*, and on non European education, 39,232*l*. Under the Education Ordinance of 1930 the Province is divided into 61 School Board Districts, for each of which there is a School Board elected by the School Committees in the district. In 1930 there were 727 European public schools and 84 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of 45,099 pupils. The number of teachers in European schools totalled 2,114. Similarly, there were 216 non-European public and aided private schools with total enrolment of 25,120 and 2 Training Institutions for native teachers, the number of teachers was 568. Education is free in all public schools up to the University Matriculation standard, but certain schools are allowed to charge fees and to expend the proceeds for the advantage of the schools. Attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted in special cases or when a child has passed Standard VI and is in regular employment. Unless parents object, the two official languages—English and Afrikaans—are taught to all pupils, the home language of the pupil being the chief medium of instruction and the second language being introduced gradually during the primary school course. In all the towns and villages of the Province there are either secondary or intermediate schools preparing pupils up to the standard of the University Matriculation. The Normal College trains about 120 teachers annually.

Finance—For financial arrangements *see* p 235 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	504,061	550,104	509,373	475,461	441,861
Union Subsidy	746 8-2 ¹	751,111 ¹	759,079 ¹	774,911 ¹	777,012 ¹
Total Revenue	1,252,448	1,301,215	1,268,452	1,250,372	1,218,873
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,238,750	1,295,111	1,416,043	1,419,817	1,432,895

¹ Includes 22,381*l* for 1927-28, 27,882*l* for 1928-29, 35,099*l* for 1929-30, 39,232*l* for 1930-31, and 39,372*l* for 1931-32 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education

Ordinary Expenditure, 1931-32 General administration, 84,598*l* , education, 912,536*l* , hospitals and poor relief, 60,594*l* ; roads, bridges, works, 196,083*l*. The capital expenditure in 1931-32 was 207,962*l*

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

For Mineral Statistics *see* p 239

Commerce—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2 1165 acres

Statistical and other Books of Reference

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the Gambia Colony and Protectorate, the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate

Parts of Togoland and the Cameroons are also included as mandated territories

NIGERIA.

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, ceded in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate 'Colony and Protectorate of Lagos' was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the 'Niger Coast Protectorate,' which was formed in May, 1893, from the 'Protectorate of the Oil Rivers,' which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria,' and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The British mandated territory of Cameroon is now attached to Nigeria for administrative purposes.

The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. It consists of a few of the senior officials. There is a Legislative Council, created by Order in Council in November 1922, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members (total official membership not exceeding 30), three members elected by the ratepayers of Lagos, one member elected by the ratepayers of Calabar, four members selected respectively by the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kano, and the local Chamber of Mines, two members to represent respectively Banking and Shipping interests, and seven members to represent African interests in those parts of the Colony and Southern Provinces which do not return elected representatives. This Council legislates for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, laws affecting the Northern Provinces being enacted by the Governor as heretofore.

Governor of Nigeria—Sir Donald C. Cameron, GCMG, KBE (appointed December, 1930)

Chief Secretary to the Government—G. Hemmant, CMG

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate—Capt. W. Buchanan-Smith, CMG, MO (Southern Provinces), C. W. Alexander, CMG (Northern Provinces).

There are altogether 22 provinces, including Cameroons, under British Mandate, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In many provinces the administration is in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials.

Area and Population—Area approximately 372,674 square miles, population census 1931, 19,928,171 [Northern Provinces 291,778 square miles, 11,434,924 population (1931) Southern Provinces 89,515 square miles, 8,168,227 population (1931) Colony 325,020 population (1931)] The population of the Northern Provinces consists of several principal racial groups of Sudanese origin, in many of which a state of political organisation had been reached which facilitated and encouraged the policy of administration through native rulers and chiefs and existing native institutions.

Justice—The Chief Justice is the president of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and three other judges are stationed in Lagos and one in Calabar. Police Magistrates have District Courts at Lagos and Ebute Metta, and Station Magistrates at Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Warri, Onitsha, Enugu, Calabar, Kaduna, Jos, Lokoja, Kano, and Zaria. In other places where the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, District Officers have the same powers as Police and Station Magistrates. In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such Justices of the Peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes. Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. The number of persons summoned before the District and Divisional Courts in 1931 was 17,026, of whom 13,126 were convicted.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Provinces*—In this area the majority of the population has adopted the religion and social system of Islam. There are, however, regions into which Islam has not penetrated, and where therefore, the social life of the people is still very primitive and their religion

some form of animism In the Mohammedan Emirates education is chiefly in the hands of the Government, while the Missions concentrate upon the Pagans. The main principles underlying the educational policy are the use of vernacular in elementary education, the correlation at every stage of manual and literary subjects, and the provision at the top of more advanced education for the best pupils from the lower grades. The latest figures show that there are 35,452 Koran Schools with 193,234 pupils, 290 Elementary and Primary Schools with 11,318 pupils, 12 Middle Schools with 701 pupils, and 4 Training Institutions having a combined roll of 214 students.

Southern Provinces—Although the vast majority of the inhabitants are wholly pagan, Christianity, presented by the various Christian Missions, and Islam, assimilated by contact with numerous African adherents, are rapidly gaining ground. The lower stages of education are mainly given in Mission schools or schools conducted by the African Churches and similar agencies. More advanced education is given in some Mission and Government institutions. The direction of policy and the supervision and inspection of all schools is undertaken by the Government Department of Education. The latest figures show that there are, in the Elementary or Primary grade, 2,741 schools with 185,083 pupils, and also 21 Middle or Secondary Schools with 844 pupils, and 15 Training Institutions having a total roll of 801 students.

Seven British, three French, one American, and the Basel Missionary Societies are working in the country as well as the Salvation Army and the different African Churches.

Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole —

Year (ending March 31)	Revenue	Expenditure— Ordinary Recurrent	Total Expenditure	Public Debt
	£	£	£	£
1927-28	6,304,668	6,723,628	7,086,775	28,559,209
1928-29	6,031,270	6,861,049	7,495,058	23,559,209
1929-30	6,045,621	6,289,900	6,986,500	23,559,209
1930-31	7,190,054	6,329,668	6,320,668	28,350,582
1931-32	4,807,612	6,188,800	6,188,800	28,350,582

In 1931-32 the total revenue included 385,257*l* brought in from the supplementary sinking fund for completion of railway relaying work. The surplus at March 31, 1932, was 2,406,119*l*.

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1932, on railway construction, including Benue Bridge, was 321,725*l*.

The main items of revenue for the year 1931-32 were:—Customs, 2,109,953*l*, Railway, 1,874,842*l*, Direct Taxes, 769,766*l*, Fees of Court, 376,605*l*, Marine, 263,747*l*, Mining, 19,269*l*, Posts and Telegraphs, 105,020*l*, Interest, 401,808*l*, Miscellaneous, 136,220*l*, Licences, 87,554*l*, Rent (Government Property), 47,105*l*. The chief items of expenditure were:—Railway, 2,191,468*l*, Charges on account of Public Debt, 911,017*l*, Public Works, 634,627*l*, Administrative, 592,027*l*, Military and Police, 565,132*l*; Education, 271,712*l*, Medical and Health, 441,590*l*; Marine, 350,599*l*, Agriculture and Forestry, 193,832*l*, Colliery, 77,721*l*, miscellaneous, 151,626*l*, Pensions and Gratuities, 435,977*l*, Posts and Telegraphs, 237,208*l*, Prisons, 129,669*l*, Surveys, 93,473*l*, Customs, 94,157*l*.

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces and in the more advanced communities in the Southern Provinces a Native Administration Treasury, which regulates the expenditure of that portion of

the local revenue which is annually assigned for the maintenance of local government

Production and Industry.—The products (1931) are palm-oil (exports, 118,179 tons), palm kernels (exports, 254,454 tons), cotton lint (exports, 70,301 cwt), cocoa (exports, 52,806 tons), mahogany (exports, 6,498 logs), tin ore (exports, 10,794 tons) Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries There are also deposits of coal, silver, galena, manganese ore, lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium)

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that Company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east, for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900

Commerce—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Sapele, Koko, Akassa, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, Calabar, Tiko, and Victoria Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well made roads

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces There is also a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium

The trade and shipping of Nigeria are shown as follows (bullion and specie are included) —

Year	Trade		Shipping entered and cleared	
	Imports	Exports	Total	British only
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1927	15,664,687	16,340,957	3,867,319	1,904,514
1928	16,668,525	17,206,983	3,871,850	1,976,099
1929	13,404,447	17,922,501	4,018,801	2,075,034
1930	12,700,087	15,174,815	3,884,161	2,030,891
1931	6,744,199	10,644,519	3,806,452	1,575,060

The chief imports (1931) were Cotton-piece goods, 1,556,308*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 588,631*l*, fish, 315,886*l*, salt, 230,985*l* The chief exports (1931) were Palm oil, 1,541,681*l*, palm kernels, 2,132,345*l*, cotton lint, 152,812*l*, cocoa, 1,093,254*l*, ground-nuts, 1,510,691*l*, hides and skins, 725,665*l*

Imports from the British Empire, 1931, 4,999,155*l*, and from U S A, 584,490*l*

Communications.—The railway system comprises (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles) and from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway); and from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles) The Kano-N'Guru extension was opened on October 1, 1930 (2) An Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Katsin-Kamban junction (458 miles) with the tinfields (Jos)—62½ miles Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of March, 1932, 22,079,425*l*, gross receipts,

1,887,977*l*, working expenditure, 1,056,505*l*, gross expenditure, 1,162,252*l*, net profit, 675,725*l*, passengers carried, 2,480,977, goods and minerals transported, 667,244 tons

The Railway also control the Udi Cear Mines at Enugu, the output of which was 263,548 tons for the year ending March 31, 1932

There is a wireless station at Lagos under the control of the Eastern Telegraph Company for ship to shore communication

In 1931 there were 156 Post Offices in Nigeria and the British sphere of the Cameroons The Savings Bank on Dec 31, 1931, had 13,287 depositors, with 43,235*l* to their credit

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s*, 1*s*, 6*d*, and 3*d*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board A nickel coinage (penny, half penny, and tenth of a penny) is also in use In 1916 local currency notes were introduced (present denominations 20*s* and 10*s*), and in 1920 an alloy coinage of similar denominations to the silver coinage was added

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd, and Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Bank, Ltd, have branches in Nigeria

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GAMBIA.

Governor—Herbert R Palmer, O M G., C B E. (2,500*l*, and 750*l* allowances). Appointed February, 1930

Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement During the seventeenth century various companies of merchants obtained trading charters and established a settlement on the

river, which, from 1807, was controlled from Sierra Leone, in 1843 it was made an independent Crown Colony, in 1866 it formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December, 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony. It is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a nominated Legislative Council containing an unofficial element. With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered under the Protectorate system. Since 1904 both banks of the Gambia have been under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles, population 10,000. In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population in 1921 was about 200,000.

There were, in 1931, 9 elementary Government-aided schools and Government Mahommedan schools, with 2,084 pupils enrolled, and average attendance of 1,296, Government grant, proportional to result (1931), 1,822*l*. Of the elementary schools 2 are Roman Catholic, 6 Wesleyan and 1 Anglican. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics each have 2 secondary schools with a total of 87 boys and 92 girls enrolled. In May, 1929, Government opened a Vernacular School in the Protectorate, and this had an average attendance of 31 pupils. In June, 1929, a Government Manual Training Centre was opened, at which boys from the assisted elementary schools attend for one half-day a week. A Teachers' Training School was opened in 1930. Total Government expenditure on education (1931), 8,671*l*.

There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 142 men. The armed police has a strength of 133 men.

Finance and Trade.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	252,410	255,385	235,265	216,730	184,8
Expenditure	277,625	250,596	289,506	253,228	227,4
Imports ¹	956,741	1,235,663	617,852	542,760	252,6
Exports ²	999,887	1,178,409	844,760	906,648	529,8

¹ Including specie

² Includes 50,000*l* set aside for establishment of a Reserve Fund

There is a public debt amounting (Dec 31, 1931) to 5,893*l*. On December 31, 1931, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 64,907*l*.

Principal items of revenue in 1931: Customs, 121,987*l*; Taxes, 10,174*l*; Licences, 5,495*l*; Fees of Courts or Office, &c, 20,709*l*; Post Office, 2,081*l*; Interest, 5,804*l*; Port Dues, 2,959*l*; Miscellaneous, 14,767*l*.

Chief imports, 1931: specie, 2,302*l*; apparel, 5,700*l*; bags and sacs, 3,506*l*; biscuits, bread, and cakes, 2,497*l*; boots and shoes, 2,182*l*; cement, 1,158*l*; coal, 5,087*l*; cotton (piece goods), 28,960*l*; cotton, other, 3,675*l*; cotton yarn, 5,774*l*; flour, wheat, 5,604*l*; hats and caps, 1,442*l*; kola nuts, 18,960*l*; lumber, 3,856*l*; medicines and drugs, 1,800*l*; metals, all kinds, 6,277*l*; motor cars, 3,064*l*; oils, edible, 5,049*l*; oils, not edible, 12,389*l*; oil, palm, 375*l*; rice, 49,436*l*; salt, 3,963*l*; soap, 2,622*l*; spirits, potable, 1,740*l*; sugar, 8,348*l*; tea, 6,257*l*; tobacco, 11,835*l*; wines, 3,292*l*. Chief exports: ground-nuts, 506,125*l*; hides and skins, 1,953*l*; palm kernels, 7,444*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1931, 94,615*l*; exports to United Kingdom, 1931, 20,185*l*.

Of the 481 vessels (1,065,700 tons) entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1931, 590,710 tons were British

Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are several post offices, and postal facilities are also afforded to all river towns by means of a weekly travelling post office on the Government river mail steamers. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1931, estimated at 186,710. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local railways. Bathurst is in wireless communication with Georgetown, Kuntaur and Basse in the Protectorate. The Post Office Savings Bank had 678 depositors holding deposits value 1,454*l*. A special West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 258). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1931, amounted to 211,932*l*. There is one bank in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast first became known through Portuguese navigators in the fourteenth century, and English and Dutch traders and companies exploited the district in the seventeenth century, their main object being the slave traffic. The Dutch held settlements on the coast until 1871, when a convention was made transferring them to the English. The Colony stretches for 384 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council. Attached to it inland are Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Togoland under British Mandate is also attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes.

The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is 78,802 square miles, population, census 1931, 3,121,214, non-Africans, 3,182. Chief towns: Accra, 59,895, Sekondi, 16,742, Cape Coast, 17,685, Keta, 6,392, Winneba, 10,990, Saltpond, 6,396; Koforidua, 19,634.

In the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate there were, in 1931-32, 29 Government schools (including 1 kindergarten, 1 technical and 4 junior trade schools), 340 Assisted Schools (including 2 secondary schools and 6 training colleges) which are under the control of the various Missions, and the Prince of Wales' College at Achimota (formally opened on January 28, 1928), including Kindergarten, primary, secondary and university courses and classes for the training of teachers. The total number of pupils on the roll of Government and Assisted Schools was 42,473, of whom 10,092 were girls and 511 were teachers in training. There are in addition a large number of non-assisted schools supported by the various religious bodies. Government expenditure on education in 1931-32 (including the Northern Territories but excluding Achimota) was 189,868*l*.

The strength of the police, which is distributed throughout the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, Togoland, under British Mandate, and the Northern Territories is (1931-32) 87 European officers and 2,050 other ranks. Summary convictions (1931-32) 20,743 persons.

Staple products and exports, cocoa, gold, manganese, diamonds, kola nuts, mahogany, palm kernels, rubber, copra, and palm oil; in 1931 there were 200 horses, 160 donkeys, 220,000 sheep and goats, 60,000 pigs and 40,000 cattle. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1927-28 ^a	1928-29 ^a	1929-30 ^a	1930-31 ^a	1931-32 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	5,217,689	4,708,967	4,691,422	4,658,605	3,181,964
Expenditure	4,714,947	5,419,732	5,226,120	4,898,198	3,721,417
Imports ^b	18,770,542	12,300,045	10,082,881	8,938,770	—
Exports ^b	14,850,355	13,824,875	12,677,716	11,287,388	—

^a Year ending March 31^b Including bullion and specie^c Year ending December 31

Chief items of revenue, 1931-32 customs, 1,473,587*l*, licence 188,823*l*, fees of court, 227,486*l*, railways, 772,800*l*, Takoradi harbour 124,865*l*, posts and telegraphs, 105,764*l*, miscellaneous, 92,131*l*.

Chief items of expenditure, 1931-32 extraordinary, 118,603*l*, (include 44,836*l* expenditure on schemes supported by the Colonial Development Fund), railways, 946,986*l* (includes 2,395*l* capital works), public charges, 641,850*l* (includes 450,544*l* borne by railways and 135,080*l* borne by Takoradi harbour), Public Works Department, 162,100*l*, public works annually recurrent, 256,343*l*, medical and sanitation, 320,635*l* (include 14,727*l* for research branch), education, 257,099*l* (includes 68,000*l* of Achimota College), agriculture, forestry and animal health, 129,213*l* Takoradi harbour, 169,194*l* (includes 685*l* capital works).

Public debt, March 31, 1932, 12,961,000*l*, colony's surplus and reserve 827,379*l* and 1,301,476*l* respectively, Sinking Funds for Amortization, 1,813,048*l*.

1931 Imports, 4,803,874*l* exports, 9,300,620*l*

The principal imports and exports for 1931 were as follows —

Imports			Exports		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
		£			£
Cotton piece goods (sq yds)	25,975,623	708,821	Cacao (tons)	244,097	5,498,11
Machinery (all kinds)	—	116,116	Gold (ozs)	273,514	1,069,51
Iron and steel manufactures (other than corrugated iron sheets)	—	185,552	Manganese (tons)	247,191	888,91
Motor spirit (galls)	4,340,124	221,445	Diamonds (carats)	880,479	410,91
Illuminating oil (galls.)	2,828,560	91,621	Kola nuts (lbs)	2,952,870	88,81
Cigarettes (lbs)	283,253	166,766	Timber (cubic ft)	636,127	62,41
Tobacco (lbs)	1,441,120	74,122	Palm kernels (tons)	4,085	57,21
Wheat flour (cwts)	167,460	122,590	Rubber (lbs)	221,449	4,91
Rice (cwts)	189,713	112,790	Copra (tons)	1,065	12,01
Motor cars	970	119,565	Palm oil (tons)	820	4,71

Imports, 1931. United Kingdom, 2,512,260*l*, U S A., 769,008*l*, Germany, 350,828*l*, Holland, 241,067*l*, France, 154,746*l*.

Exports, 1931: United Kingdom, 4,477,289*l*, U S A., 1,395,406*l*; Germany, 1,184,476*l*, Holland, 1,394,905*l*, France, 130,563*l*.

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1931 was 4,475,430 tons, of which 2,153,450 tons were British. The harbour Takoradi, opened in March 1928, and appointed as a port on December 1928, is the only complete shelter for ships of over 30 ft. draught between Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

Communications.—Railway communication consists of a main line running from Sekondi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 361 miles, with branches, Takoradi Junction to Takoradi (7 miles), Inchaban Junction to Inchaban (4 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), and Humi Valley to Kade (99 miles). The main line and branches are 3 ft 6 in gauge. There is a branch line Accra to Weshiang (Accra Water Works) 10 miles in length, which is 2 ft 6 in gauge. The railway gross earnings for the year 1931-32 were 761,396*l*, and the working expenditure, excluding provision for renewals but including pensions, was 491,065*l*. The total number of miles open for traffic on the 31st March, 1932, was 500, and the capital cost, 9,307,953*l*.

There are 6,264 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. There were in the Colony, March 31, 1932, 4,713 miles of telegraph trunks and 7,911 miles of telephone trunks and 281 offices, and there are 51 telephone exchanges with over 2,046 telephones in use, and over 3,633 miles of wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns in the Colony. Telegrams in 1931-32 304,474. There is a wireless telegraph station at Takoradi. The number of letters, packets, &c, handled in the postal service in 1931-32 was 5,345,640. In 1931-32 the savings bank had 14,595 depositors with 94,183*l* to their credit.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the Colony and Ashanti. For currency, see p. 256. West African currency notes in circulation at March 31, 1930, amounted to 1,935,379*l*, March 31, 1931, 1,963,573*l*, March 31, 1932, 2,000,070*l*.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896. Under Orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast apply to the annexed territory. The area is 24,379 square miles and the population (census 1931) was 578,702, Europeans (1931), 447. Kumasi, the chief town, had (1931) 36,284 inhabitants. For purposes of education, Ashanti is considered as part of the Gold Coast. The number of children in the Government schools was (1931) 1,253, and in the mission schools, 3,906. At the Agricultural and Forestry Training Centre 41 students were in residence during 1931-32. Police force (1931-32), 4 European officers and 250 other ranks. Prosecutions, 1931-32, 3,922, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,284 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is the staple industry. 63,192 tons of cocoa were exported by rail in 1931-32. Gold output (1931-32), 174,118 oz (739,654*l*). Average number employed in mining industry, 2,882 in 1931-32.

In the western parts of the Colony are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber, and gum copal. This district has been opened up by a trunk motor road from Kumasi to Pamu on the western frontier, via Sunyani, with the accompanying branch roads. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful, the products there are chiefly maize, yams, coco-yams, bananas, ground nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

In 1931 there were 1,500 cattle, 10,000 sheep and goats, 20,000 pigs, 400 horses, and 500 donkeys.

The Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on

the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection in 1901. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner, an Assistant Chief Commissioner and 15 Political officers. The country is divided into two provinces, Northern and Southern, comprising Mamprusi, Laura-Tumu, Wa, Dagomba, Gonja and Kete Krachi Districts, with the headquarters of the Protectorate at Tamale in the Southern Province, 237 miles north of Kumasi. Estimated population (1931), 717,275, non-Africans (1931), 107. Chief towns, Tamale, 12,941, Wa, 5,223, Salaga, 4,826, Bawku, 3,752. Area of the Protectorate, 30,486 square miles. Mandated Territory is about 13,041 square miles in addition. Police force (1931-32), 2 European officers and 263 other ranks. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques, there are Roman Catholic and other missions. For the purposes of education the Northern Territories are regarded as a part of the Gold Coast under the administration of the Director of Education, but having a separate Ordinance and Rules. Government schools exist at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. Pupils in 1931-32, 832. There is now a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale, some 25 miles north of Tamale. There are also Mohammedan schools. There are 2,158 miles of permanent motorable roads in the dry season. The chief crops grown are yams, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, and tobacco. Livestock, 1931: cattle, 145,000, sheep and goats, 648,200, donkeys, 16,030, horses, 4,340. There are 5 quarantine stations through which foreign cattle and sheep enter the Protectorate. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

Governor of the Gold Coast—Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, K C M G, O B E (Appointed 1932.)

Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast—G A S Northcote, C M G

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti—Major F W F Jackson, C M G, D S O

SIERRA LEONE

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession, in 1788, by a native King to English settlers, of a piece of land intended as a home for natives of Africa who were waifs in London, and later it was used as a settlement for Africans rescued from slave ships. It lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south east. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. Inland it extends to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. There are for the Colony and Protectorate a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, eleven official members, three elected unofficial members, and not more than seven nominated unofficial members, of whom three are paramount chiefs of the Protectorate. Elected members must be 25 years of age, and hold their seats for five years. The franchise is confined to males.

Those portions of Sierra Leone which are administered strictly as Colony (*viz* the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, and the

township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island) cover an area of approximately 256 square miles. Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census 1921), 85,163. Europeans, 1921, numbered 1,161. The birth-rate (1931) was 22.73 per thousand, and the death-rate 24.84, infantile mortality-rate 289 per 1,000 registered births. Owing to the fact that many births escape registration, the birth-rate appears lower and the infantile mortality-rate higher than they really are. Chief town, Freetown, 55,359 inhabitants (1931). The battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Wilberforce, Freetown. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second class Imperial coaling-station, with an excellent harbour.

In 1930, there were 48 primary schools, belonging to missionary societies and assisted from public funds, and 1 Government primary school. The average attendance in these 49 schools was 5,010. Salaries paid by Government, under amalgamation scheme, to African teachers in mission schools, including grants to European teachers at Roman Catholic schools, amounted to 11,948*l*. There were 8 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 848. The grant awarded these secondary schools amounted to 1,541*l*. One of these (the Albert Academy) includes industrial work in its curriculum. There were also 2 assisted industrial schools with an average attendance of 83, and one (The Sir Alfred Jones' Trades School) controlled by Government with an average of 23 boys. The assisted industrial schools received grants amounting to 244*l*. Besides these there were 1 secondary, 1 preparatory to secondary, and 2 primary unassisted schools.

The Government conducts in Freetown a Model School for primary and post-primary education with an average attendance of 291, and a secondary school for boys with an average attendance of 78. Fourah Bay College which is under the management of the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies is affiliated to the University of Durham.

Police force at end of 1930 had an authorised strength of 304, including 5 European officers. In 1930, 31 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and 48 in the Circuit court.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	719,687 ¹	826,818 ¹	740,046 ¹	742,972 ¹	884,153 ¹
Expenditure	754,610 ¹	815,373 ¹	871,087 ¹	805,725 ¹	884,008 ¹
Imports	2,112,024	2,054,507	1,789,053	1,424,175	1,141,611
Exports	1,767,259	1,829,098	1,582,237	1,216,046	923,613

¹ Excluding railway revenue and expenditure

The revenue in 1931 from customs was 339,337*l*; railway, 146,500*l*; licences, 15,467*l*; court fees, 55,099*l*; post-office, 11,852*l*; light dues, 12,469*l*; house tax, 79,986*l*.

Net public debt, December 31, 1931, 2,141,273*l*.

Principal imports, 1931: cotton manufactures, 162,583*l*; coal, 36,100 tons, 58,166*l*; spirits, 15,473 gallons, 13,170*l*; tobacco manufactured, 43,896 lbs, 15,341*l*; tobacco unmanufactured, 963,744 lbs, 43,283*l*; oil (kerosene), 272,887 gallons, 15,781*l*. Principal exports, 1931: ginger, 1,927 tons, 32,518*l*; kola nuts, 1,584 tons, 47,847*l*; palm kernels, 54,462 tons, 449,742*l*; palm oil, 1,359 tons, 19,830*l*; piassava, 3,150 tons, 31,846*l*.

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1931,

557,905*l* , exports thereto, 208,586*l* ., 1930, imports, 625,423*l* , exports, 312,633*l*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade (excluding vessels in Admiralty service) was (1931) 3,927,457 tons, of which 2,191,383 tons were British

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft 6in gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Bauya Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 83 miles. Total line open, 1931, was 310 miles, excluding sidings. Total receipts 1931, 146,500*l* , gross expenditure 1931, 220,988*l* . There are over 1,929 miles of telegraph and telephone, including electric-train staff lines. In 1931, 1,858,572 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony, money order transactions amounted to 30,502*l* . There were (1931) 1,163½ miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 70 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1931 there were 8,550 depositors in the savings bank with 65,658*l* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p 251), and in 1920 West African Alloy Coinage was put into circulation, but British coins are still used. Currency notes of the West African Currency Board are in circulation (150,000*l* at the end of 1928). The Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank have their headquarters at Freetown.

The Protectorate.—The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896. On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for its administration, this was revoked and replaced by an Order in Council of January 16, 1924. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,670 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 1,456,148 (natives, 1,450,903). The whole territory has been divided into two Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population. There are also district commissioners' courts, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assaults, abusive language) arising between native and non native. The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, hardware and tobacco, the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger. A platinum-bearing area of about 40 square miles has been discovered. Platinum and gold are now being mined in small quantities. Two large hematite deposits have been discovered and exploitation of one deposit is being proceeded with. Deposits of chromite of commercial value have been found at a short distance from the Government Railway. There were, in 1930, 159 mission primary schools, 81 of which received assistance from the Government. The average attendance at the assisted schools was 4,285 and the grant paid

them was 3,028½, 6 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 391, and which received grants amounting to 955½, one industrial school with an average attendance of 73, and which received a grant of 132½, a Government School for the sons and nominees of chiefs at Bo, with 101 pupils at the end of 1930, in 1929, Government opened a Central School at Koyeima, the 136 pupils from the old school at Njala being transferred there. There were also 8 smaller Government Rural Schools, with a total of 215 pupils, 20 apprentices were in training at the Agricultural College at Njala.

Governor —Sir Arnold Weinholt *Hodson*, K C M G (1930)

Colonial Secretary —Capt C E *Cookson*, C M G

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Zululand. See NATAL

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country from 1885 for about 13 years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 an Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was killed by the Egyptian forces near Gedid.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together, laws shall be made by proclamation, no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt, the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan is divided into thirteen Provinces under Governors. Administration is carried out through British District Commissioners one or more of whom are appointed to each of the districts into which the provinces are subdivided. Native administrative officers are employed under the District Commissioners. Courts of Sheikhs and Chiefs have varying powers of limited jurisdiction over their tribesmen in accordance with native custom throughout the country.

In 1910 a Governor General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N lat 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of 1,008,100 square miles. The population of the Sudan, according to the most recent estimates, is 5,605,848, including natives of the Sudan, 1,432,606 men, 1,782,903 women, 2,330,431 children, total 5,545,940, non natives, 59,908. (As so great a proportion of the people are nomads, the numbers are difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy, and the figures of the native population must be taken as approximations only.) The Gambela Enclave, situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier and the frontier with French Equatorial Africa have been delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are Khartoum, population 50,463, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 103,669, Khartoum North and Rural District, population 107,720, Wadi Halfa, Merowe, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Ed Duiem, Kosti, El Obeid, En Nahud, Wadi Medani, Singa, and El Fasher.

Education.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows — (1) The elementary vernacular schools (Kuttab), 90 in number (January, 1932), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 9,340 pupils. Instruction is given to boys from 7 to 12 years of age. (2) The primary schools, of which there are now 11—at Khartoum, Omdurman, Khartoum North, Wadi Medani, Atbara, El Obeid, Halfa, Rufaa, Berber, El Duiem and Port Sudan. The number of boys in attendance is 1,310. The school at Gordon College is attended by 475 pupils, 6 of whom are being trained as teachers for the primary schools, and for the College itself.

There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college for students who are eventually drafted out as Kadis in district courts. Also in Khartoum, but separate from the Gordon College, is the Elementary Teachers' Training School, attended by 34 students who are being trained as teachers for the Kuttabs. The industrial workshops, of which there are three, at Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, are attended by 268 boy apprentices. There is a training college for girls in Omdurman attended by 60 students, and 20 other girls' schools, attended by 1,886 girls altogether. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country. In addition to the above the Central authority aids 768 native schools (Khalwas) attended in 1931 by about 28,000 boys.

Justice.

The Courts of Justice as well as the Registry of Lands, the Department of Government Lands, and the offices which deal with the legal business of the Government, are administered by the Legal Secretary, who has a permanent seat *ex officio* on the Governor General's Council. There is also an Advocate-General.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction. Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal is constituted by any two or more Judges of the High Court sitting together.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are three Judges of the High Court.

Subordinate to the High Court in every province is the Province Court. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartoum Province, and District Judges of three grades. An Appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from a decree made in a suit of value more than £E50 if the value of the relief claimed in the appeal is more than £E50. There are wide powers of revision exercised by the Court of Appeal or the Province Judge in matters where there is no right of appeal.

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge, the district commissioners and assistant district commissioners act as District Judges. There are five specially appointed British District Judges, and six specially appointed District Judges of the second grade.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

In some districts there are native courts presided over by sheikhs, chiefs, or village elders. This system is being developed and extended.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first and second grades, governors of provinces, district and assistant district commissioners, and some subordinate administrative officials are magistrates, there are also native notables appointed as magistrates to sit as members of courts. Decisions of courts in the more serious cases require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision. Rights of appeal exist.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

Defence.

Egyptian troops were evacuated in 1924, and a new Sudan Defence Force, owing allegiance to the Governor-General, has been created

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are as follows (£E1 = £1 0s 6d) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1926	5,857,989	5,482,388	1929	6,981,590	6,610,274
1927	5,929,945	5,550,489	1930 ¹	4,693,623	4,693,623
1928	6,646,883	6,045,286	1931 ¹	4,398,618	4,398,618

¹ Including net receipts only from Railways and Steamers

The main sources of revenue in 1931 were Land Tax (£E20,952), Animal Tax (£E127,985), Royalties (£E162,520), Customs (£E455,701), Railways net profit (£E361,000), Posts and Telegraphs (£E134,558)

These figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1927, to £E157,174 and £E143,673, 1928, to £E133,577 and £E116,743, 1929, to £E126,584 and £E108,719, 1930, to £E90,132 and £E79,536, 1931, to £E74,963 and £E67,139

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, exports of which in 1931 amounted to 20,086 tons, valued at £E602,753. Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In 1931–32 the area of cotton on the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (put into operation in 1925) was increased to 193,979 acres and produced a crop of 805,051 kantars of 815 lbs seed cotton. The areas of cotton grown on the Gash and Baraka Deltas were 17,000 and 38,000 acres respectively and produced 30,614 and 52,618 kantars of 815 lbs seed cotton. In addition, increasing quantities of high grade, long staple American cotton are produced in the Northern Provinces of Berber and Dongolla under irrigation, and as a rain crop in the Kordofan, Upper Nile, and Mongalla Provinces. The total area under cotton in the 1931–32 season is recorded as 823,563 acres, and the crop of 1931–32 amounted to 995,893 kantars of 315 lbs. of seed cotton.

Other products of the Sudan include sesamé, senna leaves and pods, ground nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, ivory and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). The cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for her meat supply.

In 1931 there were in the Sudan approximately 22,750 horses; 352,000 asses, 1,000 mules, 1,200,000 cattle, 2,250,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, and 400,000 camels. Pigs are kept by the Nubas only—about 5,000.

270 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. The forests of the Southern Sudan contain valuable trees, the mahogany and the shea butter tree being the most important. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, Fung and Kassala. The sudd area in the upper reaches of the White Nile is composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus.

Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. In 1931 the output from the salt fields totalled 11,436 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²	Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1926	5,574,401	4,876,286	1929	6,856,114	6,526,112
1927	6,155,814	4,956,090	1930	6,177,410	4,953,262
1928	6,463,206	5,634,769	1931	3,761,013	1,783,795

¹ Including Government Stores

² Excluding re exports, which were £E314,269 in 1926, £E273,329 in 1927, £E312,257 in 1928, £E258,010 in 1929, £E292,731 in 1930, and £E261,802 in 1931.

Specie (1931 imports £E40,585, re exports £E19,242) and Transit trade (£E149,010 in 1931) are also excluded.

Summary of value of merchandise imported and exported, showing countries of importation and exportation for 1930 and 1931 —

Countries Imported from and Exported to —	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Abyssinia	234,300	103,750	14,778	4,369
Africa (Union of South)	131,533	84,878	1,112	591
Arabia	9,257	6,654	42,568	8,732
Australia	87,614	65,755	26,410	19,160
Belgium	521,505	343,673	62,128	44,858
Congo and Uganda	6,870	4,026	2,788	2,377
Egypt ¹	1,335,370	759,422	427,109	260,206
Eritrea	6,414	6,755	6,476	4,286
France	122,813	72,760	358,490	121,628
Germany	97,120	49,567	164,125	85,920
Great Britain	2,117,522	1,164,485	3,280,780	781,827
Holland	20,499	26,249	40,512	65,368
Italy	165,770	73,494	99,011	63,377
India (British) and Aden	358,375	223,828	5,098	15,573
Japan	382,428	326,733	37,091	37,046
United States	160,117	48,028	276,425	148,575
Other countries	419,908	406,456	99,481	75,092

¹ Includes goods of non Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan via Egypt.

The value of imports from abroad other than tobacco, etc., in parcels post from all countries (excluding Egypt) in 1931 was £E94,408. These imports are now classified in the same way as other imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports for 1930 and 1931 :—

Articles		1930		1931	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£E
Horses, donkeys, mules and camels	units	103	2,443	205	1,464
Cotton fabrics	tons	5 908	912,660	5,198	530,529
"	metres	2,505,698	75,464	1,295,565	83,714
Empty sacks	tons	2,689	85,834	2,202	57,067
Clothing, underclothing and hosiery	value	—	108,748	—	31,169
Carpets, woollen blankets and rugs	units	32,615	23,366	10,039	7,195
Cordage and Cables	tons	177	12,487	107	7,373
Cotton yarn and sewing cotton	value	—	13,014	—	9,220
Cotton covers	units	157,045	16,165	31,271	3,957
Silk and artificial piece goods	tons	28	20,461	34	20,283
"	metres	440,448	21,486	906,629	32,716
Butter and margarine	tons	74	7,353	76	6,535
Sugar, refined	"	31,249	559,226	23,859	400,959
Coffee	"	6,349	288,911	4,234	184,037
Flour (wheat)	"	14,453	163,595	15,196	102,675
Tea	"	2,207	152,535	2,204	128,246
Rice	"	1,758	20,267	1,831	16,032
Spices, pepper and chillies	"	355	19,670	303	12,872
Jams and confectionery	"	1,132	45,935	474	19,070
Preserved alimentary vegetables	value	—	11,402	—	10,511
Bread and ship's biscuits, biscuits and cakes	tons	138	11,916	80	6,155
Wheat	"	287	3,264	172	1 556
Liquors and liqueurs (including whisky)	litres	189,464	40,972	126,841	27,368
Beer, ale and stout	"	965 694	29,042	763,565	21,636
Wines and champagne	"	114,774	9 678	99,321	6,717
Coal (coke and patent fuel)	tons	122,456	147,921	86,817	91,066
Motor spirit (benzine)	cases	82,428	27,187	8,766	3,631
"	tons	6 147	53 435	6,587	59,261
Petroleum (kerosene)	cases	112,918	20,008	34,025	6,941
"	tons	3,783	15,092	3,732	15,507
Essential and volatile oils	"	43	22,805	34	14,269
Soap (household)	"	2,641	74,422	2,386	57,436
Candles	"	82	4,584	43	2,466
Matches	value	—	11,753	—	11,173
Chemicals and drugs (including medicinal plants)	"	—	102,860	—	58,991
Tanned and untanned skins and hides, saddlery and other leather goods	"	—	35,005	—	13,313
Boots and shoes	pairs	223,892	49,777	237,706	27,576
Machinery, all kinds of (including steam engines, motor cars, etc.)	value	—	726 533	—	372,308
Finished iron and steel tools, etc.	"	—	460,810	—	223,177
Timber (including railway sleepers)	"	—	85,997	—	71,335
Paper and printed matter	"	—	89 753	—	23,988
Tobacco, tobacc, cigars and cigarettes	tons	263	265,323	170	190,914

The principal exports in 1931 were ginned cotton, 9,005 tons (valued at £E512,608), cotton seed, 47,637 tons (£E129,110), gum, 20,086 tons (£E302,753), sesame, 5,445 tons (£E37,311), untanned skins of sheep and goats, 900 tons (£E58,576), untanned hides, 818 tons (£E19,493), cattle, 5,347 (£E22,463), salted fish, 393 tons (£E11,780), ground nuts, 2,826 tons (£E20,954), dura, 19,066 tons (£E79,105), gold bullion, 3,853 T oz (£E16,717), dom palm nuts, 4,823 tons (£E19,404), dates, 3,748 tons (£E37,222), sinna, 489 tons (£E3,482)

Internal Communications.

There is a railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum with connections to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, to Kareima in Dongola Province

272 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

and Sennar and El Obeid There is also a line 498 miles long from Haiya on the Atbara—Port Sudan line to Sennar on the Blue Nile passing through Kassala (near Eritrea) and Gedaref A new section from Gedaref to Makwar, 143 miles, was opened in 1929. The total length of the line open for traffic is 1,995 miles The gauge is 3ft 6in

There is a motor transport service throughout the year between Juba and Aba (Belgian Congo) a distance of 140 miles, and between Juba and Nimule (117 miles) on the Uganda border Motor transport, privately owned, operates between Nairobi, Kampala and Juba during dry season—November to April—by arrangement

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government steamers

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia and submarine cable communications with the Hedjaz There are 20 wireless stations, 5,796 miles of telegraph and telephone routes, and 22,201 miles of wire, including those maintained by the Sudan Railways There are 78 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 17 travelling Post Offices In 1931, 16,877,649 postal packets were dealt with, 200,491 parcels and 672,224 telegrams There were 1,596 telephone subscribers

Governor-General—Sir John L Maffey, KCMG, KCVO, CSI, CIE

G O C Troops—Brigadier S S Butler, CMG, DSO

Legal Secretary—B H Bell, Esq, CBE

Civil Secretary—Sir H A MacMichael, Esq, KCMG, DSO

Financial Secretary—A J O Huddleston, Esq, CMG, OBE

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See also under Egypt, below

BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA (TANGANYIKA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, CAMEROONS, AND TOGOLAND).**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA)**

Government.—German East Africa was conquered in 1918, and was subsequently divided between the British and Belgians. In March 1921 the district of Ujiji and part of Bukoba, formerly administered by the Belgians, were handed over to British jurisdiction. The country is administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. The mandates lay down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic, the trade in spirits, usury, and security of labour. The interests of natives are safeguarded.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members are nominated. A Legislative Council has been constituted as from Oct. 1, 1926, consisting of 18 official members and not more than 10 non-official members. Rights in or in relation to any public lands vest in the Governor, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies may appoint, if he sees fit, another trustee or trustees to exercise such right. A Native Affairs Department was established in 1926.

Area and Population.—The Territory extends from the Uмба River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The northern boundary runs approximately north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore (Mohuru Point). The boundary on the west follows the Kagera River (the eastern frontier of Ruanda), thence the eastern boundary of Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The western boundary then follows the middle of Lake Tanganyika to its southern end at Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), whence it goes south-east to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Rather less than half way down the lake the boundary turns east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area is about 374,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital, population, 33,147.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated (April 1921) at 4,107,000. In 1930 the European population was estimated at 6,876 and the native population at 4,852,244. European population, 1931 census: 5,236 males, 2,981 females, total, 8,217. Asiatic population, 1931 census: 20,462 males, 12,225 females, total, 32,687. Native population, 1931 census: 2,428,216 males, 2,594,424 females, total 5,022,640. According to German law every native born after 1905 was free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of slavery was enacted in 1922.

Education.—There were in 1931, some 99 Government schools with an average attendance of 6,560 pupils, and 3,845 Mission schools with an average attendance of 105,797 pupils. The amount allotted to education in 1930-31 was 124,893*l*. There are 3 schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha District and another European school at Engare Nairobi in the Moshi District. There are also 4 German schools, 2 in the Lushoto and 1 in the Moshi and Sringa Districts. Three kindergarten schools at Dodima,

274 THE BRITISH EMPIRE—TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Tanga and Tabora, receive grants from Government. A school for young European children was established in Dar-es-Salaam in 1929, and a correspondence course exists for children in outlying districts who are unable to attend school.

There is a monthly paper published by the Government in Swahili.

Finance.—The revenue in 1931-32 was 1,522,368*l*, expenditure 1,820,928*l*. The chief items of revenue were licences, taxes, etc., 698,327*l*, customs, 414,024*l*, fees of court or office, 127,579*l*, posts and telegraphs, 69,573*l*, miscellaneous, 98,594*l*. The chief items of expenditure were public works, 181,073*l*, provincial administration, 351,213*l*, medical and sanitation, 222,348*l*, military, 102,520*l*, police and prisons, 136,774*l*. Education, 122,666*l*. Estimates 1932-33 revenue, 1,624,918*l*, expenditure, 1,736,802*l*.

Loans were received from the Imperial Government in the years 1920-21 to 1925-26, amounting to 3,135,446*l* for capital improvements and developments and were expended upon railway works, 1,293,614*l*, other works, 766,324*l*, restoration of war damage, 177,909*l*, and to meet deficit upon recurrent account, 897,599*l*. Interest at 5 per cent and sinking fund at 1 per cent is being paid on the loan for railway and other works, while the balance is temporarily free of interest, but repayment is to be considered in 1933. Other loans raised have been, Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68, 2,070,000*l*, of which 1,731,838*l* are allocated to railway works, Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71, 3,000,000*l*, of which 1,667,356*l* are allocated to railway work. The first instalment of sinking fund is payable in 1934.

Defence.—The Southern Brigade Headquarters, the Brigade Signal Section, the Brigade Supply and Transport Corps, the 2nd and 6th Battalions and a company of the 1st Battalion (Nyasaland) of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory. The police force consisted (1930) of 1,864 all ranks.

Production and Industry.—The total area under forest other than savannah forest is approximately 4,149 square miles of which 96.5 per cent is Government forest reserves, 1.9 per cent awaits reservation, and 1.6 per cent is valuable forest in private ownership. These forests contain some good merchantable timbers in large quantity, among which Pencil Cedar, Yellow-Wood and Mvule are the most important. In addition, valuable species of hard woods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout large areas of savannah forest. Ebony is plentiful near the coast, and the creeks and river mouths support extensive mangrove woods valuable as a source of tanning bark and poles. The possible output of the Territory's forests far exceeds the present local consumption. The approximate production of timber and fuel wood in 1931 was 117,900 and 5,686,000 cubic feet respectively.

The chief export product of the territory is sisal fibre, the export of which in 1931 reached 55,939 tons, valued at 707,177*l*, as compared with 49,962 tons, valued at 1,172,315*l* in 1930. Other major export crops are coffee, cotton, groundnuts, copra, sisim, grains and beeswax. The area under tea and tobacco (Turkish) in the South-western highlands is being extended and the exporting stage has now been attained.

In 1931 there were 5,099,000 cattle, 2,238,000 sheep and 3,250,000 goats in the territory.

The value of minerals produced in 1931 was: diamonds, 9,698*l*, gold, 60,183*l*, salt, 36,524*l*, mica, 2,600*l*, tin, 1,987*l*, red ochre, 273*l*, build

ing minerals, 2,600*l* Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mine Dept, Dar es-Salaam

Trade and Shipping.—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Tanga nyika, Kenya, and Uganda Total imports, 1931, 2,495,596*l*, 1930, 3,982,605*l*, total exports, 1931, 1,890,722*l*, 1930, 2,897,938*l*, total transit, 1930, 2,552,113*l*

Chief exports, 1931 Sisal (55,939 tons), 707,177*l*, cotton (54,349 centals), 119,752*l*, coffee (185,020 cwts), 247,037*l*, ground-nuts (3,070 tons), 28,706*l*, hides and skins (42,220 cwts), 83,915*l*, copra (7,234 tons), 62,209*l*, grain (260,099 cwts), 85,756*l*, simsim (3,825 tons), 36,715*l*, beeswax (12,143 cwts), 47,010*l*, ghee (5,862 cwts), 11,549*l*, diamonds (7,790 carats), 9,698*l*, gold (15,200 ozs troy), 60,183*l* Chief imports, 1931 Cotton piece goods, 494,066*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 106,861*l*, food-stuffs, 148,670*l*, machinery, 92,799*l*, building materials (including cement and galvanised iron sheets), 139,862*l*, kerosene and motor spirits, 212,412*l*, sugar, 70,661*l*, rice, 18,184*l*, spirits, 38,345*l*, cigarettes, 65,772*l*

In 1931, 478 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,078,815 tons, and 3,906 dhows of 98,429 tons, entered and cleared the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory

The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, and Mikindani

Communications—Light motor traffic is now possible over 13,996 miles of road during the dry season

There are two railways of metre gauge in the territory The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (272 miles), and the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles) A branch line from Manyoni to Kinyangiri (93 miles) via Singida is under construction A 60 cm tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles) is worked by hand during certain periods of the year only There are steamers on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika

Dar es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia Cable communication exists between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kigoma and Albertville A wireless station exists at Dar es-Salaam for communication with shipping, and stations for dealing with aircraft are installed at Mbeya, Dodoma and Moshi, which are ports of call for Imperial Airways Mail Service, London to Capetown There are 131 Post Offices and Postal Agencies (101 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 142 Telegraph Offices Telegraph Money Order and Savings Bank business is conducted at 23 Head Offices, and Postal Order and ordinary Money Order business at 21 Sub Offices Telephone Exchanges are established and Trunk Telephone communication is in operation between 30 inland centres and also with Mombasa

East African currency is in use consisting of a silver shilling, the equivalent of 100 cents, a 50 cent silver piece, copper and bronze 10 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent pieces There are currency notes in denominations ranging from 5 to 1000 shillings Four banks, the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Banque du Congo Béige, have branches in the country

Governor—Lt-Colonel Sir G Stewart Symes, K C M G, K B E, D S O Appointed January, 1931

Chief Secretary.—D J Jardine, C M G, O B E.

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SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Situation and Physical Features.—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa and North Rhodesia, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southern portion of the eastern boundary by the Cape Province of the Union, and on the remainder of the eastern boundary by the Bechuanaland Protectorate and North Rhodesia. On the western coast, a strip varying from 60 to 100 miles in width and extending from the Orange River in the south to the Ugab River, which borders on what is known as the Kaokoveld, consists of barren desert, and this is also the case in that portion of the Great Kalahari depression which is included in the country on its eastern boundary. The eastern portion is, however, not barren, being good grazing land.

The Kunene River and the Okavango, which form portions of the northern border of the country, the Zambesi, which forms the eastern boundary of the Caprivi Strip, the Kwando or Mashi, which flows through the Caprivi Strip from the north between the Okavango and the Zambesi, and the Orange River in the south, are the only permanently running streams. But there is a system of great sandy dry river beds throughout the country, in which water can generally be obtained by sinking shallow wells, these are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru and Ugab on the west, the Fish River in the south, the Nosob, the Auob and the Elephant Rivers in the south east, and a series of what are known as Omuramba in the north-east, with numerous smaller stream beds. In the Grootfontein area, which geologists describe as a "karst" region, there are large supplies of underground water, but except for a few springs, mostly hot, there is no surface water throughout the country.

Government and Administration—The country was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to the Forces of the Union of South Africa on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced.

The Administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 Districts controlled by Magistrates. In addition there is a Chief Native Commissioner at Windhoek who has charge of all Native Affairs in the Territory. Under him are officers at the larger labour centres and Superintendents of Reserves in the Districts where there are large Native Reserves. The Native Commissioner in Ovamboland keeps in touch with the Ovambos living there. There is also an officer stationed at Kuring Kuru on the Okavango River, who keeps close touch with the natives living along the North-Eastern border of the territory.

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with

its surrounding district contains a population of 4,602 Europeans (1926 Census) and 12,806 (estimated) Natives.

The administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, who has delegated his powers to an Administrator with full authority to legislate. By Act No. 42 of 1925 the Union Parliament conferred a Constitution on South-West Africa, providing for an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council, and a Legislative Assembly with such powers, authorities and functions severally as are in the Act defined.

Administrator.—A J Werth (April 1926)

Area and Population.—The total area of the country including the Caprivi Zipfel is 322,394 square miles, that of Walvis Bay, administered by S W A, 374 square miles

The European population according to the figures of the 1926 Census amounted to 24,115, and in 1930 was estimated at 31,586. The Native population is estimated at 237,647. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable numbers in the north eastern portion of the country.

The principal native races are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Khipkaffirs, Hottentots and Bushmen

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and follow agriculture. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans oppressed them; their tribal organisation completely disappeared and they were scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they formed the ordinary source of labour. The Herero makes an excellent herd. Since the British occupation of the country Reserves have been set apart for them and they have considerably increased in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe and were alternately the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre European days, as the former or the latter were in the ascendant.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections: one, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, being of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood, the other is composed of tribes resulting from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, which, after conflict with their European neighbours, sought refuge across the Orange River.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South-West Africa and are found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat 26° to the Northern boundary.

In the centre of the country just south of the Windhoek district is the Bastard Gebiet occupied by a race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, except that the admixture of European blood is much greater and their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. These people have a measure of self-government under a council of which the local Magistrate is Chairman. They number about 5,000.

Education.—*European.*—There are (1931) 71 Government schools with 4,564 pupils, and 74 registered private schools with 1,030 pupils. Of the

children in Government schools 1,078 are accommodated in hostels which are conducted by the Administration in conjunction with 21 of the Government schools. The general policy has hitherto been to bring the country children into these hostels and so obviate the necessity of single teacher country schools. In consequence of the expenditure involved, however, this policy is now being modified, and wherever possible Government farm schools and aided private farm schools are being established. There are 9 Government farm schools and 63 aided private farm schools.

Native—The education of the Natives is under the direct supervision of the various Missions. There are (1931) 70 Government aided mission schools with 4,677 pupils. There are 2 Training Schools for Native Teachers, subsidised by the Government, with 48 student teachers in training, and 2 industrial schools in which 29 pupils are enrolled.

Finance—In 1931-32 the revenue amounted to 523,345*l* and the expenditure to 1,166,589*l* (including 413,703*l* loan expenditure). The Estimates for 1932-33 are revenue 500,000*l*, expenditure 700,372*l* (including 82,000*l* loan expenditure).

For the purposes of Customs and Excise revenue the territory is included in the South African Customs Union, and a lump sum based on the customs and excise duties on goods consumed in the territory is paid over to the Administration. The total annual revenue from this source is now approximately 110,000*l*.

Production and Industry.—South West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the absence of water rendering agriculture, except in the Northern and North eastern portions, almost impossible. Generally speaking the southern half of the Territory is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. The stock census for the year 1931 was as follows: 645,274 head of cattle, 2,659,568 head of small stock, 20,399 horses, 64,159 donkeys and 1,749 mules. Considerable attention is now being paid to the production of butter, the quantity manufactured during the year being 2,319,743 lbs, of which 1,629,825 lbs were exported. A limited quantity of cheese is also produced, the total amount manufactured being 109,933 lbs.

More and more attention is being centred on the production of Karakul pelts. The number exported during the year was 97,000.

Minerals constitute 70 to 80 per cent of the total value of exports from the Territory. Diamonds, which constitute the principal production, are recovered from alluvial sources on a 275 mile stretch along the coast line from the Orange River northward. Exports in 1930 415,047 carats, valued at 1,184,217*l*, in 1931 71,532 carats, valued at 208,080*l*.

Copper, lead, vanadium and tin are at present being worked in the north of the Territory. Exports: copper lead ore, copper lead matte and pig lead, valued, in 1930, at 462,000*l*, in 1931, at 210,100*l*. Vanadium, as concentrates, valued, in 1930, at 150,700*l*, in 1931, at 130,700*l*. Tin, as concentrates, valued, in 1930, at 20,200*l*, in 1931, at 8,500*l*.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 6 years —

Year	Imports.	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925	2,189,851	2,828,222	1928	2,881,562	3,855,937
1926	2,507,625 ^c	3,292,986	1929	3,081,848	3,595,313
1927	2,490,816	3,475,661	1930	2,120,282	2,617,127

Imports from overseas, 1930, 904,271*l*, Union of South Africa, 1,216,011*l* Exports overseas, 2,241,272*l*; Union of S A, 375,855*l*

The bulk of the direct imports into the country is landed at Walvis Bay, which is now administered as a portion of South-West Africa, and the Government proposes to develop this port as the main harbour.

Communications—The railway line between De Aar Junction and Prieska has been extended through Upington across the Orange River and joined up with the line from Kalkfontein to Windhoek

The total length of the line inside South West Africa is 1,128 miles of 3ft 6in gauge, and 353 miles of 2ft gauge There are also 98 miles of private line, most of which have been constructed for the service of the diamond fields south of Luderitz

At the 31st March, 1932, there were 101 Post Offices and 385 Private Bag Services distributed by rail or road transport The number of articles posted was 3,760,952 and 5,213,000 were received

On 31st March, 1932, there were 5,408 miles of trunk lines, 533 miles of telegraphs, 2,272 miles of super-imposed telegraphs and telephones, 467 miles of rural telephones and 1,784 miles of farm telephone lines, 80 telegraph offices, 36 telephone exchanges, and 7,366 telephone subscribers

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1916 The number of accounts open at 31st March, 1932, was 6,199, with a credit of 134,908*l* Savings certificates of a value of 50*l* are also issued The balance due to holders as at March 31, 1932, amounted to 14,450*l*

At Walvis Bay there is a 3½ kw Coastal Wireless Station for long-wave working and a 1 kw set for short wave working

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BRITISH CAMEROONS.

The Cameroons, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, marches with the eastern boundary of Nigeria north-eastwards from the coast to Lake Chad It was captured from the Germans in February, 1916, and was divided between the British and French under a Declaration signed at London July 10, 1919 The British portion is a strip stretching the whole length, save for one short break, of the Nigerian boundary Area 34,236 square miles and population estimated at 774,586 Bantu negroes live near the coast, Sudan negroes inland The country is administered under a mandate conferred on July 20, 1922, containing provisions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public services) and abuses of the traffic in arms and spirituous liquors. The northern part is attached to the Pro-

vinces of Bornu and Yola in Nigeria, and the southern part, known as the Cameroons Province, to the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. There are 6 Government schools in the Cameroons Province and a number of schools controlled by Native Administrations and Missions

There are graduated direct taxes for natives and Europeans. The revenue and expenditure are incorporated in the accounts for Nigeria. Government revenue for 1930-31, 81,945*l*, expenditure, 149,952*l*

The soil in the coast region is fertile, and this area is heavily forested. Near the coast are a number of plantations controlled by European firms. Their chief products are palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, rubber and bananas.

Imports into the British Cameroons in 1931, 107,767*l*. exports, 155,432*l*. Chief exports: bananas (dried and fresh), 23,860,214 lbs., palm kernels, 1,100 tons, palm oil, 1,233 tons, cocoa, 60,031 cwt., and rubber, 1,744,562 lbs. Chief imports: textiles, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, fish, rice, tobacco, cigarettes and motor spirit. In 1931, 118 vessels, having a total tonnage of 203,744, entered and cleared the port of Victoria, and 102 vessels (70,329 tons) entered the port of Tiko.

The currency is British, similar to that in use in Nigeria.

Administrator of British Zone—The Governor of Nigeria

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TOGOLAND

Togoland, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. On September 30th, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of July 10th, 1919. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north west corner in a general direction south east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lome, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast. (See map in the YEAR BOOK for 1920.) The area allotted to Great Britain is 13,041 square miles, and for administrative purposes it is attached to adjacent provinces of the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories. The population, according to the 1931 census, is 275,925 (excluding 43 non Africans).

For purposes of education Togoland under British mandate is considered as part of the Gold Coast.

In the British mandated area the Ewe Mission has 60 schools with 2,749 pupils, average daily attendance 2,656, the Roman Catholic Mission has 14 schools with 954 pupils, average daily attendance 921, and the First Century Gospel Mission has 2 schools with 104 pupils, average daily attendance 95.

The revenue and expenditure of the area are now included in the figures for the Gold Coast. Expenditure still greatly exceeds revenue.

Separate figures for imports and exports are no longer available, being included in the general total for the Gold Coast

The principal imports are cotton goods, salt, and tobacco Principal exports are palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, kola nuts, and raw cotton.

Administrator of British Area —The Governor of the Gold Coast

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES

BERMUDA.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for its climate and scenery, favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 30,000 annually

The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but they had previously been discovered (the exact date is unknown) by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609 A company was formed for the 'Plantation of the Somers' Islands, as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the Government

Governor —Lieut. General Sir T. Astley Cubitt, K C B, C M.G., D S.O., appointed 1931 (3,000*l* salary, 1,000*l* entertainment, 200*l* duty pay), assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members (four official) appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members (three official), also appointed by the Crown, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members, 1,523 electors

Area, 19.3 square miles (12,360 acres, 2,759 under cultivation) Civil population at census 1931, 27,789 (11,353 white) In 1931 the birth-rate was 26.9 and the death rate 13.3 per 1,000, there were 270 marriages. In 1930 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 453 Chief town, Hamilton, population 3,269 Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West Indies Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c Police force, 1931, 60

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees, but there are no Government schools In 1931, 30 aided primary schools, with 3,829 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, received in Government grants 18,886*l* There is 1 garrison school and 1 naval school; about 19 other primary schools receiving no Government grant

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	336,870	364,675	429,190	464,351	409,787
Expenditure	803,642	334,262	409,572	453,700	405,421

Chief sources of revenue 1931 customs, 343,727^l, lighthouse tolls, 10,622^l, postal, 53,638^l. Chief items of expenditure salaries, public works, education In 1931, 58,499^l was spent on the tourist traffic Public debt (1931), 131,636^l

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	1,532,794	1,587,470	1,718,248	1,954,568	2,463,259
Exports	249,958	177,015	185,903	191,727	119,005

¹ Excluding Government stores from imports

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1931, 991,219^l, Canada, 453,135^l, other countries, 1,019,905^l

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States The principal imports in 1931 were beef, 28,294^l, bran, 24,944^l, flour 3,153^l, clothing, 85,912^l, cotton goods, 20,665^l, electrical goods, 167,484^l, hardware, 93,694^l, oats, 27,137^l, woollen goods, 35,786^l, kerosene oil, 17,778^l, machinery, 65,688^l, malt liquor, 38,210^l, coal (steam), 11,769^l, fresh fruit, 84,139^l, smoked and pickled meats, 44,717^l, groceries, 63,266^l, fancy goods, 262,075^l, canned goods, 70,842^l, butter, 32,745^l. The principal exports in 1931 were lily bulbs, 11,305^l, potatoes, 16,070^l, other vegetables, 24,356^l

The registered shipping consisted (1931) of 17 steam vessels of 34,430 tons net, 20 sailing vessels of 3,120 tons net, and 14 motor vessels of 11,492 tons net (including 1 of 11,281 tons net), total net tonnage, 49,042 In 1931 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 7,476,497 tons, of which 4,354,600 were British

There are 220 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable There is also a private telephone company, with over 1,600 miles of wire. Cables connect the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Turks Island, and Jamaica There were (1931) 19 post offices in the colony, the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1931 was 4,159,479, newspapers, book packets and circulars, 973,450, parcels, 95,457 The post office revenue was 53,924^l, and expenditure, 19,373^l Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1931, were 97,595^l to the credit of 5,557 depositors

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd, and the Bank of N T Butterfield and Son, Ltd, both local Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world

The currency, weights, and measures are British The British 1^l and 10s notes are legal tender The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1^l and 10s notes up to an amount not exceeding 175,000^l A considerable quantity of American paper is also in circulation, being largely used for remittances to the United States

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CANADA

(DOMINION OF CANADA)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times by settlement, conquest, or cession. Nova Scotia was temporarily occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal, was ceded back to France in 1632, and was finally ceded by France in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670, Canada, with all its dependencies, including New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763, Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was established as a separate colony in 1858. As originally constituted, the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament known as 'The British North America Act, 1867, which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom', that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council, and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons'. The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. 'The self governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown'. The Dominion has its own representatives in the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, and was elected a member of the Council of the League of Nations in 1927. Provision was made in the British North America Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion, Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the North West Territories, were purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company, the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the province of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island on July 1, 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and admitted on September 1, 1905.

In February 1931 the Government of Norway formally recognised the Canadian title to the Sverdrup group of Arctic islands. Canada thus holds sovereignty in the whole Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland.

On July 10, 1931, the House of Commons approved the enactment of the proposed Statute of Westminster emancipating the Provinces as well as the Dominion from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and thus removing what legal limitations existed as regards Canada's legislative autonomy. The Statute received the Royal Assent on December 12, 1931.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (May, 1916), which came into effect

in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The total number may not exceed 104. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised British subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, to the value of 4,000 dollars within, the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, the province of Quebec always having 65 members (one for each 36,283 persons at the 1921 census), and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The seventeenth Parliament, elected on July 28, 1930, comprised 245 members, in accordance with the Representation Act of 1924 which, as the result of the census of 1921, fixed the representation as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 21 for Saskatchewan, 16 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Dominion Parliament.

State of the Parties in the seventeenth Parliament, elected on July 28, 1930: Conservatives, 138; Liberals, 87; Liberal Progressives, 3; United Farmers of Alberta, 10; Progressives, 2; Labour, 3; and Independent, 2.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per annum, the Deputy Speaker an allowance of 1,500 dollars and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session, subject to deductions for non-attendance and a deduction of 10 per cent for 1932.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same sessional indemnity as the Speaker and members of the House of Commons, with no extra allowances.

Governor General—The Right Hon. Lord Bessborough, G C M G. Appointed February 9, 1931. Salary, 10,000l per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Privy Council composed of Cabinet Ministers and other persons.

The following is the list of the Cabinet, which was sworn in on August 7, 1930, in order of precedence, which in Canada attaches generally rather to the person than to the office.

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, M P.

Ministers without Portfolio—Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Perley, G C M G, M P, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M P.

Minister of Finance—Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M P.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. Hugh Guthrie, M P.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. H. H. Stevens, M P.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. R. J. Mannon, M P, M D.

Minister of National Revenue—Hon. E. B. Ryckman, M P.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M P.

Postmaster-General—Hon. Arthur Sauvé, M P.

Minister of Pensions and National Health.—Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, M P, M D.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. A. Stewart, M P.

Secretary of State—Hon. C. H. Cahan, M P.

Minister of National Defence—Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, M P.

Minister of Marine and Minister of Fisheries (Acting)—Hon. Alfred Duranleau, M P.

Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs—Hon Thomas G Murphy, M P

Solicitor General—Hon Maurice Dupré, M P

Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Labour and of Mines—Hon W A Gordon, M P

Minister of Agriculture—Hon Robert Weir, M P

Each minister with portfolio has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister 15,000 dollars, in addition to the 4,000 dollars sessional allowance. The Leader of the Opposition receives a salary of 10,000 dollars, in addition to the sessional allowance. All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a deduction of 10 per cent for the fiscal year 1932-33.

The Department of External Affairs is the medium of communication between the Government of Canada and the governments of other countries. Canada has diplomatic representatives at Washington, Paris, and Tokyo, and the Governments of the United States, France, and Japan are also represented at Ottawa.

High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain—Hon G H Ferguson, K C (appointed November 28, 1930), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S W 1

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada—Sir William Henry Clark, K C S I, K C M G (appointed April 25, 1928)

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations—Dr W A Riddell (appointed 1925)

Canadian Minister in the United States—Major the Hon. William D Herridge, K C., D S O, M.C. (appointed March 7, 1931)

United States Minister in Canada—Col Nathan William MacChesney (Appointed December 15, 1932)

Canadian Minister in France—Hon Philippe Roy (appointed 1928), 1 rue François Premier, Paris, France

French Minister in Canada—M Charles A Henry (appointed 1931)

Canadian Minister in Japan—Hon H M Marler (appointed 1929), Tokyo, Japan

Japanese Minister in Canada—Mr Iyemasa Tokugawa (appointed 1929)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures are the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing, management and sale of crown lands, provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c, shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes, local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c, extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and excepting also such works as the Dominion Parlia-

ment declares are for the general good, marriages, administration of justice within the province, education. Quebec has two Chambers and the other Provinces one Chamber. The North West Territories and the Yukon Territory are governed by Commissioners assisted by Councils.

Area and Population.

The following is the population of the area now included in the Dominion —

Year	Population	Year	Population
1806-7 (est.)	433,000	1891	4,833,239
1851-2	2,383,500	1901	5,371,315
1860-1	3,183,000	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,689,257	1921	8,788,483
1881	4,324,810	1931	10,376,786

The following are the areas of the provinces, etc., with the population at recent censuses —

Province	Land Area sq miles	Water Area sq miles	Total Area sq miles	Popula- tion, 1911	Popula- tion, 1921	Popula- tion, 1931
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,184	—	2,184	93,728	88,615	88,038
Nova Scotia ¹	20,743	685	21,428	492,338	523,837	512,846
New Brunswick ¹	27,710	275	27,985	351,889	387,876	408,219
Quebec ^{1,2,3}	571,004	23,430	594,434	2,005,776	2,361,199	2,874,255
Ontario ^{1,2}	863,232	49,300	912,532	2,527,292	2,938,662	3,431,083
Manitoba ²	224,777	27,055	251,832	461,594	610,118	700,189
British Columbia ¹	349,970	5,885	355,855	392,480	524,582	694,263
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	374,295	588,454	781,605
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700	492,432	757,510	921,785
Yukon	200,346	1,730	202,076	8,512	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories	1,258,217	51,465	1,309,682	6,507	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy	—	—	—	—	485	— ⁴
Totals	3,510,008	180,035	3,690,043	7,206,643	8,788,483	10,376,786

¹ The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence system.

² By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-West Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100.

³ As amended by the Labrador Boundary Award.

⁴ Distributed according to naval station or home residence.

Of the total population in 1931, 8,069,258 were Canadian born, 1,184,830 British born, and 1,122,698 foreign born, 344,574 of the latter being U.S. born.

For figures for the population in 1921 according to origin see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1923, p. 278.

Population of the principal cities and towns according to the final returns of the 1931 Dominion Census:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Montreal	818,577	Edmonton	79,197
Toronto	631,207	London	71,148
Vancouver	246,593	Windsor	63,108
Winnipeg	218,785	Halifax	59,275
Hamilton	155,547	Regina	53,209
Quebec	130,594	Saint John, N B	47,514
Ottawa	126,872	Saskatoon	43,291
Calgary	83,761	Victoria	39,082

'Greater' Montreal had 1,000,157 population, 'Greater' Toronto 808,864, 'Greater' Vancouver 308,340, and 'Greater' Winnipeg 280,202 in 1931

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1931 was given as 5,572,058, against 4,352,122 in 1921

While the registration of births, marriages and deaths is under provincial control, the statistics for the nine provinces are now by arrangement compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table gives the provisional results for 1931 —

Province	Living Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island	1,879	21.4	490	5.6	912	10.4
Nova Scotia	11,530	22.5	3,394	6.6	5,025	11.5
New Brunswick	10,800	26.5	2,544	6.2	4,644	11.4
Quebec	83,606	29.1	16,783	5.8	34,487	12.0
Ontario	69,162	20.2	23,771	6.9	35,688	10.4
Manitoba	14,376	20.5	4,888	7.0	5,319	7.6
Saskatchewan	21,267	23.1	5,602	6.2	6,070	6.6
Alberta	17,145	23.4	5,139	7.0	5,296	7.2
British Columbia	10,348	14.9	3,877	5.6	6,108	8.8
Total	240,108	23.2	66,578	6.4	104,449	10.1

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 years —

	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
English and Welsh	38,544	35,268	15,479	4,454
Irish	9,199	10,159	4,238	791
Scottish	16,137	18,640	7,872	1,813
Total British	58,880	64,082	27,584	7,088
The United States	30,560	30,727	24,280	14,297
Austrian	409	487	116	—
German	12,806	14,281	7,724	727
Norwegian and Swedish	5,731	5,174	1,470	149
French and Belgians	1,967	1,898	602	134
Italians	792	1,277	1,007	414
Jews	3,301	3,544	2,908	202
Russians and Finlanders	4,559	5,330	3,176	166
Other Nationalities	48,717	37,048	19,356	3,575
Total	167,772	168,288	88,228	25,752

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1931 —

Roman Catholics . . .	4,098,546	Greek Catholics . . .	186,587
United Church . . .	2,016,897	Jews . . .	155,606
Anglicans . . .	1,685,321	Greek Orthodox . . .	102,115
Presbyterians . . .	870,482	Miscellaneous creeds ¹ . . .	457,908
Baptists . . .	443,229	Not given . . .	16,043
Lutherans . . .	394,052		
		Total . . .	10,376,786

¹ Including Pagans

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1931 —

Province	Roman Catholic	United Church	Anglican	Presbyterian	Baptist
Prince Edward Island	39,064	21,979	5,066	14,803	5,066
Nova Scotia	161,856	110,528	88,710	48,943	82,098
New Brunswick	188,007	61,170	48,926	16,257	83,853
Quebec	2,458,283	88,200	149,814	59,498	10,968
Ontario	715,848	978,773	764,002	450,577	171,214
Manitoba	122,982	176,201	128,351	55,690	13,483
Saskatchewan	189,703	243,356	126,830	67,943	22,606
Alberta	130,893	176,588	112,964	72,040	30,488
British Columbia	87,333	164,656	205,007	84,158	23,391
Yukon	647	852	2,299	432	44
N W Territories	3,930	94	3,352	141	18

Education.

By the British North America Act the Provincial Governments have control in educational matters. In all provinces except Quebec the number of private schools is small, so that elementary and secondary education in Canada is almost entirely State controlled. In Quebec primary education is only partly State controlled. Roman Catholic secondary education is given by independent institutions, mainly consisting of State subsidised classical colleges for boys and convents for girls. Except for a few independent schools, Protestant education, primary and secondary, is State controlled. Primary schools—i.e. elementary schools, and in all provinces, except Ontario, continuation schools other than regular secondary schools—are free, and the same is true of secondary education in most provinces. In Quebec (except in certain municipalities) a fee is collected for primary education for every child of school age without reference to school attendance. In the same province Catholic and Protestant schools are under one Department of Public Instruction and are supported by a common system of taxation, but are administered independently. In Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan minority elementary schools, whether Protestant or Catholic, are called Separate Schools, and are under the same provincial administration as majority schools. Secondary education in these three provinces is non-sectarian.

There are 6 State-controlled universities in Canada, and 17 independent of provincial control, making 23 in all. These, together with colleges of higher education, had an enrolment of 77,618 students in 1931, and employed 6,211 professors, lecturers, etc.

Information respecting the State-controlled schools, exclusive of universities, in all provinces and including all primary schools in Quebec —

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools ¹	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec 31, 1930 Elem } June 30, 1931 Sec }	7,654	20,732	727,342	61,975,091
Quebec	June 30, 1930	8,026	21,060	587,414	28,930,971
Nova Scotia	July 31, 1931	1,759	3,484	115,511	4,194,295
New Brunswick	June 30, 1931	2,473	2,708	87,160	3,207,477
Manitoba	June 30, 1931	2,034	4,427	153,553	10,465,479
British Columbia	June 30, 1931	1,170	3,948	113,914	9,513,938
P E Island	June 30, 1931	472	628	17,506	510,952
Alberta	June 30, 1931	3,647	5,844	165,786	12,555,065
Saskatchewan	June 30, 1931	4,939	8,517	230,493	16,905,555
Total		32,174	71,348	2,198,678	148,256,823

¹ Where possible the number of school houses is given, and elsewhere the number of school districts with schools in operation

The census of 1931 showed that more than 92 per cent of the population in Canada over 5 years of age could read and write, as compared with 90 per cent in 1921, and 83 per cent in 1901. These percentages would be lighter if the aboriginal Indian population, numbering over 100,000 and living on the Indian Reserves were excluded. The Dominion Government provides a special school system for the Indian youth, of whom 16,415 were enrolled in its schools in 1931.

In 1932 there were in Canada 1,641 periodical publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 112, tri-weeklies, 8, weeklies, 965, semi-weeklies, 18, bi-weeklies, 22, bi-monthlies, 8, quarterlies, 28, monthlies, 425, semi-monthlies, 31, miscellaneous, 24.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890'. There is a Superior Court in each province, county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces, all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

For the year ended September 30, 1931, total convictions for indictable offences were 31,542, total convictions for all offences amounted to 359,320.

Finance.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, i. e. general Revenue and Expenditure —

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1927-28	422,717,988	386,167,961
1928-29	455,463,874	350,952,924
1929-30	441,411,806	357,779,794
1930-31	349,587,299	393,989,944
1931-32	329,709,056	375,408,344

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1931-32.—

1931-32	Dollars	1931-32	Dollars
Customs	104,132,677	War Tax Revenue	122,266,063
Excise	48,654,862	Various	21,163,072
Public works (including canals)	1,257,436		
Post office	32,234,946	Total	329,709,056

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1933 —

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	137,476,255	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,839,596
Charges of Management	826,628	Government of the North-west Territories	397,120
Civil Government	114,796	Government of the Yukon Territory	162,500
Administration of Justice	2,197,550	Dominion Lands and Parks	2,046,391
Penitentiaries	2,656,700	Pensions and National Health	11,018,300
Legislation	2,187,984	External Affairs	702,974
Agriculture	6,671,100	Miscellaneous	5,549,687
Immigration and Colonization	1,464,595	National Revenue	11,232,000
Soldier Land Settlement	1,500,000	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	2,828,525
Pensions	49,938,500	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	740,600
Superannuation	1,082,100	Post Office	31,451,100
National Defence	10,972,549	Trade and Commerce	5,056,335
Aviation	1,750,000		
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	784,861	Total Consolidated Fund	847,013,194
Public Works—chargeable to Income	12,717,712		
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,968,205	Railways and Canals—Capital	5,111,100
Ocean and River Service	3,397,200	Public Works—Capital	1,040,000
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,437,120	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	3,518,000
Scientific Institutions	614,140		
Steamboat Inspection	121,000	Total Capital	9,678,100
Fisheries	1,962,756		
Subsidies to Provinces	12,744,201	Total	856,691,294
Mines and Geological Survey	525,500	Adjustment of War Claims	82,500
Labour	817,000		
Public Printing and Stationery	166,500	Grand Total	856,773,794
Indians	4,107,000		

On December 31, 1931, the net debt was 1,996,638,000 dollars

Foreign Debts The amount of Greek debt outstanding is 6,525,000 dollars; the original Rumanian debt has been funded and with interest aggregates 23,969,720 dollars.

PROVINCIAL ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES ¹

Province	Year Ended	Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Alberta	Mar 31, 1931	15,710,962	18,017,544
British Columbia	Mar 31, 1931	23,988,199	27,981,866
Manitoba	Apr 30, 1931	13,842,511	14,491,678
New Brunswick	Oct. 31 1931	5,980,914	6,761,420
Nova Scotia . . .	Sept 30, 1931	8,104,602	8,194,592
Ontario	Oct 31 1931	54,890,092	54,346,994
Quebec	June 30, 1931	41,680,620	40,354,245
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1931	1,149,570	1,458,191
Saskatchewan . . .	Apr 30, 1931	14,846,010	18,262,677
Total	—	179,143,480	190,754,202

¹ Figures subject to revision

Defence.

'The National Defence Act, 1922,' which came into force January 1, 1923, provides for a Department of National Defence presided over by the Minister of National Defence

Militia—Canada is organised in 11 military districts, each under a Commander and his District Staff

The militia of Canada is classified as active and reserve, and the active is sub divided into permanent and non-permanent forces. The permanent force consists of 11 units of all arms of the service, with an authorised establishment limited to 10,000, but at present the strength is about 8,800. The non-permanent active militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, engineers, machine gun, signalling, infantry and other corps. The total establishment of the Canadian non permanent militia totals 9,071 officers and 118,500 other ranks, organised as follows —

	Regiments	Batteries		Battalions	Companies	Troops	Units or Detachments
		Field	Medium and Heavy				
Cavalry	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery	—	75	26	—	—	—	8 ¹
Infantry	—	—	—	123	15 ²	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	17	7	—
Signals	—	—	—	—	12	7	—
Medical Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Army Service Corps	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Officers Training Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Other administrative services	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Total	35	75	26	123	56	14	121

¹ Machine Gun Companies

² Anti Aircraft Sections

The reserve militia consists of such units as are named by the Governor in Council and of all able bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions

The reserve of the active militia consists of (1) reserve units of city and rural corps, (2) reserve depôts, (3) reserve of officers

The above organisations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations. The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, provides both a military and a general education for about 200 cadets. The course extends over four years. Each year there are available for graduates a number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, also in the British Army and the Royal Air Force. R M C. graduates are given one year's seniority in the British or Indian armies because their course is longer than that given at Woolwich or Sandhurst

The estimated expenditure for the militia for the year ending March 31, 1933, is 10,972,549 dollars.

Navy—The Royal Canadian Navy was established in 1910. Its authorised complements are: 104 officers and 792 men of the permanent force (Royal Canadian Navy), 70 officers and 430 men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, and 70 officers and 930 men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The vessels at present maintained in commission are the

destroyers *Champlain* and *Saguenay* and the mine-sweeping trawlers *Festubert* and *Ypres*, based on Halifax, N S, the destroyers *Vancouver* and *Skeena* and mine-sweeping trawler *Armentières*, based on Esquimalt, B C. There are several small craft, some armed, used for fisheries protection and patrol duty on the eastern and western coasts and on the Great Lakes, but these are attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries or to the Customs Department, and do not normally form part of the naval forces. H.M.C. dockyards are at Halifax and Esquimalt, having been taken over from the Imperial Government in 1910. Naval depots are maintained at both bases, and are used as training headquarters for the personnel of the R.C.N., R.C.N.R., and R.C.N.V.R.

The appropriations for naval services for 1931-32 amounted to 3,875,000 dollars. The estimated expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1933, is 2,462,000 dollars.

Aeronautics—The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised, under the direction of the Minister, by four separate branches of the Air Services, namely.—(a) the Royal Canadian Air Force, (b) the Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations, (c) The Controller of Civil Aviation, (d) The Aeronautical Engineering Division. The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations. Its strength on August 1, 1932, was 99 officers and 601 airmen. There are air bases at Camp Borden, Trenton, Ontario, Vancouver, and British Columbia.

The Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations administers and controls all air operations carried out by State aircraft other than those operations of a military nature. The personnel consists of R.C.A.F. officers and other ranks who are posted to this branch for various periods of duty. The work of this branch consists of carrying out operations for other Dominion Government Departments such as air photography for the Department of the Interior, Topographical Surveys Branch, forest fire patrol and suppression for the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, experimental dusting operations for the Department of Agriculture, transportation for the Department of Indian Affairs, air mail investigation for the Post Office Department, and any other operation which is requested by a Dominion Government Department. Air bases are established at Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The Controller of Civil Aviation is responsible for the administration of the Air Regulations and Airways, and the supervision of flying clubs. On August 1, 1932, there were in force 303 private and 459 commercial pilot's licences, and 349 air engineer's licences and 16 private and 313 commercial aircraft were registered, 86 air harbours were licensed and 23 light aeroplane clubs established.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is an armed police force organised in 13 divisions under a Commissioner whose headquarters are at Ottawa, on September 30, 1932, its strength was 91 officers and 2,260 other ranks. The training depot is at Regina, Saskatchewan.

The duties of the Police are to enforce Dominion Statutes (except the Criminal Code, which is enforced by the Provincial authorities), to assist the other Departments of the Dominion Government, and to enforce the observance of law in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories, in the islands of the Arctic Ocean, and in Indian Reserves and the National Parks. By an agreement which came into effect on June 1, 1928, under the terms of

the R C M Police Act, the Force enforces criminal and Provincial laws in the Province of Saskatchewan. Similar agreements were made in 1932 in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. The force was enlarged in April 1932 to enable it to assume the duties of the Preventive Service for the customs authorities.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture—Though the manufacturing industries now predominate, Canada is largely agricultural, and among her natural resources arable lands stand unrivalled. Present information permits only a rough estimate of their actual extent, but it is believed that about 369 million acres are physically suitable for agriculture. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming are all carried on successfully. The following table shows the estimated agricultural wealth and production for 1931—

Values in dollars		Production in dollars	
Land	3,316,061,000	Field crops	425,065,000
Buildings	1,382,684,000	Farm Animals	95,748,000
Implements and Machinery	667,172,000	Dairy Products	237,922,000
Live Stock	468,800,000	Poultry and eggs	65,178,000
Poultry	43,138,000	Fruits and vegetables	36,234,000
Animals on fur farms	13,000,000	Miscellaneous	20,094,000
Production of the year	880,241,000		
Total	6,768,595,000	Total	880,241,000

Number of occupied farms in 1931, 728,444

Field Crops—In 1931, 57,964,056 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, hay and clover, barley and rye. The following are the revised estimates of January 1932 for acreage and yield of grain crops for the year 1931—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr Ed Island	20,291	328	149,059	4,800	3,732	85
Nova Scotia	2,927	50	83,743	2,906	7,672	221
New Brunswick	7,673	142	216,516	6,718	9,845	285
Quebec	40,499	798	1,680,525	47,223	95,279	2,449
Ontario	623,711	17,246	2,343,884	78,520	439,488	13,492
Manitoba	2,577,780	27,000	1,495,944	25,500	1,112,863	15,400
Saskatchewan	14,775,047	121,000	4,368,735	67,700	1,866,092	14,840
Alberta	7,999,895	186,000	2,447,268	90,500	723,772	20,800
British Columbia	64,827	1,580	85,647	4,411	9,531	311
Total Canada	26,114,650	304,144	12,871,341	328,278	3,768,269	67,383

The total value of field crops for 1931 was estimated at 425,065,100 dollars and for 1930, 662,040,900 dollars.

The estimated yield in 1932 of wheat is 467,150,000 bushels, of oats, 422,529,000 bushels, and of barley, 88,050,000 bushels.

Provinces	Rye		Flax Seed		Mixed Grains	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr Ed Island .	—	—	—	—	21,908	712
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	8,378	130
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	1,938	56
Quebec	5,456	86	1,529	16	107,903	2,687
Ontario	56,398	998	7,065	76	999,568	34,685
Manitoba	49,128	661	97,562	450	11,324	232
Saskatchewan	510,562	2,396	492,168	1,820	20,165	242
Alberta	162,019	1,100	28,831	200	17,909	595
British Columbia	3,971	81	275	3	3,289	92
Total Canada	777,534	5,822	627,430	2,565	1,186,877	59,431

Provinces	Other Grains		Potatoes		Roots ¹	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Cwt.	Acres	1000 Cwt
Pr Ed Island	1,568	50	54,272	4,684	8,512	1,796
Nova Scotia	4,041	88	21,394	1,946	8,795	2,242
New Brunswick	41,637	715	59,268	6,341	8,898	2,198
Quebec	100,977	2,262	141,421	16,897	25,648	6,104
Ontario	302,588	8,917	169,604	12,042	87,431	15,038
Manitoba	2,800	44	87,800	2,800	4,500	531
Saskatchewan	—	—	41,732	2,420	3,100	183
Alberta	—	—	35,596	2,776	3,200	403
British Columbia	—	—	20,305	2,199	4,063	926
Total Canada	453,911	12,076	583,947	52,805	154,147	29,371

¹ Exclusive of 50,647 acres and 459,000 tons of sugar beets

Provinces	Hay and Clover ¹		Fodder Corn	
	Acres	1000 Tons	Acres	1000 Tons
Prince Edward Island	234,477	868	237	2
Nova Scotia	375,287	664	532	5
New Brunswick	457,571	760	—	—
Quebec	3,404,866	5,618	43,651	422
Ontario	3,162,478	5,250	266,859	2,314
Manitoba	294,883	413	12,000	44
Saskatchewan	171,688	201	8,600	13
Alberta	287,721	394	7,000	25
British Columbia	148,648	297	3,888	40
Total Canada	8,532,869	13,960	341,717	2,865

¹ Exclusive of 587,410 acres and 1,842,000 tons of alfalfa and 1,800,000 acres and 3,618,000 tons of grain hay

Live-stock —In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta stock-raising is still carried on as a primary industry, but the live-stock production of the Dominion at large is mainly a subsidiary of mixed farming. The following table shows the numbers of live stock by provinces in 1931 and 1930 (June):—

Provinces	Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep.	Swine	Poultry
Pr. Ed. Island—						
1930	35 570	43,200	56,300	87,000	54,000	979,700
1931	29,852	—	99,182	75,752	40,007	878,277
Nova Scotia—						
1930	51,580	140,000	144,900	289,600	43,600	1,145,900
1931	44,579	—	220,767	195,220	43,668	1,265,326
New Brunswick—						
1930	49,800	107,300	121,700	153,300	67,400	1,087,300
1931	52,902	—	213,706	143,180	84,737	1,324,179
Quebec—						
1930	367,200	1,023 700	995,000	870,800	702,800	8,580 300
1931	314,537	836,000	881,000	732,000	725,398	7,932,000
Ontario—						
1930	606,700	1,222 500	1,453 100	1,134,400	1,661,500	22,560,800
1931	578,333	1,098,000	1,390,000	1,035,000	1,319,943	23,528,000
Manitoba—						
1930	359 900	251,500	483 800	223,400	271,700	5,658,700
1931	326,529	—	677,688	213,930	387,646	5,546,691
Saskatchewan—						
1930	1,071,800	429,000	785 900	209,900	497,900	9,507,000
1931	1,004,156	—	1,188,480	279,076	940,436	11,506,986
Alberta—						
1930	698,700	348,200	939,900	530,000	634,400	7,625,400
1931	731,999	—	1,136,616	789,298	1,062,908	9,016,428
British Columbia—						
1930	53,800	117,600	273 400	197,000	64,700	3,650,400
1931	56 379	—	246,235	144,901	51 977	4,408 638
Total Canada—						
1930	3,295,000	3,688,000	5,254,000	3,696,000	4 000,000	60 795,000
1931	3,128,996	3,513,000	4,478,000	3,008,000	4,716,720	65,486,000

Dairying—The dairying industry of the Dominion is carried on most extensively in Ontario and Quebec, although there are dairy factories in all of the provinces. The total number of creameries in Canada in 1931 was 1,344, of cheese factories, 1,142, of combined butter and cheese factories, 184, of condenseries, 26, and the total value of all products of dairy factories, 104,639,650 dollars.

Fruit Farming—The value of fruit production by provinces in 1931 was (in dollars) British Columbia, 4,894,143, Ontario, 5 894,017, Nova Scotia, 2,851,881, Quebec, 911,545, and New Brunswick, 206,050, total, 14,756,636 dollars. The production of apples in 1931 was (in barrels) Nova Scotia 1,875,000, Ontario 975,750, British Columbia 1,140,300, Quebec 200,900, New Brunswick 40,000, total, 3,731,950 (total 1930, 3,419,327 barrels). The commercial crop of apples in 1931 was estimated at 3,731,950 barrels, valued at 11,082,796 dollars.

Miscellaneous—The wool clip of Canada for 1931 was estimated at 20,365,000 lbs., valued at 1,644,000 dollars. The production in 1931 of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec, was estimated at 51,300,000 lbs. from 55,060 acres. The total production of eggs (for 1931), 286,882,447 dozens, valued at 49,206,845 dollars, and the 1931 value of maple products 3,537,700 dollars.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by forests is officially estimated at 1,151,454 square miles. Of this 865,880 square miles are productive and accessible, a little over a third of this area bears timber of merchantable size. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, those of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Railway Belt and Peace River

Block of British Columbia having been transferred in 1930 to the provinces concerned by the Dominion Government

Fisheries—In the calendar year 1931 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 45,351,356 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1931 was 30,682,631 dollars. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1931 were salmon, 17,972,017 dollars, halibut, 1,780,044 dollars, lobsters, 5,087,028 dollars, codfish, 2,827,350 dollars, herrings, 2,330,044 dollars, haddock, 1,362,359 dollars, sardines, 837,560 dollars, whitefish, 1,444,127 dollars, trout, 850,077 dollars, pickerel, 762,215 dollars, pulchards, 807,842 dollars, smelts, 652,837 dollars. The exports in calendar year 1931 were valued at 25,848,585 dollars (dry-salted codfish, 2,422,723 dollars, canned lobsters, 3,113,392 dollars, fresh lobsters, 1,875,817 dollars, canned salmon, 5,909,948 dollars). The number of persons employed in 1931 was 69,370, including those in shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1931 was 662.

Mining—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N and W Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce in 1930 was 279,873,578 dollars, and in 1931, 228,029,018 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1931 were as follows —

Product		1931	
		Quantity	Value ¹
Metallics—			Dollars
Gold	fine oz	2 693,892	55,687,688
Silver	fine oz	20,062,247	6,141,043
Nickel	lbs	65,666,820	15,267,453
Copper	lbs	292,304,390	24,114,065
Lead	lbs	267,842,482	7,260,183
Zinc	lbs	237,245,451	6,059,249
Other Metals		—	3,998,858
Total		—	118,524,489
Coal and other Non Metals—			
Coal	tons	12 243,211	41,207,682
Asbestos	tons	164,296	4,812,886
Natural gas	m cu ft	25,874,723	9,026,754
Gypsum	tons	861,752	2,111,517
Petroleum, crude	brls	1,542,573	4,211,674
Quartz	tons	195,724	308,158
Salt	tons	295,047	1,904,149
Other Non Metallics		—	1,768,464
Total		—	65,346,284
Clay Products and other Structural Materials—			
Cement	brls	10,161,658	15,826,248
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc)		—	7,841,288
Lime	tons	344,785	2,764,415
Stone, sand and gravel	tons	30,146,696	17,726,849
Total		—	44,158,295
Grand Total		—	228,029,018

¹ The metals copper, lead, and silver are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the furnace. Non-metallic products are valued at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

Production of pig-iron in 1931 was 420,088 tons, and steel, 672,109
The following table shows the value of the mineral production of
Canada in 1930 and 1931, by Provinces —

Provinces	1930	1931	Provinces	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario . .	113,580,976	96,113,235	New Brunswick	2 387,571	2,176,910
Quebec	41,215,220	35,696,568	Yukon Territory	2,521,584	2,145,947
British Columbia	54,953,320	35,337,756	Saskatchewan	2,368,612	1,931,880
Alberta	30,427,742	23 580,727			
Nova Scotia	27,019,367	21,080,746	Total .	270,873,578	228,029,018
Manitoba	5,458 182	9,965,854			

Manufactures —The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1930, in various groups of industries:—

Group of Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital.	Employees		Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
			Number	Salaries and Wages		
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.
Vegetable products	5 041	569,403,769	84,182	85,259,243	357,510,340	672,023,666
Animal products	4,341	233,334 972	57,657	55,564,398	285,328,411	417,540,878
Textiles and Textile products	1,886	368,567,643	109,576	97,903,096	184,563,865	361,814,733
Wood and Paper products	7,816	1,221,357,252	156,724	174,406,889	263,249,293	636,509,911
Iron and its products	1,196	757,797,256	119,987	165,429,608	281,713,862	563,745,973
Non ferrous metal products	429	325,605,549	38,756	52,319,027	111,738,411	250,458,721
Non-metallic mineral products	1,234	336,018,022	20,868	39,241,165	107,206,674	216,812,827
Chemicals & chemical products	591	108,119,152	15,503	21 041,739	43,165,038	119,969,637
Miscellaneous industries	452	84,912,220	14,328	17,640,108	22,508,008	57,966,137
Central Electric Stations	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,358	27,287,443	—	126,038,145
Totals	24,020	5,203,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,992	3,428,970,623

The Fur Trade.—In 1930-31 (year ended June 30), 4,060,356 pelts, valued at 11,681,221 dollars, were taken. Exports in 1930-31 were valued at 13,544,088 dollars, imports at 5,455,483 dollars. Exports to the United States amounted to 4,706,663 dollars, to the United Kingdom, 7,456,594 dollars. Fur auctions are now held on a large scale at Montreal and Winnipeg. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, racoon, marten, and fisher. The value of animals and pelts sold from the farms during the year 1930 was 4,924,315 dollars. There were in 1930, 5,070 fox farms and 1,454 other fur farms in Canada.

Water Power.—Canada is richly endowed with water power resources; on January 1, 1932, the available horse-power was 20,347,400, on January 1, 1932, turbine installation amounted to 6,666,337 horse power. The Central Electric Station industry, of which over 96 p c of the total main plant is

hydro equipment which generates 99 p.c of the total electrical output, ranked fourth among the industries of Canada with a gross production of power valued at 126,038,145 dollars in 1930. The number of establishments was then 1,034 and the capital invested 1,138,200,016 dollars.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions, and of a number of the Crown Colonies. At the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932, held in Ottawa, the United Kingdom definitely adopted the policy of preferential tariffs to the Dominions and on the part of the latter there was a general lowering of the existing tariffs against certain lines of United Kingdom manufactures. The Conference provided an opportunity for the revision of the trade agreements recently made with Australia and New Zealand, as well as the conclusion of one with the Union of South Africa.

Exports and imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only) —

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption	Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926-27	1,267,578,142	1,030,892,505	1929-30	1,144,938,070	1,244,273,582
1927-28	1,250,598,034	1,108,956,466	1930-31	817,028,048 ¹	906,012,951 ¹
1928-29	1,388,896,075	1,265,679,091	1931-32	587,565,517	578,517,744

Commerce by principal countries —

Exports,* Domestic and Foreign, to	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	Imports* entered for Consumption, from	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
United States	863,923	244,487	United States	584,407	851,687
United Kingdom	220,687	174,827	United Kingdom	149,497	104,386
Germany	13,095	10,116	France	19,004	13,570
Netherlands	10,652	13,559	Germany	16,197	11,658
Japan	18,971	16,577	British West Indies	13,950	11,765
Belgium	15,090	14,180	British East Indies	11,919	7,239
China	9,165	5,937	Japan	3,348	5,990
Italy	14,568	4,268	New Zealand	6,871	1,080
Australia	6,795	5,390	Belgium	8,420	5,018
New Zealand	12,710	8,729	Netherlands	7,287	5,828
France	18,387	18,051	Switzerland	5,484	3,688
British West Indies	12,651	8,448	Argentine Republic	6,740	2,608
Argentine Republic	10,009	4,849	Colombia	5,037	5,035
British East Indies	7,826	3,441	Fiji	2,807	2,606
British South Africa	10,283	8,402	Cuba	2,409	981
Greece	5,642	2,412	British Guiana	4,288	4,542
Newfoundland	11,062	6,901	Pera	4,536	3,516
Norway	8,809	8,328	Italy	5,049	4,198
Denmark	8,608	8,876	Australia	4,617	5,697
Brazil	2,300	1,981	Czecho Slovakia	3,176	2,760
Portugal	612	81	China	4,811	3,726
Spain	1,298	566	Spain	1,961	1,477
Sweden	2,476	2,888	Newfoundland	2,502	1,484
Cuba	2,869	1,638	Sweden	2,137	879
Irish Free State	2,770	2,662	Brazil	1,849	983
Dutch East Indies	864	507	Hong Kong	884	661
Egypt	781	178	Mexico	769	738
Hong Kong	1,967	1,436	San Domingo	868	523
St Pierre Miquelon	11,040	8,671	Gold Coast	1,132	317
Mexico	3,048	1,369			

¹ 1932 trade figures are subject to minor correction

* Excluding coins and bullion.

Leading imports into Canada in fiscal year 1930-31 —

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferen- tial Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grains, flours and kindred products	4,101,283	519,888	418,704	8,299,483	13,389,858
Tea	294,555	687,308	357,204	11,705,800	13,048,877
Sugar, Molasses, &c	2,910,809	20,374,831	131,471	1,734,119	25,151,230
Fruits	13,288,368	1,175,600	358,970	14,676,211	29,498,549
Nuts	2,447,305	173,002	1,261,859	115,073	3,998,144
Meats	4,285,377	474,917	840,919	2,842	5,584,055
Spirits and wines, potable	27,195,642	3,808,488	4,430,507	—	35,424,637
Tobacco and manufactures	974,798	—	—	5,488,949	6,463,747
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf	1,809,584	3,727,357	641,301	4,382,929	10,561,171
Wool, and manuf of (Total)	3,546,454	19,193,754	8,398,015	7,499,433	33,637,656
Cotton and manuf (Total)	10,131,684	7,531,531	2,604,415	14,906,803	35,174,433
Cotton raw, not further manufactured than ginned	—	—	—	12,080,188	12,080,188
Silk, and manuf	6,324,588	586,484	5,159,978	6,815,563	18,855,068
Iron Steel, and manuf	148,813,110	9,693,582	2,326,070	34,005,681	194,888,443
Coal and coal products	23,831,421	450,652	—	34,835,736	58,117,809
Glass, and manuf	4,981,640	946,625	1,876,808	70,220	7,805,293
Paper, all kinds, not printed	9,278,018	1,403,044	886,330	515,478	12,082,870
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	4,704,924	4,704,924
Leather, and manuf	5,959,861	1,781,508	1,480,317	—	9,171,686
Furs and manuf	1,988,705	59,150	321,009	6,414,416	8,783,280
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap paint and explosives)	14,744,022	2,534,799	1,362,497	17,009,454	35,650,772
Books and printed matter	7,992,691	1,566,382	300,313	6,277,115	16,136,501
Oils, vegetable, not for food	837,998	282,968	247,045	8,653,893	10,021,904
Petroleum and its products	15,951,414	47,708	27,683	46,584,803	62,559,658
Wood, mfd (including pulp)	6,275,619	504,692	746,073	487,458	8,013,843
Wood, unmd and partly mfd	1,249,452	8,921	8,743	8,546,700	9,808,816

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousand of dollars —

Years ended March 31	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Agricultural products (except cereals, fibres and wood)	555,111	646,514	384,636	292,280	204,398
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	165,845	158,757	183,009	83,715	68,799
Fibres, textiles and textile products	10,904	9,678	9,066	6,504	5,512
Wood, wood products and paper	284,543	288,622	289,567	230,404	175,740
Iron and its products	63,754	82,307	78,500	38,938	15,463
Non ferrous metals, and their products	90,841	112,055	154,319	95,652	69,073
Non metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	25,281	27,402	28,545	21,108	13,457
Chemical and allied products	17,893	19,438	22,468	12,326	10,585
All other commodities	15,036	18,264	20,068	18,116	13,367
Total Canadian produce (merchandise)	1,228,208	1,365,587	1,120,258	779,743	576,344

Principal exports (Canadian Produce) for year ended March 31, 1932¹ .—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Wheat	115,739,388	Copper ore and blister	6,846,192
Newsprint paper	103,008,352	Vegetables	5,554,068
Wood pulp	27,684,782	Zinc	5,261,847
Fish	23,594,230	Silver	5,160,528
Wheat flour	18,897,543	Rubber tyres	5,152,614
Planks and boards	18,766,452	Meats	4,960,816
Gold, raw	13,671,565	Oats	4,662,335
Copper bars, etc	13,057,783	Asbestos, raw	4,628,117
Furs, raw	12,110,157	Lead	4,441,562
Nickel	12,109,400	Settlers' effects	3,970,005
Whiskey	11,622,256	Machinery	3,675,623
Cheese	10,593,967	Motor cars	3,617,251
Barley	10,002,911	Cattle	3,634,784
Pulpwood	8,196,144	Rubber footwear	3,611,517
Fruits (chiefly apples)	7,507,040	Stone and products	3,254,864

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1932, in thousands of dollars .—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St John, N B	Ottawa	Van couver
Imports	138,475	131,366	13,941	9,079	10,457	7,934	40,996
Exports ²	115,520	166	27,723	6,600	26,044	—	76,088

¹ Subject to minor correction² All export entries are delivered at the 'free port of exit, and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, excluding bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns)

	Exports	Imports		Exports	Imports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1928-29	431,660,941	194,020,573	1930 31	220,687,304	149,497,892
1929 30	288,098,324	189,179,788	1931 32 ¹	174,962,824	106,871,779

¹ Provisional

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns .—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U K from Canada	57,142,860	46,410,075	38,146,076	32,840,526	43,145,829
Exports to Canada					
British produce	84,466,279	35,007,878	39,188,405	20,550,612	16,408,683
Foreign and Colonial produce	2,563,183	2,502,700	2,107,595	1,600,432	976,110

¹ Provisional

The chief imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from Canada in recent years were (British returns .—

Articles imported	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese	4,905	3,418	2,700	2,322
Eggs	65	67	10	26
Salmon, canned	479	416	495	822
Apples, raw	1,339	1,771	2,028	1,081
Lard	705	723	472	492
Milk condensed	144	68	55	68
Wheat	22,083	14,162	11,371	7,689
Barley	888	599	112	240
Oats	848	335	89	326
Wheatmeal and flour	3,549	2,563	2,725	1,640
Beef	28	25	36	50
Bacon	1,371	1,028	489	150
Hams	575	539	448	298
Skins and furs (undressed)	1,673	2,194	1,582	1,359
Pulp of wood	301	168	144	169
Wood and timber (unmanf)	2,536	2,387	2,082	1,417
Leather	480	219	205	319
Machinery	436	475	501	572
Iron and steel manufactures	114	115	104	87
Rubber manufactures	893	1,102	1,172	904
Motor Cars and Parts	1,625	1,449	415	221

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were —

Articles exported	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits	2,438	1,897	1,444	1,074
Coal	754	935	1,310	1,141
Vegetable oils	134	426	179	136
Apparel (incl hats and boots)	1,847	1,846	1,420	776
Cotton yarns	305	275	224	186
Cotton manufactures	2,510	2,359	1,698	1,120
Earthenware and glassware	1,065	1,170	999	823
Leather and manufactures	465	403	254	179
Machinery	1,843	1,562	1,423	1,148
Iron and steel, and manuf	2,057	2,725	2,361	1,761
Artificial silk yarn, and manf	1,052	1,085	911	450
Linen manufactures	1,101	1,052	860	565
Jute manufactures	505	325	181	105
Wool tops	990	815	560	496
Woollen and worsted yarns	1,109	1,187	1,077	477
Woollen and worsted mfrs	4,657	4,258	3,132	1,490

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1931, including vessels for inland navigation, totalled 8,905, with a total net tonnage of 1,427,648. The sea going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year ending March 31, 1932, were as follows —

Vessels	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
Sea going				
Canadian	7,944	6,082,973	7,975	5,725,694
British	2,925	10,164,943	2,829	8,860,448
Foreign	8,869	10,755,294	8,298	10,750,889
Total	19,775	27,003,210	19,102	25,337,031
Coasting				
British and Canadian	69,220	44,102,782	69,448	44,427,571
Foreign	655	810,190	664	884,328
Total	69,875	44,912,972	70,112	45,311,899

During the fiscal year 1931, the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were Canadian, 16,012 of 17,834,715 tons, United States, 65,477 of 18,477,012 tons

During the fiscal year 1931, 294 vessels, with a tonnage of 45,162 tons, were built in Canadian shipyards

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk Up to March 31, 1931, 236,216,461 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone (capital expenditure) The heavy expenditures in recent years have been due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal on which 122,385,409 dollars had been spent to March 31, 1931 The canal was opened on April 20, 1931 In 1931, 27,651 vessels, of 17,618,784 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 16,189,074 tons of freight, chiefly grain, lumber, iron ore and coal

On January 11, 1909, a treaty was signed at Washington between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Dominion, and three appointed by the President of the United States This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz, (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation

A treaty was consummated between the Canadian and United States Governments in July, 1932, directed towards the development of the St Lawrence Seaway According to the agreement, Canada is to be credited with her expenditures on the Welland Ship canal The treaty has yet to be ratified by the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress and Senate

The total single track mileage of steam railways in Canada on December 31, 1931, was 43,173 The total mileage, including second track, yard track and sidings was 58,602

The lines built or acquired by the Canadian Government are now consolidated in one system, known as the Canadian National Railways, covering about one half of the single track mileage, including two transcontinental lines with termini in Canada at Saint John, Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the Grand Trunk with termini at Portland, Maine, U S A, and Chicago

The mileage in private ownership is mainly that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 15,636 in 1931 The main line of this road from Vancouver, B C., to Saint John, New Brunswick, is 3,867 miles

Statistics of the Canadian steam railways for 1931 passengers, 26 5 millions, freight, 88 1 million short tons, gross receipts, 358,549,382 dollars, net receipts, 37 523,794 dollars

Electric railways in 1931, 52, mileage 1,409, passengers during the year, 720,468,361, tons of freight carried, 1,977,441 The gross earnings in 1931 reached an aggregate of 49,038,310 dollars Operating expenses amounted to 35,367,067 dollars Paid-up capital, 216 778,095 dollars

On March 31, 1931, there were 12,427 post offices Net revenue, 30,416,106 dollars, expenditure, 36,292,603 dollars At the end of the fiscal

year 1931 there were 4,210 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 287,351 boxes

Money order offices on March 31, 1931, 6,401, orders issued, 16,813,134, value 167,749,651 dollars The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,322,745 dollars in the fiscal year 1931

There were 52,824 miles (9,851 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1930, and 371,747 miles of wire (including 11,399 miles of Government lines), with 4,661 offices, 4,880,224 miles of telephone wire on December 31, 1930, and 1,402,861 telephones (14.1 per 100 population).

Wireless Telegraphy —On March 31, 1931, there were 1,075 coast and land wireless stations, 319 ship wireless stations, 88 broadcasting stations, and 523,100 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes

The ship and shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1931, amounted to 396,727 messages and 8,534,982 words

Wireless 'beam' stations are operated at Montreal for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N S, provides a long distance service to ships

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points, on all chartered banks On December 31, 1930, there were 11 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 4,083 branches, including sub-agencies The following are some particulars (in dollars) of the banks for 1931, the figures being an average of the twelve monthly returns: capital paid up, 144,674,853, notes in circulation, 141,969,350, total on deposit, 2,422,834,828, liabilities to the public, 2,741,554,219, assets, 3,066,018,472, percentage of liabilities to assets, 89.41

In addition to the capital there was in 1931 the sum of 162,075,000 of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks

Bank debits in the clearing house centres of Canada for 1931 amounted to 31,586,68,262 dollars, against 37,491,301,766 dollars in 1930 Of the transactions of 1931, Montreal had nearly 31 per cent, Toronto 30 per cent, Winnipeg 10 per cent, Ottawa about 6 per cent, and Vancouver 4.5 per cent

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868 The post-office savings-banks had on March 31, 1932, deposits amounting to 23,919,677 dollars.

The deposits in special savings banks amounted on July 31, 1932, to 67,508,896 dollars

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars, cents and mills The cent is one hundredth part of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth part of a cent A five cent nickel coin has been issued The standard of fineness for gold coins is nine tenths fine, and British and United States gold coins are legal tender The privilege of issuing notes is restricted to the Dominion Government and the chartered banks. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is 4.86½ dollars

The Dominion Government issues Dominion notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and certain other larger denomi-

nations used chiefly in clearing-house transactions between banks. They may be issued in any amount. Prior to the war, the security behind Dominion notes consisted of 25 per cent gold for the first fifty million dollars of such notes and dollar for dollar in gold for amounts in excess of fifty million. They were redeemable in gold. The war necessitated the suspension of redemption in gold, and by special legislation the Government was given power to issue Dominion notes to the banks upon the pledge of satisfactory securities and interest at not less than 5 per cent per annum was charged the banks. At the same time banknotes were made legal tender, and an issue of twenty-six million dollars of Dominion notes without security as formerly prescribed by law, largely to implement railway guarantees, was legalised. Redemption in gold was resumed on July 1, 1925. After the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain, on Sept. 21, 1931, Canadian currency declined in sympathy with the pound sterling on the gold exchanges. After October, 1931, exports of gold were allowed only under license, so that redemption rights under the Dominion Notes Act were maintained and gold was made available for meeting all obligations abroad promptly.

Dominion notes in circulation on July 31, 1932, amounted to 166,198,551 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901 and in December, 1931, control of the Mint was passed over to the Canadian Government. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag. Gold refining is one of the principal activities of the Mint. In 1931 an Act was passed transferring the administration of the Royal Mint to the Canadian Government.

In 1931 gold bullion to the value of 35,581,117 dollars was received for treatment, and bullion to the value of 35,867,937 dollars was issued. No gold was struck. Coin issued: bronze, 51,400 dollars, nickel, 281,000 dollars, silver, 475,400 dollars.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel, but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

ALBERTA.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and amending Acts, also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America

Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada. On October 1, 1930, the natural resources were transferred from the Dominion to Provincial Government control. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 16 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the Federal Government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the King.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 63 members in the Legislature (1930)—39 United Farmers of Alberta, 11 Liberals, 4 Labour, 6 Conservatives, and 3 Independents.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honour W. L. Walsh.

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier and Provincial Secretary—Hon. John E. Brownlee.

Attorney General—Hon. J. F. Lymburn.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Health—Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. O. L. McPherson.

Minister of Railways and Telephones—Hon. Geo. Hoadley (Acting).

Minister of Education—Hon. Perren E. Baker.

Minister of Lands and Mines, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer—Hon. Richard Gavin Reid.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlbry.

Local Government.—Municipal Districts, formerly known as Local Improvement Districts, comprise the area within the limits of nine townships, i. e. 36 square miles (324 square miles), or as near to this as natural features will allow. Each Municipal District is a body corporate and governed in most cases by an elected council of six members, the chairman of whom is called the Reeve. The councillors are elected by a vote of all persons who are assessed for property within the Municipal District, together with the vote of the wife, husband, son, daughter, father or mother of such assessed persons, provided these relatives reside on the land of the assessed person.

Towns operate under the Town Act, 1927, except one which carries on under special charter. Villages are erected by Order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and are governed by the Village Act. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. These must be twenty-one years of age, and assessed for property of the value of one hundred dollars and upwards. The village council consists of three members elected annually, the Chairman being Mayor of the village.

There are seven cities in Alberta, namely Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, and Drumheller. These cities operate under special charters granted by the North-West Territorial Assembly, and later confirmed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta. The governing body consists of a Mayor and a council of from six to ten members, according to the size of the city.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 262,925 sq. miles being land area and 2,360 sq. miles water area. The population (Census, 1931) was 781,605, in 1921, 588,454, in 1916, 496,442, in 1906, 185,195, and in 1901, 78,022. In 1921 the rural population numbered 365,550 (54,489 in 1901), and the urban 222,904 (18,538 in

1901) There were 8,745 Indians in 1921, or 1.49 per cent of the total population. Population of the principal cities (1931)—Calgary, 3,761, Edmonton, 79,197, (1926) Lethbridge, 13,489. Medicine Hat, 10,300, Drumheller, 2,987, Red Deer, 2,344, Wetaskiwin, 2,125.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1927	14,897	4,707	5,059	9,838
1928	15,692	5,776	5,699	9,998
1929	16,924	6,004	6,239	10,685
1930	17,649	5,834	5,496	12,153
1931	17,265	5,142	5,325	11,940

Education—Schools of all grades are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants, which are distributed to encourage elementary, secondary, and technical education and agricultural training. In 1931 there were 3,762 schools, 64 being consolidated schools and 16 being rural high schools, with 168,730 pupils. There are Normal schools at Calgary, Camrose and Edmonton for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1931 was 1,250. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1931–32, 1,938 students.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Supreme Court, consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions. The judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and hold office for life unless impeached by Parliament. There are also minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars. By the Small Debts Act of 1918, as amended in 1924, magistrates have jurisdiction over matters up to 100 dollars. There are also Juvenile Courts having power to try boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age.

The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources —(1) Dominion subsidies, (2) School lands, and (3) Provincial sources.

—	1927	1928 ¹	1929	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	12,263,400	16,149,896	15,265,084	15,829,865	15,710,962
Expenditure	12,479,380	15,870,113	13,686,261	15,402,884	18,017,543

¹ Fifteen months ending March 31, 1928.

The gross bonded debt of the province March 31 1931, amounted to 116,802,000 dollars, including Sinking Funds, 5,293,000 dollars. The net bonded debt was 111,509,000 dollars. Of this amount 39,604,000 dollars represent assets which are self supporting, leaving net general bonded debt of 71,905,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. Within the surveyed area of the province, which comprises about

85,000,000 acres, there are over 60,000,000 acres which may be classed as lands capable of agricultural development. Up to the present, however, little more than one-fourth of this area has been brought under cultivation

For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, *see* under Canada above The wool clip for 1930 was 3,500,000 lbs

Grain elevators (1931-32), 1,775, with a capacity of 75,860,900 bushels.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 1,035,629 million tons (approx), 80,000 million being lignite The output in 1931 was 4,564,290 tons, valued at 13,415,745 dollars Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities In 1931, 18,327,139 cubic feet, valued at 4,398,513 dollars, were consumed High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in Turner Valley 1,455,195 barrels of oil were produced in the Province in 1931 Immense deposits of bituminous sand containing on an average 15 to 18 per cent bitumen are situated in the McMurray district in northern Alberta Value of total mineral production in 1931, 24,267,826 dollars

Alberta has 12,393,500 acres of forest reserves

The lakes of the province abound in whitefish, pickerel, pike and trout, but the industry is not developed to any great extent Value of fish marketed, 1931, 184,859 dollars

Manufacturing in the province Flour, oatmeal, cement, and linseed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, clay, brass and iron, glass, wood, clothing, canning, biscuit and macaroni factories, large railway repair shops and oil refineries

Statistics of manufactures for 1930 number of industrial establishments, 845, capital, 109,930,271 dollars, number of employees, 14,099, salaries and wages, 17,092,033 dollars, cost of materials, 53,621,884 dollars, value of products, 94,314,782 dollars

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, live-stock, meat and meat products, wool, fish, butter, eggs, mining and timber products

Length of railway lines 5,709 miles in the year 1931 Alberta's modern telephone system is owned and operated by the Provincial Government except in the town of Banff and city of Edmonton Automatic exchanges are operated at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat and Drumheller 220,938 miles of wire serve 320 exchanges and 274 toll stations There are 70,578 rural and urban subscribers, and first-class long distance service is available to all points in the Province and to every other Province in the Dominion and every State in the United States as well as to Mexico, Cuba and many points in Europe

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See also under Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constitution and Government —British Columbia (then known as New Caledonia) and Vancouver Island originally formed part of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession. In 1849 Vancouver Island, and in 1858 British Columbia, were constituted Crown Colonies, and in 1866 the two Colonies were united. On July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 6 members in the Senate, and 14 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of 48 members on the system of executive administration known as a 'responsible government'. The Assembly is elected for five years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Lieutenant Governor —His Honour John W. Fordham-Johnson (1931)

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier and Minister of Railways —Hon S F Tolmie, P C

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries —Hon S L Howe

Attorney General —Hon R H Poolev, K C

Minister of Lands —Hon N S Loughheed

Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries —Hon J W Jones

Minister of Agriculture —Hon William Atkinson

Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour —Hon W A McKenzie

Minister of Public Works —Hon R W Bruhn

Minister of Education —Hon J Hinchliffe

President of the Council —Hon W C Shelly

Minister without Portfolio —Hon R L Martland, K C

Agent General in London —Hon F P Burden, British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S W 1

Area and Population —British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area of 372,630 square miles, of which 369,191 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. It lies between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north.

The subdivisions of the Province are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 26,346 square miles, Yale, 10,462, Lillooet, 16,100, Vancouver and Westminster, 7,066, Cariboo, 148,594, Skeena, 123,896, Vancouver Island and Comox, 20,952.

The last census (1931) places the population at 689,210, in 1921 the population was 524,582, and in 1911 it was 392,480.

Some of the principal cities and towns and their approximate populations are: Greater Victoria (the capital), population 60,000, Greater Vancouver, 300,000, New Westminster, 18,000, Nanaimo, 10,000, Prince Rupert, 8,000, Nelson, 7,000.

The movement of the population for five years was as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1926	10,068	4,418	5,474	4,594
1927	10,084	4,720	5,750	4,334
1928	10,812	4,901	5,901	4,111
1929	10,378	5,195	6,761	3,597
1930	11,217	4,758	6,759	4,458

Education —A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. Attendance is compulsory from the age of

seven to fifteen The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council.

There were 85 high schools, with 16,197 enrolled pupils and 508 teachers and 81 special instructors, and 11 junior high schools with 5,810 pupils, 163 teachers and 46 special instructors in 1931 The number of elementary schools was 1,038, with 3,011 teachers, 98 special instructors and 91,173 pupils There were 37 superior schools with 734 pupils and 41 teachers The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908 It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1930-31 there were 2,044 students, with 256 more at Victoria College There are 2 normal schools, with 456 students in attendance in 1930-31

In addition, 7 179 students took advantage of the winter programme of evening continuation classes, and 1,736 students studied under the system of high school and elementary correspondence courses designed for those in areas where schools are impracticable

Finance —Revenue and expenditure —

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1928-29	21,181,488	24,596,393	1931-32	28,088,696	28,080,030
1929-30	26,083,727	26,219,156	1932-33 ¹	24,843 766	24,693,671
1930-31	24,280,703	29,099,964	1933-34 ¹	20,500,000	22,700,000

¹ Estimate

On March 31, 1931, the gross funded debt totalled 116,060,611 dollars, sinking funds 21,519,601 dollars.

Production and Industry—British Columbia produced in 1931, minerals to the value of 34,883,000 dollars, fish, 11,110,000 dollars, agricultural produce, 40,108,000 dollars, and lumber, lath, shingles and pulpwood valued at 44,447,000 dollars

Particulars of the agricultural output and numbers of live-stock are given under Canada above

The mineral output in 1930 and 1931 was as follows —

Minerals		1930		1931	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Dollars		Dollars
Gold placer	ounces	8,955	152 825	17,174	291,992
Gold, lode	do	160 778	8 823,576	146,089	3,018 894
Silver	do	11,289,171	4,307 270	7 524 320	2,247,614
Lead	pounds	90,421,545	11,748,525	63 194 299	5,289,368
Copper	do	319 199,752	12,585 981	248,7 8,508	6,742 282
Zinc	do	250,287,306	9,010,093	205,071,247	5,237 620
Coal and Coke	long tons	1,887,130	9,485,650	1,707,590	7 684,155
Structural materials		—	4,092,568	—	8,558 800
Miscellaneous products		—	796,145	—	818,161
Total of above		—	55,392,083	—	34 688,181

Statistics of manufactures for 1930 (exclusive of construction and custom and repairs industries) Industrial establishments, 1,691, capital, 403,168,515 dollars, employees, 42,730; wages and salaries, 54,825,184 dollars, cost of materials, 128,062,338 dollars; gross value of products, 240,938,154 dollars.

Commerce.—In 1929–30 the imports amounted to 98,271,217 dollars, and the exports to 178,551,135 dollars. Exports consisted of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal), grain, sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, pulp and paper, fruit, etc.

The catch of whales off the coast of British Columbia totalled 320 in 1930; 388 in 1929. There was no whaling on the American side of the North Pacific in 1931.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National lines are at present the principal railways in the Province. The C P R. has three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean going and coasting steamers. The Canadian National has two main lines, diverging in Yellowhead Pass, Mount Robson Park, one with ocean terminus at Prince Rupert and the other at Vancouver, besides steamship lines. The Pacific Great Eastern Ry., owned and operated by the Province, runs north and south through the heart of the country. The railway mileage in 1930 was 5,323. British Columbia has a greater number of telephones *per capita* than any other province, having a total of 127,956 on January 1, 1930.

In the fiscal year of 1929–30, 10,233 sea going vessels entered inwards, 10,420 sea going vessels cleared outwards, and 37,310 coastwise vessels entered and 37,796 cleared.

Banking.—Bank clearings for five years.—1926, 1,038,843,176 dollars, 1927, 1,085,902,893 dollars, 1928, 1,288,246,552 dollars, 1929, 1,445,640,200 dollars, 1930, 1,163,170,522 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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 Brown (A. G.), British Columbia. Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources. London, 1912.
 Chronicles of Canada. British Columbia. Toronto, 1914.
 Collier (W. H.) In the Wake of the War Canoe. London, 1915.
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 Gosnell (R. E.), Year Book of British Columbia. London.
 Howay (F. W.) and Scholefield (E. O. S.), British Columbia from the Earliest Days to the Present. Victoria, 1914.
 Howay (F. W.), The Early History of the Fraser River Mines. Victoria, 1926.
 Roberts (M.), On the Old Trail Through British Columbia after Forty Years. London, 1927.
 Short (A.) and Doughty (A. G.), Canada and its Provinces. British Columbia. Toronto, 1914.
 See also under Canada.

MANITOBA.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for five years. Women have been

enfranchised Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg and the transferable vote for all other constituencies. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 17 in the House of Commons of Canada. The Crown lands and other natural resources of the Province, formerly in the hands of the Dominion Government, were transferred to the Province as from July 15, 1930.

Lieutenant-Governor — His Honour J. D. McGregor (January, 1929)

The Members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier, President of the Council — Hon. John Bracken

Minister of Mines and Natural Resources — Hon. J. S. McDiarmid

Minister of Public Works and Labour — Hon. W. R. Clubb

Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner and Railway Commissioner — Hon. D. L. McLeod

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration — Hon. D. G. McKenzie

Minister of Education and (Acting) Minister of Health and Public Welfare — Hon. R. A. Hoey

Attorney General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs — Hon. W. J. Major, K. C.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. E. A. McPherson

State of parties in Legislative Assembly: Progressive Liberal (Government), 39; Conservative, 10; Labour, 5; Independent, 1.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles (224,777 sq. miles land and 27,055 sq. miles water). In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. (See map STATES MAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population (Census, 1931) was 700,139. The rural population in 1931 was 384,170. The number of houses in 1921 was 117,541, the number of families in 1921 was 128,984. Population of the principal cities — Winnipeg (capital), 218,785 (Census, 1931) (Greater Winnipeg, 300,001 in 1931), Brandon, 17,082, Portage la Prairie, 6,597, St. Boniface, 16,305.

Vital statistics for 4 years —

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1928	14,504	5,170	5,396	1930	14,458	5,061	5,712
1929	14,273	4,269	5,808	1931	14,891	4,888	5,844

Education.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces, and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, had (in 1931-32) 3,162 full course students in all courses. There were (1930-31) 4,427 teachers and 158,553 pupils in the 4,304 public schoolrooms. There are 121 intermediate schools, having one room for high school work, 48 high schools, 14 junior high schools, 13 collegiate departments, and 22 collegiate institutes.

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926	10,870,258	10,269,869	1929	12,435,110	12,438,104
1927	11,238,510	10,581,929	1930	13,992,605	13,802,984
1928	10,741,076	11,248,698	1931	14,706,581	14,705,581

Production and Industry.—The southern part of Manitoba is rich agricultural land, while the northern two thirds of the province form part of the Canadian shield, an area underlain by pre-Cambrian rocks which have been proved to be rich in mineral deposits in other parts of Canada. Estimated arable land, 25,000,000 acres, of which about 30 per cent is under cultivation. For particulars of agricultural production and number of live-stock, *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 1,268,000 lbs.

Total value of minerals, 1931, 10,000,000 dollars. Gold in Central Manitoba and large copper zinc-gold-silver deposits in northern Manitoba are now being operated. The numerous lakes in Manitoba furnish large quantities of excellent fish. Total quantity taken, 1931, 18,947,800 lbs., value to fishermen 907,112 dollars, value marketed 1,223,902 dollars. Forest reserves in Manitoba 2,236,858 acres.

Statistics of manufactures for 1929. 923 industrial establishments, with a capital of 173,152,948 dollars, employees, 26,318, wages and salaries, 34,158,583 dollars, cost of materials used, 89,158,381 dollars, and value of products, 164,909,127 dollars.

Communications.—In the year 1930, the Province had 4,420 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There are (1930) 220,484 miles of telephone wire in Manitoba, and 78,915 telephones, which includes approximately 3,500 of municipal and privately owned systems.

Books of Reference

Official publications of the various provincial government departments
 Bulletins, Sixth Census of Canada. Manitoba. Ottawa, 1926
 Kitto (F. H.), Manitoba. Its Development and Opportunities. Ottawa, 1931
 Natural Resources of the Prairie Province. Ottawa, 1923
 The Hudson Bay Railway Belt and Hudson Bay. Ottawa
 Canada and its Provinces. Toronto, 1914
 McWilliam (M.) Manitoba Milestones. London, 1928
 The Hudson Bay Region. Ottawa
See also under Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constitution and Government—New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was acquired by the English under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and was settled by the English as early as 1761. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for five years. Franchise—any male or female British subject of full age, after six months' residence. Last election, August, 1925.—Liberals 12, Conservatives 35, Independents 1. The province is represented by 10 members of the Senate and 11 in the Canadian House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. H. H. McLean.

The members of the Ministry are as follows (1925) —

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. C. D. Richards.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer—Hon. A. J. Leger.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Lewis Smith.

Minister of Health and Labour—Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor.

President of Executive Council—Hon. W. H. Harrison.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. D. A. Stewart.

Minister of Lands and Mines —Hon L. P. D. Telley

Minister without Portfolio —Hon E. A. Reilly, K.C.

Area and Population—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area. There are 7½ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands. The population (Census, 1931) was 408,255; in 1921, 387,876. The rural population in 1921 was 265,648. Population of the principal cities (1931)—Saint John, 46,640, Moncton, 20,617, Fredericton (capital), 8,828.

Education—Education is free and undenominational. There are three Universities. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, had 168 students in 1922, the Mount Allison University at Sackville had 265 students, and the University of St. Joseph's College at Memramcook had 58 undergraduates in 1923. There were (1927) 80,690 pupils and 2,533 teachers in the 2,311 public schools. Total expenditure on public schools in 1926-27, 8,071,315 dollars.

Finance.—The finance for recent years is shown as follows (years ended October 31) —

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925	2,667,611	4,154,730	1928	5,290,098	5,393,784
1926	4,382,655	4,146,820	1929	5,961,875	6,511,575
1927	5,096,446	4,636,167	1930	6,519,285	7,857,020

Funded debt, October 31, 1929, 39,525,603 dollars.

Production and Industry—New Brunswick is productive in agricultural manufacture, mining, fishing, and forest products. The total area under field crops in 1927 was 849,276 acres. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock see under Canada, pp 291, 292. The wool clip for 1930 was 875,000 lbs.

The Government owns over 10,600 square miles of forests and a similar area is owned privately. In 1926 the total timber cut in New Brunswick from both Crown and Private Lands, including sawn lumber, lath, shingles, railway ties, pulpwood, etc., was in excess of 730 million feet, board measure. Of this amount sawn lumber formed 405 million feet and pulpwood was equivalent to 239 million feet. The total value of forest products, including sawn lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and paper, etc., and also pulpwood exported totals over 30,000,000 dollars. The capital invested in sawmills, pulp mills, logging and driving equipment, etc., is placed at 42,000,000 dollars, and wages amount to over 7,500,000 dollars annually.

A considerable variety of minerals is known to exist in the Province, such as iron, copper, antimony, lead, zinc, tungsten, manganese, bituminous coal, gypsum, oil shale, salt, diatomite. The only active mining in the year 1929 was in coal, copper, antimony, and gypsum. Quantities of good limestone exist in the southern part of the Province, and are quarried for lime, the pulp industry and as a fertilizing agent. Various granites are quarried and manufactured at St. George, and there is an active industry in pulpstones at Quarryville. Natural gas and oil are produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1930, 209,349 short tons.

In 1930 there were 924 industrial establishments, with a capital of 140,611,530 dollars, employing 18,422 persons, salaries and wages, 14,988,441

dollars; cost of materials, 83,897,264 dollars, gross value of products, 63,468,262 dollars

The total value of fisheries in 1930 was 4,853,575 dollars, and in 1929, 5,935,635 dollars

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the Province in 1930-31 amounted to 51,374,506 dollars, the imports for consumption to 24,377,083 dollars

The Province had in 1930, 11,836 miles of highway, comprising 1,368 miles of main trunk roads, 3,268 miles of secondary-trunk roads and 7,200 miles of branch roads

There were 1,934 miles of steam railway operating in 1929, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907 In 1930 there were 60,987 miles of telephone wire and 34,935 telephones

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments

Bulletin Sixth Census of Canada Ottawa 1921

New Brunswick Its Natural Resources Ottawa, 1930

Thomas (L O), The Province of New Brunswick, Canada Ottawa, 1930

See also under Canada

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first permanent settlement was made by the French early in the seventeenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713

Constitution and Government.—Under the British North America Act' of 1867 the Legislature of Nova Scotia may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, including direct taxation within the Province, and the administration of justice The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government, and holding office for five years, and a House of Assembly of 38 members, chosen by popular vote every five years. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 10 members, and in the House of Commons by 14

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to every person, whether male or female, if of full age (21 years), a British subject, and a resident for one year in the county of which the polling district forms part, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour The Hon Walter H Covert, K.C. (appointed October, 1931)

The Members of the Ministry are as follows (appointed 1930) —

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines—Col the Hon. G S. Harrington, K C

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. O P Goucher

Attorney General and Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon J Doull, K C.

Minister of Highways—Hon P C Black

Provincial Secretary Treasurer—Hon J Fred Fraser

Minister of Health—Dr G H. Murphy

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. A Parsons, Hon I McDonald.

Area and Population—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area The population (Census, 1931) was 512,027

Population of the principal cities and towns (1931) —Halifax, 59,275, Sydney, 23,089, Glace Bay, 20,706, Dartmouth, 9,100, Amherst, 7,450; New Glasgow, 8,858, Sydney Mines, 7,769, Truro, 7,901, Yarmouth, 7,055

The vital statistics for three years are as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1927-28	11,062	3,255	6,077	4,985
1928-29	10,931	3,256	6,202	4,729
1929-30	11,846	3,451	6,206	5,140

Religion —The denominations according to the Census of 1921 were — Roman Catholics, 160,802, Presbyterians, 109,860, Baptists, 86,833, Anglicans, 85,604, Methodists, 59,065, and Congregationalists, 2,372

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents

Education —Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools and high schools, there are in Halifax Maritime Provinces schools for the blind and for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro, also a Normal College for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. It also conducts correspondence courses in numerous subjects. Besides this central institution there are, working under its supervision, coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The total expenditure on education in 1931 was 4,194,295 dollars. The Province has 9 universities and colleges, 3,231 departments operated in 1,872 school buildings, with 3,484 teachers and 115,511 pupils.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts. Courts for the collection of small debts, county courts, inferior courts in criminal cases, courts of superior jurisdiction, a divorce court and probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1929-30, 3,115 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours.

Finance —In Nova Scotia there is no general direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy, royalty on coal and other minerals, succession duty, special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees.

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1927	6,517,072	6,566,143	41,708,457
1928	6,988,629	7,548,077	43,767,113
1929	7,890,410	7,288,486	50,072,865
1930	7,682,066	8,170,846	56,983,480
1931	8,104,601	8,509,486	60,325,618

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most

important fruit grown, in 1930 the estimated crop was about 2,000,000 barrels Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent For particulars of agricultural production and live stock, *see* under Canada above The wool clip for 1930 was 1,638,000 lbs

Principal minerals are (Sept 30, 1931) coal, 4,745,000 tons, coke, 223,685 tons, tar, 3,815,686 gallons, gold, 575 ozs, gypsum, 764,037 tons, salt, 25,951 tons

The known coal fields embrace 1,000 square miles The gold districts cover about 10,250 square miles

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 12,000 square miles The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple The estimated value of the forest products in 1926 reached the sum of 14,500,000 dollars

The fisheries of the Province in 1930 had a value of 10,411,202 dollars, including cod fishery, 2,685,879 dollars, and lobster fishery, 3,046,084 dollars. In 1930, 11,244,740 dollars were invested in this industry, and about 19,150 men were employed

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1930) 1,302, with a capital invested of 133,671,163 dollars, employing 21,069 wage and salary earners, wages and salaries, 17,537,690 dollars, gross value of products, 85,802,921 dollars

Commerce and Communications—The imports entered for consumption during 1930 were 33,464,986 dollars, the exports, 59,203,315 dollars

The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,420 miles in extent There are 14,682 miles of highways Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports

In 1930 there were 90,991 miles of telephone wire and 46,471 telephones

Books of Reference

Bourinot (Sir J.), Builders of Nova Scotia

Halkburt (T C), Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia—History of Nova Scotia

Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society and Nova Scotia Institute of Science

Willson (Beckles) Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by London 1912

Philpot (H S), The Province of Nova Scotia Resources and Development Ottawa, 1930

See also under Canada

ONTARIO

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 112 members The latter are elected for five years by a general franchise Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber

Lieutenant-Governor—Col the Hon Herbert Bruce

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier, President of Council and Minister of Education—Hon G S. Henry

Minister of Highways—Hon L Macaulay, K C ,

Attorney-General—Hon W. H. Price, K C

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon E A Dunlop

Secretary and Registrar—Hon. G H Chalmers

Minister of Agriculture—Hon T L Kennedy

Minister of Public Works and Labour—Hon J D Monteith

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon W F Finlayson

Minister of Mines—Hon Charles McCrea

Minister of Health—Hon J M Robb

Minister of Public Welfare—Hon W G Martin.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon R J Cooke, Hon H. C Scholfield,
Hon P Poisson

Agent-General in London.—Wm C Noxon, 163 Strand, W C 2

At the elections for the Provincial Legislature held on October 30, 1929, the following parties were returned—Conservatives, 90, Progressives, 5, Liberals, 12, United Farmers of Ontario, 1, Labour, 4, total 112

Area and Population.—The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area is 412,262 square miles (370,880 sq miles land area and 41,382 water). The Province is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westward from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912. Population of the principal cities (Census, 1931)—Toronto (capital), 627,582, Ottawa, 124,988, Hamilton, 159,914, London, 71,022.

The population of the Province (Census, 1931) was 3,426,488. The Indian population of the Province in 1921 was 26,436.

Education.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, has (1930) 725 professors and lecturers, and 7,178 students (4,382 men and 2,796 women). The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western Ontario at London, McMaster at Hamilton, and Ottawa in Ottawa, which are private foundations. The first two are now undenominational and are aided by the State. The Royal Military College at Kingston is maintained by the Dominion Government. There were, in 1930, 7,706 schools of all grades with over 747,000 pupils. There are 20,000 certificated teachers engaged in these elementary and secondary schools. The total expenditure by the Government of Ontario on education in 1929 was 10,278,187 dollars.

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, timber, mining, liquor sales, amusement, gasoline and betting taxes, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follow—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926-27	56,806,224	55,947,001	1929-30	57,543,291	57,980,352
1927-28	58,426,982	58,198,746	1930-31	54,390,002	54,846,994
1928-29	64,549,777	61,906,824	1931-32	54,186,000	56,161,000

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The land under cultivation is about 14,000,000 acres, more than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,358,000 acres are assessed.

Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 284,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation. Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay. The farm values for 1931 were—Land, 954,869,758 dollars, buildings, 537,279,170 dollars, implements, 175,178,334 dollars, and live stock, 171,732,345 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live stock see under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 6,325,000 lbs.

The mineral production in 1931 included gold, 2,085,818 ozs., value \$3,117,688 dollars, silver, 6,603,034 ozs., 1,926,978 dollars, nickel in matte exported, 16,846 short tons, nickel, metallic, 28,972,201 lbs., nickel oxide, 3,920,181 lbs., copper in matte exported, 6,420 short tons, copper, metallic, 99,652,706 lbs., platinum metals, 91,643 ozs., Portland cement, 3,470,056 barrels, crude petroleum, 122,065 barrels; natural gas, 7,395,000 m. cubic feet. Total value of metallic minerals in 1931, \$2,950,799 dollars, in 1930, 83,356,365 dollars, and in 1929, 83,967,446 dollars. Non metallic minerals and structural materials in 1931 were worth \$8,882,171 dollars, in 1930, 25,063,889 dollars, and in 1929, 27,163,114 dollars. The total value of the mineral production of Ontario in 1931 was \$5,272,332 dollars.

Total area of forests 240,000 square miles, chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1930 Ontario had 9,888 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of 2,431,369,848 dollars, employing 307,477 wage-earners, wages and salaries, 370,781,452 dollars, cost of materials, 1,836,666,780 dollars, gross value of products, 1,713,026,322 dollars.

Communications—There were in 1929, 66,102 miles of public road with an expenditure during 1930 of 1,908,412 dollars. In 1930 there were 10,938 miles of steam railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were 1,991,378 miles of telephone wires and 636,118 telephones in 1930.

Hydro electric power.—At January 1, 1932, there were turbine installations representing 2,100,000 h.p. of which 1,300,000 h.p. were being developed in central stations owned mainly by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments.

See also under Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769.

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation on July 1, 1873. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by universal male and female suffrage. Women can also be elected to the Assembly. State of Parties (elected August, 1931): Conservatives, 18; Liberals, 11, one vacancy.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Charles Dalton.

320 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The members of the Ministry are as follows (August 29, 1931) —

Premier and Attorney and Advocate General and Provincial Secretary—
Treasurer —Hon J D Stewart, K C

Minister of Public Works and Highways —Hon G Shelton Sharp

Minister of Agriculture —Hon Thomas Macnutt

Minister of Education and Public Health —Hon William J P MacMillan, M.D

Ministers without Portfolio —Hon H Francis McPhee, Hon Adrian F Arsenault, Hon Harry D McLean, Hon Walter G McKenzie and Hon Matthew W Wood

Area and Population.—The province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The area of the island is 2,184 sq miles. The total population (Census, 1931) was 88,040. Population of the principal cities (1931) — Charlottetown (capital), 12,357, Summerside, 3,914.

Religion and Education.—The population of the Province at the census of 1921 was divided among the different creeds as follows, —Roman Catholic, 39,312, Presbyterian, 25,945, Methodist, 11,408, Baptist, 5,316, Anglican, 5,057. There were (1930) 472 schools, 618 teachers, 17,277 pupils. This is exclusive of 3 Roman Catholic convent schools at Tignish, Summerside and Charlottetown, with 551 pupils. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on public education in 1929 was 496,059 dollars.

Finance.—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930 ¹	1931 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	738,851	827,087	840,226	1,148,748	1,149,570
Expenditure	851,981	828,646	836,486	1,133,366	1,458,190

¹ Gross

Total sinking funds on December 31, 1931, amounted to 498,351 dollars.

The total liabilities of the Province amounted on 31st December, 1931, to 3,342,241 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied in 1921 was 1,216,483 acres. Field crops in 1931, covered about 494,351 acres, and were valued at 6,828,700 dollars. The land in natural forest covers 356,996 acres, and in pasture 293,454. For particulars of agricultural production and livestock see under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 496,000 lbs.

Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on, and pelts are shipped to United States and European markets, breeding foxes are exported to all northern countries. The value of fur-bearing animals on the 719 farms in 1930 was estimated at 2,288,523 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1930 was 1,141,279 dollars. Of the total, lobsters make up 894,227 dollars, smelts, cod, herring and oysters being, in the order named, the largest other items.

The fishing season of 1930 showed a considerable falling off in production

as compared with the previous year, notably in lobsters. Oysters abound in Richmond Bay, where the beds extend to 15,000 acres. The Dominion Government has possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. It is believed that the industry will soon be of major importance.

In 1930 there were 267 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,441,958 dollars, employing 2,055 persons, salaries and wages, 788,106 dollars, cost of materials, 2,546,837 dollars, gross value of products, 4,254,966 dollars.

Commerce and Communications—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and thus inter-provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics. In 1928-29 the exports to other countries amounted to 956,045 dollars, the imports entered for consumption to 1,808,713 dollars. In 1930 the province had 286 miles of railway. A railway and automobile ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the lines of the Canadian National Railway in Prince Edward Island with those on the mainland. Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1917-18, and has since continued without interruption. In 1930 there were 7,028 miles of telephone wires and 5,753 telephones.

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments.

Census of Canada.

Handbook on Prince Edward Island. Issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Campbell (D.), History of Prince Edward Island.

Harvey (D. C.), The French Régime in Prince Edward Island. Oxford and London, 1926.

Pollard (J. B.), Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island.

Sutherland (G.), Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.

See also under Canada.

QUEBEC.

Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1535 to 1763, as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790, as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1846, as Canada East from 1846 to 1867, and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec.

Constitution and Government.—The Provincial Government is modelled on that of the Dominion organization and is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life by the Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for 5 years. Members of both Houses receive 2,800 dollars per session. Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature. Last election, August 24, 1931. Liberals 79, Conservatives 11.

Lieutenant Governor—Hon. Henry George Carroll (appointed April, 1929).

The members of the Ministry (November, 1932) are as follows:—

Premier, Attorney General and Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon.

L. A. Taschereau.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. R. E. Stockwell.

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. Honoré Mercier.

Provincial Secretary—Hon. Athanase David.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. J. A. Godbout.

Minister of Colonisation, Game and Fisheries—Hon. H. La Ferté.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. N. Francoeur.

Minister of Labour—Hon A J Arcand

Minister of Roads and Mines—Hon J E Perrault

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon E Moreau, Hon L Lapierre, Hon. J. H. Dillon, G Bryson

Agent-General in London—Dr L J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur Street, London, S W 1.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec (as amended by the Labrador Boundary Award) is 594,434 sq miles (571,004 sq miles land area and 23,430 sq miles water) Of this extent, 351,780 sq miles represent the Territory of Ungava, annexed in 1912 under the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act The population (Census, 1931) was 2,874,251, and in 1921 was 2,360 665 Of the 1931 population 110,826 were British born and 2,622,510 Canadian born The rural population in 1931 was 1 060,649, and the urban population 1,813,606 According to religious beliefs, in 1931, 2,458,283 were Roman Catholics, 149,814 Anglicans, 88,200 United Church, 59,735 Jews and 11,278 Protestants Population of the principal cities (Census of 1931)—Montreal, 818,577, Quebec (capital) 130,594, Hull, 29,433, Verdun, 60,745, Three Rivers, 35,450, Sherbrooke, 28,933

Education—The province has four Universities McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 3,887 students in 1930-31, Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 166 students in 1930-31, Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and University of Montreal (Montreal), the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 7,013 students in Quebec in 1930-31, and 10,173 in Montreal Quebec had, in 1930, 8,279 schools of all kinds, with 634,757 pupils and 24,783 teachers All the schools are sectarian, i e, are either Catholic or Protestant The total expenditure on education was 34,562,530 dollars in 1929-30

Finance—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1927	30,924 997	29,078,708	1930	43,585,050	39 374 910
1928	34,807,783	32,821 225	1931	41,630,620	40,853,844
1929	39,976,283	35,964 487	1932	36,941,020	37,525,729

The total public debt at June 30, 1932, was 91,987,691 dollars, and the net funded debt 66,860,821 dollars

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the basic industry of the Province According to the Federal Census of 1931, the total area under cultivation in the Province, during 1931, was 5,681,062 acres and the value of the crop 72,801,000 dollars The principal varieties cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, flaxseed, corn, potatoes, turnips hay and clover and alfalfa

The wool clip for 1931 was 4,111,000 lbs

There are about 243,714 sq miles of forests, made up as follows: private forests, 9,951 sq miles, wood lots under location tickets, 2,028 sq miles; forests leased, 80,737 sq miles; township forest reserves, 936 sq miles; and timber lands not leased, 147,567 sq miles. Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total In 1930, 1,838,000 tons of pulp and 1,536,240 tons of paper were produced, valued at 90,668,181 dollars

The principal fish are cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, and herring

The value of the mineral production of the province was 35,673,395 dollars in 1931. Production of copper in 1931 was 69,225,430 lbs., valued at 5,794,169 dollars, in 1931, asbestos, 164,297 tons, valued at 4,812,886 dollars. Among other minerals produced are feldspar, gold, graphite, magnesite, mica, molybdenite, phosphate, silver, zinc, lead, brick, cement, granite, lime, marble and tiles.

The number of fur farms in the Province in 1930 was 1,996, with property and buildings valued at 1,698,954 dollars and animals in captivity estimated at over 3,680,000 dollars. Of all the wild animals, the fox has proved the most adaptable to breeding. The total value of pelts of animals captured was over 1,658,358 dollars, of these beavers rank first with a total value of 356,425 dollars. The royalties collected on pelts taken during the same year netted to the Government the sum of 57,585 dollars.

In 1930 there were 7,410 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 1,727,064,388 dollars, employees, 204,802, salaries and wages, 216,835,675 dollars, cost of materials, 462,244,278 dollars, gross value of products, 1,022,280,687 dollars. Among the leading industries are pulp and paper, cotton and its products, cigars and cigarettes, railway rolling stock, butter and cheese, flour and its products, boots and shoes, saw mills, electric light and power, slaughtering and meat packing, breweries and rubber goods.

Commerce and Communications—Total imports for consumption in 1930 31 amounted to 257,220,412 dollars, total exports to 266,110,102 dollars.

Quebec had 4,907 miles of railway and 489 miles of tramway in 1930. There were 304,692 telephones and 2,519 post offices, as well as 858 telegraph offices in 1930. It is estimated that there are 37,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 15,000 are improved.

Books of Reference.

- Statistical Year Book Annual Quebec
 Reports of various Government Departments
 Resources of Quebec, 1925 Ottawa.
 Seventh Census of Canada, 1931
 Fenley (R.), Editor A History of Montreal, 1640-1672 (Dollfus du Casson) London, 1928
 Sutherland (J. C.), The Province of Quebec. Montreal, 1922
 See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN

Constitution and Government—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River, which flows across its southern part. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan, and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the Northwest Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (1930)—Government, 35 (Conservatives 24, Progressives 5, Independents 6), Liberals 28.

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour Lieut Col the Hon H. E. Munroe, O.B.E., V.D., M.D., F.A.C.S. (appointed 1931)

The members of the Ministry are as follows—

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education, Minister of Natural Resources—Hon. J. T. M. Anderson.

Minister of Highways—Hon A. C. Stewart, K C.

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office, Minister in charge of Loan and Trust Companies' Act—Hon Howard McConnell, K C

Minister of Public Health, Minister in Charge of Child Welfare Act—Hon F. D. Munroe, M D

Minister of Agriculture—Hon W O Buckle

Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer—Hon M A Macpherson, K C

Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Fire Prevention Act, Prairie and Forest Fire Act, and Insurance Act—Hon James F Bryant, K C

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries—Hon J A Merkle

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon R. Stipe, M D, Hon W. W. Smith.

Area and Population—The area of the province is 251,700 sq miles (243,808 sq miles land area and 8,892 sq miles water). The population (Census, 1931) was 921,785, and in 1921 was 737,510. Population of principal cities (1931) Regina, 53,209 (capital), Moose Jaw, 21,299, Saskatoon, 43,291, Prince Albert, 9,905, Weyburn, 5,002, Yorkton, 5,027, North Battleford, 5,986, Swift Current, 5,296

Education—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1930 there were 228,434 pupils and 9,250 teachers in the 4,917 public elementary schools, and 23 high or secondary school districts

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925-26	13,317,398	13,212,483	1928-29	16,096,665	15,971,231
1926-27	13,050,217	12,962,216	1929-30	16,561,526	17,079,704
1927-28	13,564,893	13,449,632	1930-31	14,346,000	18,202,676

Production and Industry.—Total area under cultivation in 1931 was 29,733,699 acres. Value of crops produced, 1930, 66,221,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock see under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 1,605,000 lbs

Coal produced in 1931—658,902 tons

The total value of the fisheries in 1930 was 234,501 dollars

In 1929 Saskatchewan had 761 industrial establishments, with a capital of 58,877,124 dollars, employing 8,048 persons, value of products, 80,501,159 dollars.

Communications.—There were (1931) more than 8601.21 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1930) 94,196 telephones and 381,194 miles of wire

Tourist highways, 4,862 miles, trans-provincial gravelled highways, 1,917 miles; main market roads allotted, 25,000 miles, colonization and feeder roads, 177,700 miles.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments

Black (Dr.), *History of Saskatchewan* Regina, 1913

Boam (H. J.), and *Brown* (A. G.) *The Prairie Provinces of Canada.* London, 1914

Gilbert (Louis), *La Saskatchewan* Paris, 1914.

Shortt and Doughty, *Canada and its Provinces.* 22 vols Toronto, 1913.

See also under Canada.

YUKON

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Comptroller and a Territorial Council of 3 elected members.

Comptroller —G. A. Jeckell

Territorial Secretary —F. H. Osborn

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq miles (206,427 sq miles land area and 649 sq miles water area). The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). In 1901 it was 27,219. The rural population in 1921 was 2,851 (18,077 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921): Dawson (capital), 975, White Horse, 331.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1932) 6 public schools with 11 teachers, and 1 Roman Catholic school with 1 teacher, and about 250 pupils.

Finance.—The Territorial revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1927	227,442	216,904	1930	257,615	256,004
1928	211,331	213,589	1931	254,015	262,400
1929	220,268	211,232	1932	228,567	225,662

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, lead, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in the year ended March 31, 1932, was 812,284 dollars. Output of silver in calendar year 1931, was valued at 1,650,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears, and fur bearing animals.

Communications.—There were 58 miles of railway in 1927. In 1927 there were 136 telephones and 566 miles of wire. The Yukon river is the great channel of communication from the coast to the interior. There were 650 miles of wagon roads and 375 miles of sled trails in the Territory in 1931.

Books of Reference.

The Yukon Act, 1919 (Consolidated)

Yukon Official Gazette.

Yukon Territory, 1926

Publications of Natural Resources Intelligence Service of North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior Ottawa, 1932.

Yukon The Land of the Klondike, 1929

Cameron (Charlotte), A Cheechako in Alaska and Yukon London, 1920

Deane (R. Burton), Mounted Police Life in Canada London, 1916

Ogilvie (W.), Early Days on the Yukon London, 1918

Sheldon (C.), The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon London, 1911

Stewart (E.), Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906 London, 1913

Stuck (H.), Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries. London, 1919

See also under Canada.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Constitution and Government.—The Northwest Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory, together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto, not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. The Territories were reconstituted September 1, 1905, and for administrative purposes were divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie (527,490 sq miles), Keewatin (228,160 sq miles), Franklin (554,032 sq miles) this division having come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The seat of Government is located at Ottawa. By Order in Council of March 16, 1918, the Northwest Territories are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and five Councillors appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Government of the Territories under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of the Interior respecting direct taxation within the territories in order to raise revenue, etc., establishment and tenure of territorial offices, and the appointment and payment of officers, maintenance, etc., of prisons, municipal institutions, licenses, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, administration of justice and generally all matters of local nature.

Commissioner —Hugh Howard Rowatt

Deputy Commissioner —Roy Alexander Gibson

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,309,682 sq. miles. The population (estimated) is 12,000, including 7,100 Eskimos and 3,800 Indians.

Books of Reference.

Publications of Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa —

Report of the Royal Commission on the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-ox industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions

Report of the Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, 1920-30

An Economic Survey of Districts of Keewatin and Northeastern Mackenzie

Blanchet (G. H.), Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1930

Canada's Arctic Islands (English) Les Iles Canadiennes de l'Océan Arctique (French), 1927

Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose

The Great Slave Lake Area, 1926

Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada, 1929

Southern Baffin Island, 1930

The Yukon Territory 1916

Yukon, Land of the Klondyke, 1930

The Blue Goose, 1930

Conserving Canada's Musk oxen, 1930

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Governor — Sir James O'Grady, K C M G Salary, 1,500*l* and 350*l* duty per annum The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 2 unofficial members

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E of Magellan Straits East Falkland, 2,580 square miles, West Falkland, 2,038 square miles, including in each case the adjacent small islands, total, 4,618 square miles, besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated) Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich Group, and Graham's Land Population census of 1931, 2,392 (1,358 males and 1,034 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia (population in 1931, 562, including only 1 female) Birth rate (1931), 22.77 per 1000, death rate, 8.28 per 1000 Chief town, Stanley, 1,213 inhabitants (1931)

Education is compulsory 1 Government school, with 189 pupils on the roll, 1 Roman Catholic school, with 68 on the roll, 1 school at Darwin, 18 pupils The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falkland, and 3 in the East Falkland, including 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company They give a few weeks' teaching per year to about 146 children

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	274,494	268,110	196,413	167,359	157,601
Total expenditure	203,151	191,005	98,426	91,577	103,805
Imports	769,305	587,087	787,894	616,273	15,971
Exports	4,125,498	4,225,106	5,433,579	2,940,114	43,181

Chief sources of revenue (1931) Customs 59,152*l*, rents of Crown lands 2,612*l*, internal revenue 2,704*l*, interest 13,519*l*, post office 1,151*l*, land sales 6,583*l* On December 31, 1931, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 274,935*l* Fund for Research in the Dependencies, 426,751*l* There is no Public debt

Leading exports, 1931 wool 125,818*l*, whale produce 1,740,696*l* Chief imports, 1931 groceries 43,485*l*, coal, coke, oil 885*l*, drapery 10,394*l*, hardware and machinery 46,118*l* Imports from United Kingdom (1931) 200,910*l*, exports to United Kingdom 756,253*l*

Vessels entered in 1931, 165, tonnage, 252,974 (83 British, tonnage 154,263)

Chief industry, sheep-farming, about 2,248,000 acres pasturage Sheep 608,914 in 1931 The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 442,527 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1931 Sealing operations in 1931 yielded 442 barrels of oil

On September 30, 1931, the Savings Bank held a balance of 159,961*l*, belonging to 1,029 depositors. There are no banking facilities except those offered by this bank

There is normally a month to six weeks' mail service Vessels to the United Kingdom proceed for the most part via the west coast of South America; an auxiliary mail service is provided by local steamers between Stanley and Monte Video. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line

from Stanley to Darwin, and other settlements. There is wireless communication with Bergen, Norway, Majallanes, Chile, Monte Video and South Georgia.

Money, Weights, and Measures—These are the same as in Great Britain.

Books of Reference.

- Annual Report on the Colony
 Report of Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands (Cmd 667) London, 1920
Boyson (V F), The Falkland Islands Oxford, 1924
Darwin (C R), Journal of Researches, &c, during a Voyage Round the World. London, 1845
Goebel (J), The Struggle for the Falkland Islands A Study in Legal and Diplomatic History London, 1927
Murdoch (W G B), From Edinburgh to the Antarctic (1892-93) London, 1894
 Oxford Survey of the British Empire Vol IV American Territories London, 1914

GUIANA, BRITISH

Governor—Sir Edward Brandis *Denham*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (appointed January, 1930, assumed Government, June, 1930) (3,500*l*. and 1,000*l*. contingencies and 500*l*. Duty Allowance)

Colonial Secretary—C. D. Douglas Jones, C.M.G. (1,485*l*. -1,635*l*.)

This territory, including the counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers, was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company about 1620. The Dutch retained their hold until 1796, when it was captured by the English, and was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Constitution and Government.—The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 18, 1928. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, and ten Official Members and nineteen Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and Executive Council. The law of the Colony, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, except that the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, with certain exceptions, and the Roman Dutch legitimatisation *per subsequens matrimonium* is preserved. There is absolute equality of males and females before the law as regards divorce, property, succession and all other matters. Appeals lie to the Full Court of the Supreme Court and to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from each of these Courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Area, Population, etc.—Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1931, 310,933 (excluding about 7,379 aborigines). Estimated population, 1931, 313,619. Births (1931) 9,853 (31.4 per 1,000), deaths, 6,848 (21.8 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 62,690. East Indians living on estates (census 1931), 64,037, Immigration Department estimate East Indians on estates (1931), 53,797, in villages and Settlements (1931), 78,122. Total East Indians (1931), 131,919. Returned to India (1931), nil. 184 schools (and 52 in remote and sparsely populated districts) received Government grant (66,627*l*.) in 1931, 41,429 pupils; average daily attend-

ance, 27,859; teachers, 945. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls

Paupers (1931) receiving out-door relief, 3,151

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,068,865	1,185,811	1,252,322	1,013,282	916,989
Expenditure	1 148 028	1 159 139	1,126 218	1,093,304	1,075,983

¹ The figures for 1931 are exclusive of special receipts from the Colonial Development Fund, Unemployment Relief Grants from the Imperial Government and the Empire Marketing Board, amounting to 172,923/ and the related expenditure aggregating 175,748/. Grants in Aid of 50,000/ and 180,000/ were also received towards 1930 and 1931 deficits

Chief items of revenue (1931) customs, 463,983/, excise and licences, 162,235/. Expenditure on general administration, 120,880/, law and justice, 139,815/, charity, 129,077/, education, 84,815/, public works, 73,953/, Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Stations, 49,226/, Science and Agriculture, 25,682/. Public debt² (funded), December 31, 1931, 4 632,160/. Post office savings bank, 34,857 depositors (December 31, 1929), credited with 344 222/

Production—Under cultivation, 180,366 acres, 61,097 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 126,143 tons from 54,999 acres in 1931), 73,647 acres under rice (output 1931, 78,424 tons of paddy, equal to approximately 47,054 tons of rice), coconuts, 21 760 acres, coffee, 4,657 acres, cacao, 906 acres, rubber, 786 acres, limes 808 acres. Livestock (1931) estimated at: cattle, 180,621 (83 826 in hinterland), horses, 4,914 (3,810 in hinterland); sheep, 21,737, goats, 15,121, swine, 20,563 donkeys, 7,300. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884 and from 1884 to December 31, 1931, the output of gold is valued at 9,849,083/ in the year 1931 11,092 ozs valued at 41,138/ were produced. In the period 1901-2 to 1931 the diamonds won amounted to 1,828,047 carats, valued at 7,362,033/, in the year 1931, 61,840 carats, valued at 105,257/. Deposits of manganese ore and mica have been found, and oil is also believed to exist. There are huge deposits of bauxite (the ore of aluminium) 125,095 tons being exported during 1931, 77,278 square miles of forests and 7,470 square miles of undeveloped land are still available for exploration and exploitation

Commerce—Imports and exports for five years—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	2,657,265	2,632,511	2,215,715	1,971,967	1,595,205
Exports ¹	3,525,274	3,271,108	2,556,571	2,222,397	2,010,462

¹ Including bullion and specie, and transit trade, amounting to 186 447/ in 1927, 161,584/ in 1928 127,968/ in 1929, 131,593/ in 1930, 100 261/ in 1931

Chief imports (1931): Flour, 150,432/, cotton manufactures, 167,429/, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 55,322/; machinery, 87,342/; manures, 76,157/, fish, 50,473/, coal, 11,994/; hardware, implements

² During the year redemptions aggregating 35,808/ were effected, while the sums advanced to the Colony by the Crown Agents amounted at the close of the year to 246,000/

and tools, 34,616*l* , oils, 95,132*l* , beef and pork (pickled or salted), 29,175*l* ; lumber, 16,187*l* , beer and ale, 30,513*l* , spirits (potable), 11,629*l* , boots and shoes, 40,061*l* , butter, 17,910*l* Chief domestic exports (1931) Sugar (119,346 tons), 1,109,532*l* , rum (722,076 proof gallons), 70,759*l* , balata, 54,138*l* , charcoal, 9,000*l* , timber, 29,361*l* , rice (23,632 tons), 220,904*l* , diamonds (rough), 111,583*l* , gold, 56,107*l*

Imports (exclusive of transshipments) from United Kingdom (1931), 934,863*l* , from Canada, 229,214*l* , from United States, 176,744*l* Exports (exclusive of transshipments) to United Kingdom, 610,040*l* , to Canada, 746,629*l* , to United States, 195,845*l*

Shipping.—In 1931, 2,362 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,523,930, entered and cleared (in 1930, 2,928 vessels of 1,434,190 tons), mainly British, Norwegian and Dutch The registered vessels in 1931 were 13 steamers of 1,537 tons, 3 motor vessels of 161 tons, and 24 sailing vessels of 3,350 tons

Communications.—There are 78 miles of railway, 450 miles river navigation, 39 miles of canals, 500 miles of driving or motor road, 17 miles of bridle road and 497 miles of trails, including a Government cattle trail of 182 miles, from Takama on the Berbice River to Annai on the Rupununi Savannah The construction of the Bartica-Potaro Road with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony is now completed from Bartica to the Potaro River, 102½ miles, and by the construction of a Suspension Bridge, 360 feet span, over the Potaro River, and a further 2 miles of road will join up with the existing road from Potaro Landing to Kangaruma It is anticipated that the bridge will be completed early in 1933

On December 31, 1931, there were 73 post-offices and postal agencies, of which 47 are telegraph offices There are 390 miles of telegraph lines. There are main telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam with 10 country sub exchanges and 57 private branch exchanges carrying from 4 to 35 lines each There are 4,866 conductor miles of telephone lines which includes 1,430 miles contained in 13 miles of aerial cable and 120 miles of railway telephone lines The number of telephone instruments in use at December 31, 1931, was 1,909

The Georgetown Radio Station communicates with six interior radio stations, with Trinidad, Surinam and ships A direction finding service is available The Pan American Airways, Inc., maintain and operate an aeronautical radio station licensed by Government

Money.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents (1 dollar = 4*s* 2*d*). In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin, with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins United States gold coins are also current and are legal tender Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars, and there are Government currency notes of one and two dollars The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 December, 1931, was 104,167*l*.

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See also under Venezuela and Bermuda

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander-in Chief — Sir Harold Kittermaster, K B E, C M G (2,000¹), (appointed November, 1931) assisted by an Executive Council of seven members, and a Legislative Council consisting of six official and seven unofficial members

British Honduras is a Crown Colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 600 miles west from Jamaica. Its early settlement was probably effected by woodcutters from Jamaica about 1638, and from that date to 1798, in spite of opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1786 the Home Government appointed a Superintendent, and in 1862 the settlement was declared a Colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884.

Area and Population — Area, 8,598 sq miles. Population, census 1931, 51,347 (25,524 males, and 25,823 females). Estimated population at December 31, 1931 52,139 persons (25,762 males, 26,377 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1931) was 36.78, and the death rate 36.72. In 1931 there were 342 marriages. Primary schools (1930), 78, children enrolled, 7,834, average attendance, 6,058, Government grant (expended), 14,871¹. There are 4 schools with secondary departments, and altogether about 455 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The total school roll, including private schools, was 8,616, and attendance 6,724. The police force contains (December 1930) 3 officers, 118 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize, population, census of 1931 16,687 (7,668 males, and 9,019 females).

Finance and Commerce (£1=4.86 dollars) —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	1,068,212	1,039,666	1,036,068	1,160,445	875,045
Expenditure	1,112,083	1,046,877	1,026,608	1,087,047	1,035,600
Imports ¹	4,534,804	4,481,748	5,056,673	4,925,330	4,435,358
Exports ¹	4,547,528	4,041,502	4,876,875	4,534,963	2,911,066

¹ Calendar years 1927-1931, and including bullion and specie

Chief sources of revenue Customs duties (1931-32, 546,785 dollars), excise, licences, land tax, &c, also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 1931-32, 1,869,407 dollars.

Imports and Exports in 1930 and 1931 (value in dollars) —

	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Food, drink and tobacco .	2,316,981	2,417,152	1,313,828	1,308,511
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured .	941,901	619,849	3,185,432	1,437,969
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	1,635,435	1,388,125	78,217	39,407
Miscellaneous .	31,613	10,282	1,986	4,824
Bullion and specie . .	—	—	5 500	—
Total	4,925,330	4,435,358	4 534,963	2 911,066

Exports, 1931, in dollars, to United Kingdom, 145,883, Canada, 105,613, United States of America, 1,204,660

Imports, 1931, in dollars, from United Kingdom, 745,024, Mexico, 357,599, Canada, 1,289,767, Guatemala, 118,848, United States of America, 1,459,006

Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, citrus fruits, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle

Shipping and Communications.—Tonnage entered, 1931, 327,271 tons (730 steamships, 323,430 tons) Registered shipping, 1931, 154 sailing vessels, 1,111 tons, and 90 motor and steam vessels, 1,856 tons In 1931, 520,217 letters and post-cards, and 207,077 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal and Consejo on the coast, Orange Walk on New River, San Antonio on the Rio Hondo, and other stations in the north, El Cayo and Benque Viejo in the west, Stann Creek and Punta Gorda in the south Telegraph line (1930), 925 miles, offices, 32. In 1931, 48 offices, 10,420 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 6,981 telephonic conversations were held There are 25 miles of railway In 1931, 7,422 radio telegrams were transmitted. Belize is a stopping place of the Pan American weekly air mail and passenger air service between Miami, Fla., and Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Money and Credit.—The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912 There are 6 Government savings banks, depositors, 1,452, deposits 210,913 dollars on March 31, 1932 United States gold is the standard of currency The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender for 4 867 dollars and 2 433 dollars respectively There are (March 31, 1932) a paper currency of 418,458 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 190,160 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 6,150 dollars and 5,000 dollars respectively

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It was soon frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. Guy, Calvert and others made unsuccessful attempts to colonise the island, but in the 17th century English colonists established themselves there. A French station also existed on the island, and there were constant disputes as to fishing rights. Although exclusive British sovereignty was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, these disputes were not finally settled till 1904.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered.

Constitution and Government.—The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 10 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 27 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 250 dollars per session, members of the Legislative Assembly receive 1,000 dollars per session. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 24 districts or constituencies. Women were enfranchised by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1925.

After the general election of October, 1932, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 24, Opposition 2, Independent 1.

Governor and Commander in Chief.—Sir John Middleton, K C M G, K B E, appointed August, 1928, salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 2,500 dollars.

The Ministry (October, 1932) is as follows —

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Customs.—Hon. F. C. Alderdice

Minister of Justice.—Hon. L. F. Emerson, K C

Secretary of State.—Hon. J. C. Puddister

Commissioner of Fisheries.—Hon. J. G. Stone

Chairman, Bureau of Labour.—Hon. K. M. Brown

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. W. J. Walsh

Ministers without Portfolios.—Hon. H. A. Winter, K C, Hon. F. McNamara, Hon. J. S. Ayre, Hon. S. J. Foote, K C, Hon. W. J. Browne, Hon. H. Mitchell

Not in the Cabinet

Minister of Public Works.—H. W. Quinton

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—W. C. Winsor

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,734 square miles. Population in 1931, 277,285 (140,400 males and 136,885 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent. The boundary between the said Dependency and the Province of Quebec, which had, for many years, been in dispute, was defined by the Judicial

Committee of the Privy Council in March 1927, as being, in effect, the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the coastal boundaries being from Blanc Sablon, on the South, to Cape Chidley, on the North. As a result of this decision an estimated area of some 110,000 sq miles, formerly in dispute, was confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The population of Labrador in 1931 was 4,264 (2,194 males, 2,070 females). Of the total Newfoundland population in 1921, 65,448 were engaged in the fisheries, 3,227 were farmers, 4,862 mechanics, and 1,117 miners. Capital, St John's, 42,645 inhabitants (1931), other towns (1921), Harbour Grace, 3,825, Bonavista, 4,052, Carbonear, 3,320, Twillingate, 3,217, and Grand Falls, 3,769. The birth rate in 1931 was 23.82, and the death rate (1931), 13.89 per 1,000. Immigrants (1931), 12,699, emigrants (1931), 9,832.

Religion and Education—Of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1931, 90,195 belonged to the Church of England, 92,845 were Roman Catholics, 76,840 United Church, 1,903 Presbyterians, 13,747 Salvation Army, 6,019 other denominations.

The number of schools of all kinds was as follows—

1930-31	Number of Schools	Attendance
Church of England	432	19,362
Roman Catholic	352	20,246
United Church	345	17,281
Others	85	3,703
Total	1,214	60,592

Total expenditure, 1930-31, 1,123,920 dollars

Revenue and Expenditure in four years ended June 30 —

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	12,985,306	9,920,500	10,010,391	7,931,000
Expenditure	12,840,404	11,895,100	11,418,546	11,960,000

¹ Estimated

Public debt (June 30, 1931), 87,592,106 dollars

Production, &c.—The total value of all crops harvested in 1921 was 4,824,090 dollars. In 1921 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 16,340 horses, 27,721 cattle, 86,782 sheep, and 14,573 swine. Pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons. Copper ore and pyrites are worked. Coal is found near St George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, Corner Brook, Lomond in Bonne Bay, and Alexander Bay.

Imports and Exports, including bullion and specie, for five years —

Years ended June	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,162,774	5,527,438	5,847,474	6,548,866	5,190,760
Exports	6,167,772	6,728,924	7,359,541	8,229,854	6,891,145

The chief imports and exports in 1930-31 were —

Imports (1930-31)	Dollars	Exports (1930-31)	Dollars
Textiles	1,681,136	Dried cod	7,724,830
Flour	2,043,583	Pulp and paper	17,134,801
Coal	1,628,360	Iron ore, &c	4,235,675
Hardware	359,692	Herring	324,218
Salt pork	439,656	Seal oil	139,683
Machinery	1,765,361	Cod oil	404,074
Tea	370,901	Seal skins	321,942
Molasses	191,128	Lobsters (tinned)	198,472

Of the imports (1930-31) the value of 4,192,300 dollars came from the United Kingdom, 10,675,848 from Canada, 9,266,133 from the United States. Of the exports the value of 9,491,661 dollars went to the United Kingdom, 2,021,582 to Canada, 10,986,135 to United States, 991,711 to Portugal, 1,506,789 to Spain, 845,422 to Italy, 1,849,383 to Brazil.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1930-31, 2,503,243 tons, of which 1,563,110 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1931, 2,333 sailing vessels of 94,317 tons, 83 steam vessels of 31,446 tons, and 200 motor vessels of 9,171 tons, total, 2,616 vessels of 134,934 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population. The principal fish are cod, salmon, halibut, lobster, caplin, and seal. The value of the fishing products is about four millions sterling annually.

By the Anglo French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An award of the Hague court in 1910 secured the right of Great Britain to make fishing regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters.

There were engaged in the Bank cod fishery during 1931, 1,150 men, and 62 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 4,981 net tons. The catch in 1931 totalled 95,763 quintals of dry fish. In 1931 the output of the cod-fishery is estimated at 1,147,108 quintals of dry fish, valued at 7,724,830 dollars. There were about 12,981 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c, utilised, and 27,500 men employed in this fishery. In 1930 exports of fresh lobsters amounted to 28,583 lbs., valued at 8,500 dollars, and preserved, 9,562 cases, valued at 198,472 dollars.

During 1931, 87,866 seals, valued at 121,115 dollars, were caught; 10

336 THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—NEWFOUNDLAND, ETC.

vessels and 1,324 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1930 the catch was 241,236 seals.

Communications, &c—Railways open 1926 907 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3ft 6in, and 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 17 first class steamers; 13 owned by Government Railway, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There were in 1930 (including 53 Labrador stations) 893 post offices, 161 of which were telegraph offices, there were 79 telegraph offices which were not post offices. There were about 800 Government postal telephone stations, most of them being in post and telegraph offices. Letters and cards sent in 1930, 7,386,400, newspapers, books, parcels, &c, 225,460 sent abroad, received, 3,000,000. The postal and telegraph revenue, 1930, was 853,738 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,496,779 dollars. Telegraph line open (1930), 4,830 miles of wire, about 1,200 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1931, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 1,530,833 dollars standing to the credit of 3,028 depositors, this is in addition to the amount of 24,207,391 dollars held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, normally equivalent to 4s 1½d. of British money.

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**St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago,
 Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.**

WEST INDIES

The British West Indian Possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in Chief — Capt the Hon Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, C B, C M G, M V O, (2,500/), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S E coast of Florida

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (pop, census 1931, 19,756, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,223), Harbour Island (793), Grand Bahama (2,241), Cat Island (3,959), Long Island (4,515), Mavaguana (518), Eleuthera (6,168), Exuma (3,774), San Salvador or Watlings Island (675), Acklin's Island (1,765), Crooked Island (1,829), Great Inagua (667), Andros Island (7,071). Total population in 1931 (census), 59,828 (27,847 males, 31,981 females). Estimated population January 1, 1932, 60,650. Births in 1931, 1,697 (32.0 per 1,000), deaths in 1931, 1,076 (18.0 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In Government schools the number of pupils was, 1930, 10,308 in aided schools, 1930, 3,347 enrolled pupils, Government grant, 1929, 28,200/. In 1930 there were in Church of England schools 245 enrolled pupils, in private schools 159 enrolled pupils, in Roman Catholic, 1,120 enrolled pupils. There were in 1930 3 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 420 pupils, and a Government secondary school with 51 pupils. In 1930, 2,393 persons were convicted summarily, and 32 in superior courts. Police force January 1931, was 124. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on, and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Revenue, 1931-32, 386,374/. Expenditure, 1931-32, 422,707/. Customs Revenue, 1931-32, 240,844/. Public Debt, 1931-32, 180,000/. Tomatoes are being exported in increasing quantities. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for six years —

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1926	2,069,755	406,271	1929	1,963,776	144,031
1927	1,844,932	488,773	1930	1,662,423	244,959
1928	829,939	421,085	1931	1,240,627	237,562

Principal imports (1931) were spirits and wines, 548,958*l* , iron and steel manufactures, 19,709*l* , oils, 42,641*l* , cotton manufactures, 43,077*l* , lumber and shingles, 16,242*l*

Imports from United Kingdom (1931) were valued at 264,880*l* , from America, 438,596*l* , from Canada, 359,772*l*

Principal exports (1931) were Sisal, 244*l* , sponge, 83,762*l* , lumber, 10,017*l* , tomatoes (raw), 51,502*l* , shells, 6,594*l* Exports to the United Kingdom were: 24,531*l* , America, 101,393*l* , Canada, 36,293*l* , Mexico, 7*l* , Miquelon, 16,542*l* . Bermuda, 35,094*l* , Cuba, 10,086*l* ; France, 14,002*l* , Holland, 18,566*l*

Shipping 1931 entered 905 vessels of 1,458,701 tons (511 British of 797,058 tons), cleared, 904 vessels of 1,343,126 tons (512 British of 772,499 tons)

In 1931 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,725,963 In 1931, 35,036 telegraph messages were sent and received by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy There were 1,156 telephones in Nassau and suburbs (March 1931)

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau , deposits, November 30, 1930, 502,606*l* British silver and bronze coins are legal tender without limit British Treasury and local currency notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates of 5 dollars upwards, though not legal tender, are accepted Post Office Savings Bank, June 30, 1931, depositors 5,558 , balance due, 55,874*l*

BARBADOS

Governor — Vacant, March 1933 (3,000*l*), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people ; in 1931, there were 4,993 registered electors

Barbados lies to the East of the Windward Islands It was occupied by the English in 1625 , unlike most of the neighbouring islands, it has never changed hands

Area, 166 square miles, population (census of 1921), 156,312 Estimated population December 31, 1931, 173,674 Capital, Bridgetown, population, 13,486 ; Speightstown, 1,500 Births (1931) 4,853, deaths 4,488 Government grants to the Church of England, 11,700*l* , Wesleyan, 875*l* , Moravians, 500*l* ; Roman Catholic, 624*l* Total per annum, 13,1374*l* Education is under the care of the Government In 1931 there were 127 primary schools, 23,678 pupils on rolls, and 15,933 in average attendance, 8 second-grade schools (3 for girls), 562 pupils ; 2 first grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 254 and 103 respectively, and 1 first grade school for girls with 178 pupils, Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 18 students Government votes on education in 1931-32, 54,389*l*. Two weekly, and two daily newspapers

There is a Supreme Court , Grand Sessions once in every 4 months, 6 police magistrates In 1930, 10,105 summary convictions, 61 in superior courts , 186 (daily average) prisoners in gaol Police, 368 officers and men Harbour Police, 40 non-com officers and men

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 67,682 are under cultivation , the staple produce is sugar and cotton About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane , exported in 1931, 34,422 tons of sugar and 7,790,451 gallons of molasses. There are 122 sugar-works and 3 rum distilleries Rum produced in 1931, 251,098 gallons The cotton exported in 1931 was 336,899 lbs , valued at

21,056*l* In the fishing industry about 250 boats and 1,000 persons are employed Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l*

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	414,884	441,782	453,802	404,555	415,644
Customs*	205,601	220,279	214,666	215,884	204,095
Expenditure	481,252	469,626	450,696	429,143	424,087
Public debt	585,000	610,000	654,000	663,000	663,000
Imports ¹	2,800,108	2,837,754	2,038,804	1,746,786	1,488,969
Exports ¹	1,608,531	1,581,040	1,281,094	1,061,374	1,062,787

¹ Excluding bullion and specie and the exports include bunker coal and ship's stores (20,253*l* in 1931). Imports (1931-32), including bullion and specie, 1,491,644*l* Exports, 1,064,051*l*

² Calendar years, 1927-31

The principal imports (1931) were Cotton manufactures, 151,912*l*., flour, 80,323*l*., fish, dried, &c., 53,384*l*., beef, salted, 25,470*l*., pork, salted, 21,506*l*., rice, 65,298*l*., coal, 11,339 tons, value 21,262*l*., iron and steel manufacture, 30,347*l*., lumber and shingles, staves and shooks and wood manufactures, 79,184*l* The principal exports (1931) were Sugar, 380,639*l*., molasses, 426,073*l*., rum, 5,312*l*., raw cotton, 21,057*l*

The imports in 1931 from United Kingdom totalled 516,603*l*., from Canada, 262,942*l*., other parts of British Empire, 271,094*l*., and from United States 279,891*l*., and exports to United Kingdom, 46,613*l*., to Canada, 622,593*l*., to United States, 116,011*l*

The Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a paid-up capital of 4,975,500*l*., the Royal Bank of Canada, 6,932,745*l*., the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 4,166,666*l*. The Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1931, had 10,606 depositors, with 512,530*l* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coins are legal tender, and dollar notes of the Colonial Bank, Royal Bank and Canadian Bank are in circulation. Post office, 1931 letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,034,035, outwards, 790,976 Internal letters and parcels, 1,248,160

Registered shipping 1931 28 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 5,847), 20 motor vessels (net tonnage, 1,315 tons) The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1931 was 3,878,500, of which 2,409,015 tons represented British tonnage There are 470 miles of roads, and 28 miles of railway of 2ft 6in gauge, belonging to the Government There are 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island besides a line with 5,480 miles of wire belonging to one private company

JAMAICA.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief—Sir Ransford Slater, G C M.G. (appointed 1932) (5,500*l*)

Colonial Secretary—Hon A. S. Jeff, C.M.G.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and remained in the possession of the Spaniards until it was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670

Constitution and Government.—In 1661 a Representative Constitution was established consisting of a Governor, Privy Council, Legislative Council, and Assembly This was abolished in 1866, and a Legislative Council established consisting of official and unofficial members In 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted Women were enfranchised in

1919 The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 *ex-officio*, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Area and Population.—Attached to Jamaica are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,450 square miles, Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Population of Jamaica (census, 1921) total, 858,118 (males, 401,973, females, 456,145), white, 14,476, coloured, 157,223, black, 660,420, East Indian, 18,610, Chinese, 3,696, not stated, 3,693. Estimated population, end of 1931, 1,050,667. Capital, Kingston (census, 1921), 62,707. Other towns (census, 1921)—Spanish Town, 8,694, Port Antonio, 6,272, Montego Bay, 6,580, Savanna la-Mar, 3,442, Port Maria, 2,481, St Ann's Bay, 2,090, Falmouth, 2,136. Births (1931), 36,173 (34.81 per 1,000), deaths, 19,377 (18.65 per 1,000), marriages, 3,604 (3.4 per 1,000). Total estimated East Indian population on December 31, 1931, 17,775.

Religion.—There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels in 1930 were as follows.—Church of England, 248, Presbyterian, 94, Roman Catholic, 80, Wesleyan Methodist, 166, Baptist, 207, Moravian, 35, Christian Church, 25, Congregational, 34, Church of Scotland, 11, Salvation Army, 40, Seventh Day Adventists, 92, Jewish, 6, Friends Church, 12. No accurate statistics of members.

Education.—In 1931 there were 655 public elementary schools, 134,012 children enrolled, average attendance 86,260. Government grants, 158,240/7s 8d. Three training colleges for women, one for men. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are secondary and high schools, some endowed, others not endowed, in receipt of grants in aid from the Government, and 9 industrial schools. Total expenditure on education, 1931, 291,877/.

Justice, &c.—There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1931), 17,898, before superior courts, 10,072. Prisoners in gaol (Police lock ups) on December 31, 1931, 38. In 1931 there was a Constabulary Force of 23 officers and 1,083 sub-officers and men, and 1,065 district constables, actual strength.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 5 years —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	2,275,094	2,212,852	2,291,869	2,197,572	2,085,793
Customs	1,140,264	1,186,296	1,196,884	1,087,863	1,021,748
Expenditure	1,980,888	2,317,484	2,310,502	2,322,613	2,185,767
Public Debt	4,922,390	5,040,099	5,237,909	5,117,444	5,866,770
Imports ²	6,061,768	6,376,898	7,027,018	6,101,518	4,945,889
Exports ²	4,257,750	4,197,056	4,605,807	4,091,573	3,420,760

¹ Includes Customs Revenue

² Calendar years 1927 to 1931.

Principal imports in 1931: Boots and shoes, 164,989/ , motor-cars, 110,813/ , motor car parts, 81,324/ , cotton goods, 362,796/ , fish, 372,454/ , rice, 104,203/ , flour, 350,663/ , hardware, 106,082/ ; milk, condensed, 146,458/ , gasoline, 214,836/ , timber, 155,710/ , cigarettes, 33,303/ , coal, 123,920/ Principal exports: Coconuts, 122,970/ , logwood, 48,055/ , logwood extract, 92,643/ , sugar, 378,503/ , coffee, 170,993/ , rum, 40,913/ , cocoa, 50,987/ ; ginger, 27,523/ , cigars, 35,347/ ; pimento, 108,668/ , oranges, 17,773/ , copra, 38,638/ ; bananas, 1,983,395/

In 1931 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,406,562/ , and from United States, 1,430,008/ , the exports to the United Kingdom, 1,140,295/ , and to the United States, 1,046,916/

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1931, 29 sailing vessels of 1,886 tons, steam 7, of 7,385 tons, and motor 8, of 3,102 tons Shipping, 1931: entered, 1,488 vessels of 3,244,558 tons, cleared, 1,407 vessels of 3,222,945 tons.

Production.—Acres under cultivation and care, 1931-32, 951,546 , sugar cane, 41,142 , coffee, 4,805 , bananas, 67,055 , coconuts, 32,946 , cocoa, 1,520 , ground provisions, 13,129 , mixed cultivation, 23 251 , guinea grass, 121,279 , commons and pimento, 44,123 , corn and pasture, 457,663 , unenumerated, under cultivation, 147,526 Live stock, 1931-32 Cattle, 109,859 , sheep, 7,830 , horses, mules and asses, 11,171

Communications—Jamaica has 210 miles of railway open of 4ft 8½in. gauge, receipts, in year ended March 31, 1932, 365,846/ , expenses (excluding debt charges), 279,310/ ; 2,408 miles of main roads, 1,785 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines, 2,236 miles of telephone line (military lines not included), 18½ miles of electric and 109 of steam tramways, 89 miles mule tramways, 18,230 feet rope ways. Telegraph messages (1931), 374,451 , receipts, 19,090/ Letters and post-cards in 1931, inland service, 18,073,275 , international service, 5 383,046 Total receipts, 1931, 109,897/ , expenditure, 108,922/ , including telegraph expenditure There are 272 post offices

Money and Credit.—On December 31, 1931, there were 113,154 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 646,753/ The legal coinage is that of Great Britain, but various American coins are also current Notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are current, their average total circulation in 1931 was 96,821/ , 130,802/ , 16,252/ , and 11,960/ respectively Local currency notes are also current in this island, the total circulation on December 31, 1931, being 80,627/

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a Dependency of Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac Situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 200 miles N W of Jamaica. Total population of islands (1921), 5,258 Estimated population on December 31, 1930, 5,987 Grand Cayman 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad, capital Georgetown, population (1921), 1,070 Little Cayman, 9 miles long, 1½ miles broad, principal industry, coconut planting, population (1921), 95 Cayman Brac, 11 miles long and 1½ miles wide principal industries, coconut planting and turtle fishing, population (1921), 1,213 In 1930 there were 11 Government primary schools and 6 small private schools 928 pupils enrolled and 777 average attendance Revenue, 1931, 6 210/ , expenditure, 7,290/ No public debt. Exports—Grand Cayman green turtle, hatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac turtle shell Total value of imports, 1930, 41,762/ , exports, 11,450/ Shipping registered at Georgetown, 53 sailing and 11 motor vessels, 4,600 net tons (1931) The government is administered by a Commissioner, Justices of the Peace (26) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica

Commissioner Lt Col E A Weston, C M.G.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS (Guano Islands) are also attached to Jamaica

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of seven members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays, area 165½ miles. Only eight are inhabited, the largest, Grand Caicos, is 25 miles long by 12 broad. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, about 1,570 inhabitants. Population (1921 census), 5,612, of whom 210 were white, estimated population at end of 1931, 5,300. Births (1931), 177, deaths, 82, marriages, 19.

Education is compulsory and free in the Government Schools, 11 Government and 6 private elementary schools, average number on rolls in 1931, 867, average attendance, 614. The Secondary School had an average attendance of 25.

Revenue in 1931, 10,318*l*, of which 3,757*l* was from customs, and 1,099*l* from royalty on salt, expenditure, 12,820*l*. Public debt, 1,500*l*.

Total imports (1931), 24,291*l*, total exports, 16,473*l*. Principal imports Flour, 1,599*l*, meats, 1,431*l*, lard, 1,114*l*, cotton goods, 1,634*l*. Principal exports Salt, 12,895*l*, sponges, 2,016*l*, dried fish, 1,128*l*. Imports from United Kingdom, 2,566*l*, exports thereto, 208*l*.

The total shipping entered in 1931 amounted to 112,277 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable station is at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 1,069*l*. Savings bank deposits (1931), 13,613*l*, depositors, 860.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and copper. United States gold and silver coins and currency notes are accepted.

Commissioner and Judge —H E Phillips, residence, Grand Turk

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Governor and Commander-in-Chief —Sir Reginald St Johnston, K C M G (2,750*l* (of which 550*l* is a duty allowance), and 100*l* travelling allowance).
Colonial Secretary —Edward Baynes, C B E (750*l*–900*l*).

The group, which lies to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico, is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz, Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St Christopher or St Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombbrero). There are for the whole Federation an Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and a Legislative Council, 10 official and 10 unofficial members. Of the latter, 3 are elected by the unofficial members of the local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, 3 by those of St Kitts, 1 by those of Montserrat, and 1, appointed by the Governor, for the Virgin Islands. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years. There are also separate Executive and Legislative Councils for the four larger Presidencies, and an Executive Council for the Virgin Islands.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands —

	Area Square miles	Population 1931	Population according to Census taken in 1931		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	31,235	12,200	16,664	28,864
Barbuda and Redonda	62		342	561	903
Virgin Islands	58	5,079	2,321	2,723	5,044
Dominica	305	43,098	16,760	20,299	37,059
St Kitts	65	36,067	9,115	13,300	22,415
Nevis	50		4,678	6,891	11,569
Anguilla	35		1,447	2,783	4,227
Montserrat	32	12,350	5,094	7,026	12,120
Total	715	127,829	51,957	70,247	122,201

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Dominica, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control; in Antigua the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in St. Kitts and Nevis were also placed entirely under Government control in April 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1930-31 there were 108 schools, with average attendance 17,699, Government grant 14,543*l* (Apr-Dec 1931), 11 secondary schools, average attendance 300, Government grant 3,276*l*, and one industrial school.

Police force, end of 1931, 7 officers and 140 N C O's and men.

The chief products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and lime products (Dominica), tomatoes and onions (Montserrat), coconuts (Nevis), tobacco and cigars (Virgin Islands), and salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

Financial and commercial statistics for five years —

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	289,898	258,572	331,363	302,099	258,663
Expenditure	259,087	284,203	328,304	324,815	246,024
Public debt	278,550	288,650	294,450	296,350	290,350
Imports ¹	842,464	854,316	833,092	917,056	757,898
Exports ¹	662,492	937,229	899,578	612,199	612,354

¹ Calendar years 1926-31

Total shipping entered and cleared (1930), 5,794,171 tons

ANTIGUA area, 108 sq miles, Islands of Barbuda (62 sq miles), and Redonda (1 sq mile) are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1931, 31,235. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council, also nominated, consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 6,997. In Antigua in 1931 the birth rate per 1,000 was 30.48, the death-rate, 36.02. Of the births 75.52 per cent. were illegitimate, there were 128 marriages. There were 23 elementary schools (1931). Revenue (1930-31), 74,730*l*; expenditure, 91,851*l*. Public debt (1931), 145,000*l*. Imports (1931), 155,256*l*; ex-

ports, 46,576*l* Chief products sugar and cotton In Government savings bank, 640 depositors, on December 31, 1931, 15,841*l* deposits There is steam communication with the United Kingdom via New York, Canada, Barbados and Guadalupe, and the island has a Wireless and a Cable Station Telephone line, 550 miles The island is hilly, but not mountainous, and is deficient in water There are numerous sheltered harbours, but they are too shallow for steamships

Island Secretary—Edward Baynes, C B E, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils Area, 32½ sq miles. Population (estimated) 1931, 12,350 Chief town, Plymouth, 1,700 (Census 1931) Revenue (1930-31), 28,376*l*, expenditure, 31,196*l* Imports (1931), 42,544*l*, exports, 33,841*l* Chief exports, 1931, cotton, 457,898 lbs., lint, sugar, lime-juice, cottonseed meal, bay oil, cattle, onions, tomatoes and papain, 3,425 acres were planted with cotton in 1931

A wireless station was opened in Montserrat on May 25, 1925

Commissioner.—His Hon T E P Baynes, O B E

ST CHRISTOPHER (ST KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 7 official and 7 nominated unofficial members Population 1931, 36,067 Chief town of St Kitts, Basseterre population (census 1921), 7,738, of Nevis, Charles-town, 1,158 Revenue (1931), 96,974*l*, expenditure, 119,564*l* Public debt at December 31, 1931, 28,782*l* Imports, 1931, 241,306*l*, exports, 169,733*l* Chief produce Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts Salt is produced in St Kitts and Anguilla Savings Bank at December 31, 1931, 185 depositors, 4,003*l* deposits

Administrator—D R. Stewart, C M G

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of a group of islands numbering 30, situated between the Greater and Lesser Antilles Area 58 square miles, population (census of April, 1921), 5,082 The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke There is a nominated Executive Council Road Town, on the south east of Tortola, the only town and capital, is a port of entry, population 463 Sugar cane is cultivated, and a fair trade in livestock and poultry is carried on Revenue (April-Dec 1931), 4,048*l*, expenditure, 5,398*l*, imports (1931), 8,967*l*, exports, 8,424*l* Savings bank (1931), 133 depositors, deposits 1,616*l* Shipping (1931) amounted to 15,041 tons

Commissioner.—F O Clarkson.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse

DOMINICA After being governed by a nominated Council of 12 members since 1898, Dominica in 1925 reverted to the elective system Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,042), population of island 1931, 48,098 Revenue, 1930-31, 94,891*l* (including 17,000*l* from Imperial grant and 18,950*l* from Colonial Development Fund), expenditure, 104,504*l* (including 15,668*l* from Imperial Fund and 17,658*l* from Colonial Development Fund), public debt, 57,417*l* Imports, 1931, 167,749*l* (from U K, 55,860*l*, Canada, 35,228*l*, U.S.A., 39,771*l*); exports, 1931, 68,988*l* (to U K 22,795*l*, to U.S.A., 26,714*l*; to Canada, 8,808*l*) Chief products Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oils, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, copra, and

fruit Exports of coconuts 1931, 50,355. Savings bank, 580 depositors, with 6,300/ deposits Telephone line 590 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs

Administrator.—His Honour W. A. Bouring, C B E.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad, which lies immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, and includes Tobago administratively, was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonised by the Spaniards in the 16th century About the period of the Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island, where the French element is still preponderant In 1797, Great Britain being at war with Spain, Trinidad was occupied by the British, and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802

Governor—Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K C M G, C B E (5,500/ , and allowances 375/), appointed Nov 27, 1929 There is an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and Treasurer and such other persons, not being *ex-officio* members, as may from time to time be appointed, there is also a Legislative Council with the Governor as President, twelve official and thirteen unofficial members Of the unofficial members six are nominated and seven are elected Women over thirty years of age have the franchise

Colonial Secretary—Hon S M Grier, C M G

Area Trinidad, 1,862 square miles, Tobago 114 Population census 1931, 412,783 (206,619 males and 206,165 females) Estimated population, end of 1930, 414,572 Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 70,641 The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 133,277, and a small number of Chinese English is spoken generally throughout the Colony Births, 1931, 12,366, deaths, 8,264, marriages, 1,642

Education—At the close of 1931 there were 290 Elementary and Intermediate schools in the Colony, 44 being Government and 246 Assisted Schools There were 254 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago Of the 210 Assisted Schools in Trinidad, 93 were Roman Catholic, 40 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 4 Wesleyan, 2 Moravian, 1 Baptist and 1 Gains Normal There were 2 Government and 4 Assisted Intermediate Schools The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando The St Joseph's Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls The number of pupils on the roll at December 31, 1931, was Queen's Royal College 296, St Mary's College 535, Naparima College 185, St Joseph's Convent School 444, St Hilary's School 142, the Naparima Girls' High School 168, and the Bishop's High School, Tobago, 71 The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant in-aid

Police force, 920 all ranks (December 31, 1931) In 1931 the number of summary convictions was 16,513

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,686,053	1,764,404	1,870,553	1,800,781	1,841,144
Customs	676,400	707,082	781,709	597,532 ^a	—
Expenditure	1,497,024	1,588,063	1,618,810	1,748,804	2,065,238
Public debt	3,281,854	3,217,604	3,153,221	3,088,531	3,023,518
Imports ¹	5,082,871	5,279,585	5,594,314	5,344,593	3,917,489
Exports ¹	6,018,864	6,686,455	7,122,857	5,841,246	4,643,859
Transshipments	707,152	1,005,942	1,096,776	908,642	671,897

¹ Including bullion and specie, but excluding goods transhipped.^a Including Excise

Besides Customs and Excise, the principal items of revenue during 1931 were licences, &c, 241,886*l*, Court and office fees, 120,691*l*, land sales, royalties, &c, 122,859*l*, tax on incomes, 140,299*l*, post office, 33,340*l*

Principal Exports, 1931	Quantity	Value
		£
Asphalt	94,584 tons	286,597
Bitters	1,700 galls	27,288
Cocoa	64,506,236 lbs	957,837 ¹
Coconuts	4,477,875 nuts	12,549
Copra	19,484,808 lbs	101,148
Crude Petroleum	92,971,044 galls	411,498
Fuel	155,653,752 "	721,652
Molasses	1,599,414 "	15,924
Petrol Spirit	68,297,530 "	768,298 ^a
Refined Kerosene	1,416,080 "	41,036 ^a
Rum	86,260 "	13,719
Sugar	86,054 tons	902,890

¹ Re exports, 7,318,724 lbs valued at 181,041*l*^a Re-exports, 29,345 galls valued at 1,716*l*^b Re exports, 2,394 galls valued at 180*l*

The principal imports in 1931 were boots and shoes, 80,755*l*, butter and butter substitutes, 67,331*l*, motor vehicles and parts, 144,093*l*, coal, 49,759*l*, cocoa (raw, for export) (6,454,353 lbs), 108,045*l*, cotton manufactures, 226,207 (includes cotton piece goods, 9,375,024 yards, 177,840*l*), fish, 91,591*l* (includes 18,493*l* canned), rice (35,307,749 lbs), 158,261*l*, flour (829,658 bags), 298,469*l*, hardware, 55,427*l*, implements and tools, 22,551*l*, machinery (a) sugar, 35,297*l*, (b) mining, 192,665*l*, and (c) other kinds, 94,618*l*, meats, 103,188*l* (includes pickled and salted beef and pork, 3,140,883 lbs, 49,535*l*) metals, 111,038*l*, milk (94,436 cases), 131,854*l*; and wood and timber, 149,713*l* (unmanufactured, 131,062*l*)

Imports, 1931, were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (36 per cent.), U S A (19 per cent.), and Canada (17 per cent.) Exports were shipped chiefly to United Kingdom (22½ per cent.), U S A (29½ per cent.), and Canada (9 per cent.)

Shipping The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1931 was 4,419, with a tonnage of 7,711,172. There were 2,216 arrivals of 3,879,502 tons, and 2,203 departures of 3,831,670 tons, of which 45 per cent was British.

Of the total area of 1,267,236 acres (Trinidad, 1,192,844 acres, and Tobago, 74,392 acres), about 687,451 acres have been alienated. About

338,641 acres were under cultivation (1931) Sugar production in 1931 amounted to 98,573 tons Asphalt The pitch lake is situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1930 On February 19, 1925, a fresh demise of the pitch lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from February 1, 1930 The quantity of asphalt produced during 1931 was 123,138 tons The quantity of asphalt exported was 94,584 tons of the value of 236,597*l*, and yielding a revenue of 15,373*l* The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner, and the Colony is now the largest producer of petroleum within the Empire The number of companies operating at the close of 1931 was 14 During 1931, 9,743,502 barrels of 35 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted There are two large refineries which manufacture various petroleum products, a considerable proportion of which are exported abroad In addition to these there are a number of smaller plants, the production from which is marketed locally and exported to the neighbouring West Indian colonies

There are 1,077 miles of main and 1,274 miles of local roads Government railway 118 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge, 118 miles of telegraph and 21,326 miles of telephone (1931) Cable Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America, and other parts of the world is maintained by the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, at Port of Spain, North Post, and Tobago respectively The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of Spain

Number of post offices, 119, of telegraph offices, 43 There are four private banks British currency and United States gold are legal tender There is no Colonial coinage, but Government 1 and 2 dollar notes (4*s* 2*d* and 8*s* 4*d*), are issued Government savings-banks are established in 36 districts with a Head Office in Port of Spain, the amount of deposits at the end of 1931 being 457,778*l*, and the total number of depositors, 38,994

TOBAGO is situated about 26 miles north east of Trinidad, and has an area of 114 square miles

The total value of the exports in 1931 was 88,181*l*, of which cocoa amounted to 40,534*l* and copra to 16,534*l*

Virgin Islands. See **LEEWARD ISLANDS.**

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Consist of Grenada, St Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad

Governor & Commander-in-Chief—Sir Thomas Alexander Vans *Best*, K C M G, K B E, C.M.G., May, 1930 (2,500*l*, 500*l* duty allowance and 500*l* travelling allowance—resident at St George's, Grenada)

Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff, but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the

colonies unite for certain other common purposes. The legal currency is British sterling and United States gold coins. Barclay's Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes.

GRENADA —*Colonial Secretary*—H R R Blood. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 7 other official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown and 5 elected members. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 138 square miles, population, census 1921, 68,302. Births, 1931, 2,379, deaths, 1,335. Estimated population, December 31, 1931, 78,662. There were (1931) 10 Government and 50 Government aided elementary schools, with 13,250 pupils and average attendance 7,794 (Government grant (1931) 8,942*l*), and 1 secondary school for boys, grants of 236*l* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools, and 50*l* to a girls' model school. The police establishment (1931) was 2 officers and 98 other ranks. In 1931 there were 1,910 summary convictions.

In 1931 the revenue was 141,739*l*, the expenditure, 195,183*l*. Public debt, 1931, 256,633*l*. Total value of imports, 1931, 269,618*l*, of exports, 281,260*l*. Chief exports: cocoa (87,656 cwt) 153,923*l*, nutmegs (26,195 cwt) 54,808*l*, mace (3,658 cwt) 28,864*l*, cotton, raw (2,369 cwt) 6,272*l*, cotton seed (5,428 cwt) 2,000*l*, lime oil (713 gals) 9,269*l*. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 106,933*l*, United States of America, 36,245*l*, Canada, 55,631*l*, of exports to United Kingdom, 162,729*l*, to United States of America, 75,272*l*, Canada, 22,622*l*. Total shipping entered, 1931, 664,631 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1922) about 32,000 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing, rum is produced locally, 25,835 proof gallons in 1931.

In 1931, 3,735 depositors in savings banks, balance (Dec 31) 43,929*l*. There are 1,354 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions, but no inland telegraph service. There is a wireless station in St George's which communicates with Barbados.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,918 acres, population, census 1921, 7,104. A government wireless station communicating with Grenada has been installed.

ST VINCENT —*Administrator and Colonial Secretary*—Major H W Peebles, D S O, O B E. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, three ex-officio members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member, and three elected members. Area, 150.3 square miles, population, census of April 28 1931, 47,961. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,269 (1931 census). Births, 1931, 1,971, deaths, 1,018, marriages, 232. Education, 1931: 36 primary schools, scholars, 8,838, average attendance, 4,730, Government grant, 6,240*l*. There is also a secondary school for boys (59 pupils), and one for girls (75 pupils). Strength of police force, 51 (including 2 officers). Fourteen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 2,086 in the Inferior Courts during 1931.

Revenue, 1931, 102,803*l* (34,253*l* from Colonial Development Fund), of which 30,236*l* was from customs, expenditure, 117,211*l* (37,668*l* expended on Colonial Development Schemes). Public debt at end of 1931, 62,097*l*. Imports, 1931, 177,492*l*, exports, 113,165*l*. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 74,256*l*, of exports to United Kingdom, 44,306*l*. Total shipping, (1931) 1,280,309 tons.

Arrowroot, cotton, copra, sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, peanuts, cassava, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. Sea Island cotton, export (1931) 456,089 lb, valued at 25,463*l*. St. Vincent in addition is famed for the

excellence of its arrowroot (exports, 1931, 3,532,327 lb, valued at 44,915*l*) Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary has been established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown About 20,000 acres (one fourth of area) under cultivation Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with 446 miles of line

St LUCIA *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*—Charles William Doorly, C B E (1928), with a nominated Executive and a partly nominated and partly elected Legislative Council Area, 233 square miles, population, 1931, 59,678 Chief town, Castries Births, 1931, 1,911, deaths, 1,215, marriages, 195 Education (Dec 31, 1931) 50 schools (43 Roman Catholic, 4 Anglican, 3 Wesleyan), with 9,750 pupils on roll, Government grant, 1931, 5,097*l* Primary education is free and compulsory Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government grant of 625*l* per annum

Revenue in 1931 (including imperial grant of 7,700*l* and grants from Colonial Development Fund amounting to 20,462*l*), 98,902*l*, of which 38,655*l* was from customs, expenditure, 103,893*l*, including 16,026*l* on account of Colonial Development Fund Public debt, 1931, 191,218*l* Value of imports (1931), 143,349*l* (coal, 5,159*l*), of exports, 131,924*l*, including 24,024*l* for bunker coal, 14,125*l* for cocoa, and 35,554*l* for sugar Value of imports from United Kingdom, 48,874*l*, United States, 32,217*l*, Canada, 23,648*l*, of exports to United Kingdom, 25,648*l* Total shipping, 1,432,999 tons, of which 1,094,813 tons were British

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, bay rum, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, rum, coconuts, copra and fruits are the chief products Savings banks (end of 1931) 726 depositors, 10,065*l* deposits Letters and post cards despatched in 1931, 106,844, parcels, 660 There are 238 miles of telephone line

Currency British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, Government currency notes, and notes of the Colonial Bank, and the Royal Bank of Canada

Port Castries is an important coaling station

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE British Territories in Australasia comprise the Commonwealth of Australia, the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Solomon and Tonga Islands, and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific. There are also the mandatory territories of New Guinea, Western Samoa, and Nauru.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed on January 1, 1901.

On September 1, 1906, the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua).

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. There must be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate consists of 36 Senators (at least six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to population (excluding aborigines) as shown by the latest statistics, but not less than five for any original State. Number in 1932, 76. The Northern Territory, by virtue of an Act passed in 1922, elects a member who is not entitled to vote, but may take part in any debate in the House. The House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He or she must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification, and have resided for three years within the Commonwealth. The franchise for both Chambers is the same and is based on universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, &c; finance, banking, currency, &c; defence; external affairs; postal, telegraph, and like services, census and statistics, weights and measures, copyright, railways, conciliation and arbitration in industrial

disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State, and other matters. The Senate may not originate or amend money bills, and disagreement with the House of Representatives may result in dissolution, or, in the last resort, a joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The Federal Parliament is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a State law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

At the election for the Lower House held on December 20, 1931, the following parties were returned: United Australia Party, 39, Country Party, 16, Federal Labour Party, 14, Lang Labour Party, 4, Independent, 2.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of thirteen responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament.

Governor General—His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P C, G C M G, Commander in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000). Assumed office on January 22, 1931.

The Cabinet (December 1932), is as follows—

Prime Minister and Treasurer—Rt Hon J A Lyons, P C

Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry—Hon J G Latham, C M G, K C

Minister without Portfolio—Rt Hon S M Bruce, C H, P C, M C

Minister for Defence—Rt Hon Sir Geo F Pearce, P C, K C V O

Postmaster General—Hon R A Parkhill

Minister for Trade and Customs—Hon Lt Col T W White, D F C, V D

Vice President of the Executive, Council—Senator the Hon A J McLachlan

Minister for the Interior—Hon J A Perkins

Minister for Commerce—Hon F H Stewart

Minister for Health and Minister for Repatriation—Hon C W O Marr, D S O, M C, V D

Assistant Ministers (Honorary)—Senator the Hon W Massy Greene, Hon Josiah Francis, Hon J A Guy

Resident Minister in London.—Rt Hon S M Bruce, C H, P C, M C (Appointed Feb 10, 1932)

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in London and Financial Adviser—G McLaren, C M G (February 16, 1933)

Representative in the Commonwealth of H M Government in the United Kingdom—W C Hankinson, M C (Acting)

Commonwealth Trade Representative in France—C H. Voss.

Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States of America.—Vacant

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in America.—D McK. Dow.

Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada—L R McGregor

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature and an Inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, and for the admission or creation of new States. The Inter-State Commission was brought into existence in 1913 and the Commissioners were appointed for a term of seven years. At the expiration of this period no fresh appointments were made. In 1911

the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital, with an area of 912 square miles. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra on 9th May, 1927, by H R H the Duke of York. A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1917 for purposes of a Naval College, with the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto.

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be submitted to the electors, and they can be enacted only if approved by a majority of the States and also a majority of all the electors voting.

Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population ¹				Estimated June 30, 1932
		Census—April 4, 1921			Per 100 sq miles	
		Males	Females	Total		
	Sq. Miles					
New South Wales	809,492	1 071,501	1,028,870	2,100 371	679	2,528,195
Victoria	87 884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1,742	1,805,298
Queensland	670,500	398,969	357 003	755 972	113	973,017
South Australia	580 070	248 267	246,893	495,160	180	586,083
Western Australia .	975,920	177,278	155,454	332,732	34	422,495
Tasmania	26,215	107,743	106,037	213,780	815	221,097
Northern Territory	523,620	2,821	1,046	3,867	0 7	4,505
Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	274	8,386
Total	2,974 581	2 762 870	2 672 864	5 435,734	189	6,549 076

¹ Excluding full blood aboriginals. These are estimated to number about 60,000. The nomadic habits of the tribes in the wild state render close computation difficult. Half castes numbered 19,014 in 1931.

The number of occupied private dwellings in Australia (in 1921 census) was 1,107,010. In New South Wales 414,468, Victoria, 318,936, Queensland, 153,313, South Australia, 104,295, Western Australia, 70,185, Tasmania, 44,432, Northern Territory, 1,005, Federal Capital Territory, 376. In addition to the occupied private dwellings there were in Australia at the time of the census 46,175 other dwellings (hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, gaols, etc.) There were also 51,166 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,339 being built.

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1931 —

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
New South Wales	15,377	47,721	21,270	26,451
Victoria	10,182	80,332	17,073	13,299
Queensland	5,951	17,833	7,525	10,308
South Australia	3,069	9,079	4,888	4,191
Western Australia	2,741	8,549	8,671	4,868
Tasmania	1,501	4,762	2,057	2,705
Northern Territory	25	72	70	2
Federal Capital Territory	86	161	86	125
Total	38,882	118,509	56,560	61,949

Migration in 1931: Arrivals, 40,414; departures, 52,475, excess departures, 12,061.

Pensions and Maternity Allowances.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the

question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 52*l* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 84*l* 10*s* a year. By special provision, made in 1920, a permanently blind person may receive an amount of pension (not exceeding £52) as will make his total income equal to £221 per annum, or such other amount as is declared to be a basic wage. Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. In the case of women, however, and of men subject to certain disability, the pension may be paid from age 60. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. The Financial Emergency Act, 1931, reduced the amount of old age and invalid pensions by 2*s* 6*d* per week and the income limit to 78*l* per annum. In the case of blind pensioners the pension has been reduced to an amount not exceeding 45*l* 10*s*, but at present the limitation on total income has not been altered. The estimated savings were assessed at approximately 1,825,000*l* per annum. Owing to the increase in the number of pensioners during the year 1931-32, the reductions in the rate resulted in a reduced expenditure of 571,000*l*. only. At June 30, 1932, there were 183,317 old age and 72,292 invalid pensioners, the payments to whom for 1931-32 amounted to 11,125 596*l*.

On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Act was passed providing for the payment of an allowance of 5*l*. in respect of every viable child born (alive or dead) in Australia. The mother must be a native of the Commonwealth or intend to settle permanently therein. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The amount of maternity allowance which, under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act, 1931, is only payable where the total income of claimant and her husband did not exceed 260*l* for the preceding 12 months, has been reduced to 4*l*, thus effecting a saving of 230,000*l* per annum. (Actual savings in 1931-32 were 252,000*l*.) To June 30, 1932, 2,567,885 claims were paid—92,410 in 1931-32—and the aggregate expenditure totalled 12,755,032*l*, of which 378,022*l* was paid in 1931-32. War pensions are subject to a reduction of 22½ per cent under the same Act. The Returned Soldiers' organizations have submitted a scheme satisfactory to Parliament to enable this reduction to be given effect to and reduce the annual war pension bill by 1,300,000*l*. At June 30, 1932, War pensioners numbered 274,111, to whom 7,449,180*l* was paid in 1931-32.

Justice.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court (the High Court of Australia), consisting of a Chief Justice and five Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties, between States of the Commonwealth, or affecting representatives of other countries, as well as in other matters as empowered by the Parliament. It may also hear and determine appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court, or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject to certain rights of final appeal to the King in Council. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy is presided over by a Judge.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1927-28 to 1931-32 are given in the following table. Under the 'Surplus Revenue Act, 1910,' the amount

payable by the Commonwealth to each State was a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. In 1927 the States Grants Act abolished the *per capita* payments as from 30th June, 1927. In 1929 in accordance with a Commonwealth Referendum, the Commonwealth took over all State Debts existing on 30th June, 1927, and will pay 7,584,912¹ a year for 58 years towards the interest charges thereon, and will make substantial contributions towards a sinking fund to extinguish existing debts in 58 years and future debts in 58 years. The Commonwealth Government will arrange all future borrowing for both Commonwealth and States through a Loan Council consisting of representatives of Commonwealth and State Governments.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£	£	£	£
Customs	29,502,755	30,157,040	18,224,227	18,565,680
Excise	11,555,816	11,617,851	10,070,846	9,840,166
Sales Tax	—	—	3,472,854	8,425,067
Land Tax	2,988,885	2,840,078	2,758,598	2,156,765
Probate and Succession Duties	2,080,149	2,122,478	2,068,885	1,985,811
Income Tax	9,841,496	11,120,029	18,604,874	13,481,982
Commonwealth Salaries	—	—	34,475	4,304
Entertainments	858,607	816 121	186,661	133,072
War Times Profits Tax	24,309 ¹	14,678 ¹	794 ¹	33,755 ¹
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	12,813,896	13,551,087	12,830,104	12,868,151
All other	5,777,914	5,404,525	6,807,710	5,210,105
Total Revenue*	74,894,799	77,143,387	69,566,920	71,532,298
Commonwealth Expenditure				
From Revenue*	77,253,774	78,614,892	80,324,580	70,218,207
From Loans*	5,231,147	5,291,538	1,988,820	—
Total Commonwealth Expenditure	85,484,921	83,905,925	82,313,350	70,218,207
Including				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc.	30,097,751	30,099,806	29,506,218	21,405,557
Invalid and Old Age Pensions	10,124,239	10,791,325	11,710,953	11,125,956
Maternity Allowances	661,520	642,990	630,652	378,022
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	12,680,725	13,025,860	12,994,870	12,196,807
Payments to States				
Out of Revenue	9,036,698	9,489,344	11,112,615	10,288,568
Federal Aid, Roads	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,812,139

¹ Refund. * Excludes Interest payable on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

² Expenditure on works, less credits to War Loan Fund

³ Loan expenditure on works, nil Expenditure from Loan Fund comprised Wheat Bounty, 3,296,464¹ and Unemployment Relief, 153,878¹

Estimated revenue for 1932-33 is 65,986,000¹; expenditure, 67,287,000¹.

The surplus of 1,314,091¹ for 1931-32 was transferred to Trust Fund for the payment of Old Age and Invalid pensions in 1932-33

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1932, was 788,943,138¹. Exclusive of loans raised for the States, the Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1932, was 398,884,730¹, the total public debt of Australia at the end of June being therefore 1,187,827,868¹, or 181. 7s per head of population.

Defence.

ARMY

The principle of the defence policy of Australia from 1911 to 1929 was the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from the 1st November, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Permanent troops are maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Militia Forces. The administrative organisation consists of a central administration and 6 districts, corresponding to the 6 States. The Military Board, under the presidency of the Minister of Defence, has responsibility for control and administration. The Council of Defence, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, deals with policy and insures its continuity, and co-ordinates the requirements of the sea, air and land. The Militia Force is organised in 2 cavalry divisions and 5 infantry divisions. Each cavalry division comprises 3 cavalry brigades and divisional troops. Each cavalry brigade comprises 3 regiments. The divisional troops are comprised of 5 field artillery batteries, 2 engineer squadrons, 8 train companies, 6 field ambulances, 2 sanitary sections and 6 veterinary sections.

Each of the first 4 infantry divisions is composed of 3 infantry brigades each of 4 battalions and divisional troops, which include for each division 9 field artillery batteries, 4 engineer companies, 3 signal companies, 4 train companies, 3 field ambulances, 1 sanitary section and 1 veterinary section. The 5th division comprises 3 mixed brigades. The garrison troops of the permanent and militia forces are organised in 6 district bases. The garrison artillery of permanent troops consists of 10 garrison and 1 field batteries. The garrison artillery of militia forces consists of 12 batteries, and there are 6 fortress companies.

There is a Senior Cadet Force for boys between the ages of 16 and 18, with an annual training of 60 hours. Enlistment in the Militia is for 3 years between the ages of 18 and 40, with annual training for 16 days, 8 at home and 8 in camp.

An arsenal has been established, which insures the supply of war needs through Australian trade. Mobilisation stores are provided.

Military education is provided at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Sydney, from which cadets may obtain permanent commissions.

Rifle clubs receive a subsidy and a free grant of ammunition.

On March 31, 1932, the strength of the permanent force was 1,536, and of the militia forces, 28,285.

NAVY.

Since the establishment in 1911 of the Royal Australian Navy, a squadron commanded by a Rear-Admiral has been provided and maintained by the Commonwealth. The policy has been to maintain a force as an active unit in the scheme of Empire Naval Defence. The Naval Board, which is responsible for administration and control, consists of the Minister for Defence with two Naval Members and one Finance Member, the seat of administration being at Melbourne. The personnel is now almost entirely Australian recruited and trained, but in order to ensure close co-operation with the Royal Navy a system of exchange of ships and officers is normally followed. The exchange of ships has been temporarily suspended since 1930 owing to financial stringency. Fleet units in December, 1932, included the 10,000 ton cruisers *Canberra* (Flagship) and *Australia*, the older cruisers *Adelaide* (5,100 tons) and *Brisbane* (5,120 tons), the seaplane carrier *Albatross* (5,000 tons, with accommodation for 9 seaplanes), the flotilla

leader *Anzac*, 5 destroyers, 1 surveying sloop, a depot ship and a fleet oiler. The only sea-going ships in full commission in December, 1932, were the *Canberra*, *Australia*, *Albatross* and *Tattoo*. The main repair base and store depot are at Sydney, while training establishments are centred at Westernport, near Melbourne. The R A N College, for the training of Naval Cadets, is also at Westernport. The authorised total Active Service personnel for 1932-33 is 3,123, which includes 351 officers. Period of first engagement for ratings is 12 years.

The Reserve Forces comprise — R A N R (Seagoing), 45 officers; R A N R (Citizen Naval Forces), 244 officers, 4,910 ratings, R A N V R. 38 officers.

AIR FORCE.

There is a Royal Australian Air Force, administered by the Air Board, consisting of two Air Force members and a finance member. To this force is entrusted the air defence of Australia, the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in civil aviation. The present establishment of the force includes the following units:—(a) Headquarters, Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London, (b) a Flying Training School, (c) an aircraft depot, (d) two service landplane squadrons, and (e) one service amphibian flight. The approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force in June, 1932, was 102 officers and 788 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force 48 officers and 260 airmen. The Air Force expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1930-31 was 369,334/.

Production.

In 1930, 769,066,467 acres, representing 40.40 per cent. of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown, only 6.39 per cent. had been actually alienated (121,615,105 acres), 3.37 per cent. (64,112,227 acres) was in process of alienation, and 49.84 per cent. (948,917,301 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in Australia and the yield in 1930-31 were as follows —

Crops	Total Acreage	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	18,164,920	213,594,891	11.76
Oats	1,087,101	16,658,038	15.89
Barley	882,887	6,660,911	17.80 ^b
Maize	298,450	8,025,619	27.34
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay	3,328,468	4,149,561	1.25
Potatoes	144,307	874,258	2.67 ^c
Sugar-cane	311,694	3,688,869	16.06
Sugar Beet	3,045	88,291 ^d	12.58
		Grapes (tons)	Grapes (tons)
Vineyards	112,970	244,088 ^e	2.67 ^e
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	13,078,218	231.71 ^f
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	276,347	27,062,290	225.124.10d.

¹ Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 5,096 tons

² Tons per acre of productive crops.

³ Including 80,168 tons for wine from 46,424 acres of productive vines

⁴ Gallons per acre of productive vines

⁵ Malting other 18.00.

⁶ Ordinary sweet potatoes, 3.68

The total area under all crops in 1930-31 was 25,168,816 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 70,500,000/.

For the year 1931-32 the estimated area under wheat was set down as 14,724,830 acres, and the estimated yield as 189,652,654 bushels. Of Australia's total forest area of 24,500,000 acres, 16,224,485 acres have been permanently dedicated for timber.

At the end of 1930 there were in Australia 1,792,734 horses, 11,720,916 cattle, 110,568,279 sheep, and 1,071,679 pigs. At the end of 1931, according to official estimates, there were 108,000,000 sheep.

The production of wool in 1930-31 amounted to 912,141,253 lbs., and the exports (Australian produce) to 768,949,256 lbs. greasy, valued at 29,377,197*l*., and 44,751,940 lbs. scoured and tops, valued at 2,584,262*l*.. Of the total production of 912,000,000 lbs. of wool in 1930-31, about 817,000,000 lbs. consisted of wool shorn, 88,000,000 lbs. were made up of dead and fell mongered wool, while 57,000,000 lbs. were contained on skins exported. The butter produced in the year 1930-31 amounted to 350,405,104 lbs., cheese, 38,099,781 lbs., bacon and hams, 71,050,133 lbs.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1929 and 1930 —

Mineral	1929	1930	Mineral	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Gold	1,814,457	1,981,971	Coal	8,676,324	7,458,598
Silver and Lead	3,293,863	2,248,818	Other Minerals	2,625,169	2,687,742
Copper	1,075,146	810,657			
Tin	459,666	218,053	Total	17,944,625	15,400,834

The total mineral production up to the end of 1930 was valued at 1,205,087,815*l*., of this amount 631,648,892*l* was the value of gold. Gold production, 1929, 427,159 fine oz., 1930, 466,593 fine oz., 1931, 595,123 fine oz., 1932, 709,040 fine oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1930-31 are given as follows: Number of establishments, 21,751, hands employed, 338,113, salaries and wages paid, 62,454,859*l*., value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 236,706,308*l*., value of materials used, 162,104,646*l*., value of production, 118,310,123*l*., value of output, 290,798,564*l*.

The estimated value of the products of Australia in recent years was —

Products	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Agriculture	84,328	89,440	77,109	70,500
Pastoral	124,554	116,733	84,568	69,499
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	50,261	50,717	49,398	43,067
Forestry and Fisheries	12,181	11,617	11,371	8,813
Mining	32,983	19,597	17,945	15,400
Manufacturing	158,563	159,759	149,184	112,966
Total	452,869	447,863	389,570	319,745

Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1931-32, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 18,565,643*l*., and from excise to 9,932,949*l*.. The total net revenue from Customs and Excise for 1931-32, after allowing for drawbacks and repayments, was 28,498,592*l*..

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports merchandise, bullion, and specie in British currency values.

Years	Imports	Exports ¹		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1927-28	147,944,970	136,962,122	4,243,819	141,205,941
1928-29	143,647,881	138,540,861	3,091,728	141,632,589
1929-30	131,081,320	122,616,884	2,510,264	125,127,148
1930-31	60,959,633	86,988,142	1,916,000	88,904,142 ²
1931-32 ²	44,729,825	83,244,000	1,679,000	84,923,000 ²

¹ Excluding ships' stores² Preliminary figures

³ The actual recorded value for 1930-31 was 102,108,896¹ and the estimated Australian currency value 104,354,638¹., and for 1931-32 the recorded value in Australian currency was 107,885,791¹.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods exported is generally the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1921-31 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. A reciprocal customs tariff which had been in operation between Australia and the Union of South Africa since 1906 was repealed by Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into force on 1st July, 1926. On September 1, 1922, a reciprocal tariff agreement, modified in 1922, 1926, and 1928, came into operation between Australia and New Zealand. The agreement made with Canada in 1925 was considerably extended by the new treaty which came into operation on August 1931.

The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 came into force on April 1st, 1926, and provides that imports of certain goods specified in the schedule to the Act, and being the produce of the Territory from which they were imported, shall be free of duty.

Principal commodities imported and exported—Australia 1931-32 (preliminary figures) —

Imports	Value (Sterling)	Exports ¹	Value (Australian Currency)
	£		£
Tea	1,865,622	Butter . . .	9,812,827
Tobacco and preparations thereof	614,235	Cheese . . .	212,871
Whisky . . .	188,461	Meats . . .	6,187,002
Socks and Stockings	8,458	Milk and Cream . . .	642,008
Trimmings & Ornaments	329,457	Fruits, dried . . .	1,991,611
Piece Goods—		Fruits, fresh . . .	2,081,104
Canvas and duck	251,949	Fruits and vegetables, preserved in liquid	626,905
Cotton and linen	4,187,882	Wheat . . .	19,208,618
Silk or containing silk	2,472,715	Flour . . .	8,833,237
Woollen or containing wool . . .	51,540	Jams and jellies . . .	44,680
Sewing silks, cottons, &c	465,940	Hides and Skins . . .	2,380,529
Carpets and carpeting	907,850	Wool . . .	32,086,166
Floorcloths & linoleums	184,811	Tallow . . .	881,485
Bags and sacks	1,931,336	Coal . . .	841,800
Yarns—Artificial Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c . . .	1,086,048	Concentrates . . .	134,815
Petroleum spirit . . .	3,108,928	Copper . . .	469,008
Kerosene . . .	434,728	Lead . . .	2,267,924
		Tin . . .	124,963
		Leather . . .	400,820

¹ Australian produce.

Imports	Value (Sterling)	Exports ¹	Value (Australian Currency)
	£		£
Electrical machinery, cable and wire, covered, &c .	1,201,628	Timber, undressed *	494,891
Tools of Trade	808,108	Gold	11,890,054
Chassis and Bodies for Motor Cars, &c , and parts	474,750	Silver	753,667
Iron and Steel—		Soap .	195,032
Plate and sheet	1,034,134	Zinc	697,130
Pipes and tubes	272,696	Sugar	2,514,750
Rubber and manufactures	616,824	Sandalwood	62,914
Timber, undressed *	638,655	Tobacco .	274,499
Glass and glassware	33,585	Pearlsheil	192,688
Paper, printing	1,661,608		
Stationery, books, &c	1,197,361		
Drugs, chemicals, &c	2,661,597		
Musical Instruments, pianos, &c	26,316		
Fertilizers	436,522		
Lubricating Oil (mineral)	584,997		
Fish—preserved in tins	442,495		
Motive power machinery (excluding electric)	298,837		
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	350,026		
Timber—dressed	91,096		
Fibres—Flax, Kapok, &c	348,296		
Hides and Skins	292,622		
Plated Ware and Cutlery	195,502		
Paints and Colours	249,918		
Hessians and Jute piece goods	378,425		

¹ Australian produce * Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super feet

The trade in bullion and specie in three years was 1929–30, imports, 322,786*l* , exports, 27,748,849*l* , 1930–31, imports, 398,846*l* , exports, 15,298,258*l* , and 1931–32, imports, 647,812*l* , exports, 12,695,339*l*

Trade with the more important countries, 1929–30 and 1930–31 Imports are shown according to country of origin —

From or to	Imports (1929–30)	Imports (1930–31)	Exports (1929–30)	Exports (1930–31)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	54,254,702	23,291,018	66,306,195	50,871,023
Canada	3,502,421	1,377,217	743,742	958,780
New Zealand	1,677,009	980,338	3,874,400	2,977,050
India	5,031,449	3,778,492	5,452,451	2,942,500
Ceylon	2,125,141	1,061,478	905,691	533,086
Union of South Africa	802,379	89,828	1,050,107	496,455
Netherlands East Indies	6,282,553	4,011,194	2,122,732	1,412,506
Belgium .	985,005	312,023	5,536,231	4,195,186
France	3,070,345	1,498,306	10,134,578	6,747,944
Germany	4,341,678	1,997,056	6,246,960	5,310,875
U S America	30,316,208	11,400,058	5,233,772	2,930,896
Japan	4,181,643	2,379,558	6,555,003	9,500,499
Russia	149,656	31,235	343,023	4,141
Italy	1,350,349	658,808	2,761,293	3,495,342
Malaya (British)	813,513	274,894	1,399,321	813,917
China	565,664	347,641	273,507	3,342,988
Egypt	54,108	24,050	1,792,223	1,470,555
Netherlands	1,194,921	691,634	451,603	387,611
Norway	656,523	214,440	21,891	48,076
Sweden	1,671,786	322,563	135,405	145,523
Switzerland	1,566,721	926,144	17,553	18,321

Share of the States in foreign commerce, 1931-32 (preliminary figures) —

States, &c.	Imports ¹	Exports ²	States, &c.	Imports ¹	Exports ²
	£	£		£	£
N S Wales	18 815,627	84,596,497	W Australia	2,729,283	14,807,215
Victoria	16,043,420	27 686,798	Tasmania	565,301	2,575,975
Queensland	8,746,018	16,105,753	Northern Territory	8,689	19,922
S Australia	2,821,487	12,148,682	Total	44,729,825	107,885,791

¹ British currency values

² Australian currency values. The corresponding British currency values are estimated at 84,923,000/ in this table the value of goods sent from one State to another for transshipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally dispatched

The following table shows the total and principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and total and principal exports from the United Kingdom to, Australia (including Tasmania) in recent years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Imports from Australia—				
Butter	6,862	6,342	6,017	8,350
Wheat	6,152	6,841	5,646	6,059
Wheatmeal and Flour	697	878	948	876
Apples	2,257	551	2,029	1,455
Beef, frozen	2,213	2,122	1,775	1,838
Mutton, frozen	1,846	2,019	2,466	3,596
Rabbits, frozen	368	396	485	476
Tinned Meat, Meat Extracts, etc.	147	106	181	111
Sheep skins	1,497	940	844	469
Tallow	845	834	124	118
Wool, raw	20,044	21,754	14,462	11,801
Leather	181	157	279	169
Zinc Ore	608	395	467	226
Copper	168	215	520	402
Lead	1,974	2,114	1,897	1,438
Total of all imports	54,413	55,648	46,449	45,679
Exports (British produce) to Australia—				
Spirits	1,285	1,302	672	263
Apparel	1,489	1,541	586	86
Chemical mfrs and drugs	1,836	1,640	1,297	919
Cotton yarn and mfrs	7,764	8,878	6,200	4,904
Machinery	4,064	8,795	2,551	788
Iron and steel manufactures	6,928	7,197	3,686	1,219
Paper	2,581	8,025	2,250	1,271
Linen manufactures	913	832	563	338
Artificial silk yarn and mfrs.	1,589	1,880	1,199	627
Motor cars & motor cycles & parts	2,033	2,454	1,059	290
Woollen and worsted yarns	209	278	82	16
Woollen and worsted mfrs	2,842	2,521	1,220	817
Arms, ammunition, etc.	768	784	467	107
Books	1,088	1,124	848	496
Total, all British exports	55,654	54 355	31,678	14,528
Total, foreign and colonial produce	2,284	2,105	1,891	625

Total of imports from United Kingdom (U.K. manufactures), 1932, 20,025,065/., exports to United Kingdom, 46,192,319/.

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were (Board of Trade Returns) —

		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	cwt	14,837,906	10,233,845	12,797,402	12,712,993	23,299,598
Wool (sheep s or lambs)	lbs	237,629,100	222,940,800	269,899,400	257,089,800	289,969,400
Beef, frozen	cwt	642,743	1,011,217	929,866	796,984	1,136,278
Mutton, frozen	cwt	624,817	546,527	598,490	810,170	1,529,345

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels —

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1927	1,255	34,580	965	357,395	2,220	391,975
1928	1,264	33,291	926	289,816	2,190	323,107
1929	1,275	33,332	901	276,529	2,176	309,861
1930	1,320	35,411	872	282,868	2,192	318,279
1931	1,315	33,777	840	263,414	2,155	297,191

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self propelled, there were in 1931, 191 with a tonnage of 56,933

Vessels engaged in overseas trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast —

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
1926-27	1,624	5,558,870	1,637	5,605,100	3,261	11,163,970
1927-28	1,577	5,419,045	1,590	5,506,253	3,167	10,925,298
1928-29	1,582	5,551,583	1,593	5,545,581	3,175	11,097,164
1929-30	1,522	5,444,446	1,539	5,499,681	3,061	10,944,127
1930-31	1,534	5,581,517	1,573	5,668,673	3,107	11,250,190

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1930-31 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Great Britain	687	3,086,586	704	3,108,566
Australian	149	227,550	150	214,161
New Zealand	134	320,822	136	330,621
Other British	39	101,681	36	100,161
French	54	102,641	53	100,545
United States	51	188,800	54	198,592
Norwegian	97	339,695	106	350,989
Dutch	33	147,425	33	148,517
Japanese	180	671,742	186	693,084
German	27	114,922	31	124,282
Other Foreign	83	282,258	84	280,135

During the year 1930-31, 3,413,801 tons of overseas cargo were discharged at Australian ports and 6,441,625 tons were shipped for overseas countries.

The number and net tonnage of all vessels, inclusive of coastwise, entering the principal ports during 1929-30 were as follows: Sydney (5,982), 8,468,282 tons, Melbourne (3,014), 6,310,549 tons, Newcastle (3,474), 3,383,198 tons, Adelaide (2,864), 3,983,519 tons, Brisbane (1,147), 3,570,102 tons, Fremantle (708), 3,464,655 tons, Townsville (454), 1,040,193 tons, and Hobart (453), 767,592 tons.

Communications.

RAILWAYS

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1931 —

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & Equipment	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
State—	Miles	£	Number	Tons	£	£
N S Wales	6,044	180,802,962	126,811,993	10,743,109	16,005,741	12,899,646
Victoria	4,717	74,802,985	184,655,220	6,099,810	10,008,858	7,499,984
Queensland	6,529	59,497,495	22,009,473	3,857,766	6,474,979	5,075,478
S Australia	2,539	27,255,643	15,487,440	2,162,709	2,586,182	2,784,619
Western Australia	4,180	23,329,093	11,702,741	3,153,525	3,198,918	2,610,889
Tasmania	665	6,549,965	1,852,145	466,153	400,176	448,838
Federal—						
Trans-Australian	1,062	7,840,504	19,209	12,360	187,681	241,490
Central Australia	771	4,760,548	31,107	38,891	88,479	155,438
Federal Capital Territory	5	84,429	31,248	10,077	3,964	6,363
North Australia	317	2,750,718	3,384	3,296	29,010	55,830
Totals	26,809	341,544,692¹	312,553,960	26,547,186	38,995,438	31,727,975

¹ Includes cost of Brisbane-Grafton standard gauge line which is not apportioned to States

The staff employed on Government Railways numbered 95,022 persons

Private railways in Australia, open for general traffic, 1931, 859 miles

A trans-continental railway from north to south is under construction. The terminus of the Northern Territory line has been carried down from Mataranka to Birdum (316 miles from Darwin), while the existing line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta has been extended as far north as Alice Springs.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways in the Metropolitan area has been carried out. Electric railways are also under construction in Sydney.

The State railway gauge is: In New South Wales, 4ft 8½in (40 miles, 3ft 6in.), in Victoria, 5ft 3in (122 miles, 2ft 6in.), in Queensland, 3ft 6in (49 miles, 4ft. 8½in and 30 miles, 2ft 0in.), in South Australia, 5ft 3in for 1,461 miles, the rest, 3ft 6in., in W. Australia, 3ft 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft 6in (11 miles, 2ft 0in.) Of the Federal lines, the gauge of the Trans-Australian and Federal Territory is 4ft 8½in., and that of the Oodnadatta and Northern Territory is 3ft 6in. A commission has recommended a uniform 4ft 8½in gauge, and this has been accepted in principle. The unification is estimated to cost 20,851,000/.

TRAMWAYS

The following are the particulars of the operations of the electric tramways of the several States of the Commonwealth for the year 1930-31.—

State	Mileage (Route)	Cost of Con- struction and Equipment	Passenger Journeys	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses
	Miles	£	Number	£	£
N S Wales	186 68	8,049 850	268,699,214	8,024,704	8,058,953
Victoria	156 56	7,870,889	144,466,819	1 787,410	1 124,867
Queensland ¹	56 69	2,219,874	69,412,585	708,568	504,468
S Australia	82 84	3,870,769	52,755,559 ²	722,104 ²	445,260 ²
Western Australia	61 27	1,722,608	88,284,998	876,252	824,628
Tasmania	80 58	612,682	16,860,218	159,136	127,854
All States	574 52	28,846,617	584,978,848	6,728 104	5 586,025

¹ For year ended December 31, 1931² Includes motor omnibuses

There are also 29 miles of steam, and 26 miles of cable and horse traction, making a total of 630 miles of tramways

Of the total length the several Governments control 408 miles, municipal authorities 186, and private enterprise 36 miles

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1931 number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,137 In 1930-31, parcels received and dispatched, 10,208,600, registered articles, 7,244,044 Telegrams dispatched, 12,985,298, and cablegrams received and dispatched, 1,220,078, radio-telegraph messages, 139,308 Receipts, 1930-31 Post Office, 5,886,158¹, telegraphs and radio, 1,808,590¹, telephones, 5,644,356¹, total revenue, 12,879,104¹ Expenses Post Office, 4,981,057¹, telegraphs and radio, 1,539,694¹, telephones, 4,358,487¹, total, 10,879,238¹

At June 30, 1931, 6,086 telephone exchanges with 376,243 lines and 498,055 instruments connected were in operation

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil flying in the Commonwealth and Territories is subject to legislative control by the Commonwealth Government The administration of the Air Navigation Act and Regulations is a function of the Department of Defence, the Minister being assisted by a separate Branch under a Controller of Civil Aviation

In addition to his administrative duties, the Controller advises the Minister in matters of policy involving the expenditure of the annual appropriation in aid of civil aviation This vote is utilised mainly for (a) subsidising regular air transport services over selected routes, (b) subsidising approved Aero Clubs for the maintenance of flying training activities, and (c) acquiring, preparing and maintaining aerodromes and emergency landing grounds on approved aerial routes, erection of hangars and other buildings, and the provision of power, water, lighting and other aerodrome services

At June 30, 1932, subsidised air mail services were in operation over the following routes:—Perth-Derby-Wyndham (2,067 miles), Perth-Adelaide (1,453 miles); Brisbane-Camooeweal (1,269 miles); Camooeweal-Daly Waters (475 miles); Daly Waters-Birdum (50 miles), and Cloncurry-Normanton (215 miles) Total air line distance of subsidised services, 5,529 miles. Total mileage flown annually by subsidised services, 551,216 miles. In addition, unsubsidised services are maintained regularly over the Sydney-Brisbane and Launceston-Flinders Island routes, carrying air mails under contract to the Postmaster-General's Department

Civil Aviation expenditure for the year 1931-1932 was 131,623/

At June 30, 1932, there were 97 public aerodromes, 184 Government aerodromes and emergency landing grounds

Extensive use is made of air transport in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, where several companies operate daily services for the conveyance of passengers, mails and heavy freight between the coast of Salamaua and the goldfields, some 80 miles inland, the only alternative method of transportation being the native carrier. The freight conveyed by air during the year 1931 approximated 2,987 tons, the major proportion comprising hydro electric power plant and dredging machinery for the Bulolo goldfields

MOTOR VEHICLES

At June 30, 1931, 604,105 motor vehicles, including 429,206 motor cars, 76,966 motor cycles, and 97,933 commercial vehicles were registered in Australia. The Revenue derived from Registration fees and Motor Tax was 4,072,633/ for the year. The registrations were equivalent to 92.9 vehicles per 1,000 of population.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the State Capitals, and in certain other places. 831,128 wireless Broadcast Listeners' licences had been issued at June 30, 1931, and 869,092 at June 30, 1932. The National Broadcasting Service controlled by the Postmaster General's Department now operates twelve broadcasting stations. In addition fifty other stations were licensed at 30th June, 1932. Two beam stations have been erected, one for direct communication with London, and the other for direct communication with Canada, United States, and Mexico, direct beam wireless service with London was established on April 8, 1927, and with Canada, etc., on June 16, 1928

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Average deposits for June 1932 quarter (General Bank) were 35,216,389/, of which 8,606,629/ represented non-interest bearing deposits. The deposits of the savings bank which was created a separate department on 9th June, 1928, aggregated 115,900,084/ at June 30 1932. The large increase in the year was due to the amalgamation of the Government Savings Banks of New South Wales and Western Australia with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913-14. At June, 1930, the capital was 4,000,000/, which was transferred from the reserve and redemption funds. Aggregate net profits to June 30, 1931, amounted to 9,290,683/, and the Reserve Fund to 1,185,718/.

There are, besides, 17 other banks, including 2 State Government institutions, trading in Australia. Their paid up capital on June 30, 1932, was 79,090,805/., and the amount of reserved profits and balances carried forward, 52,600,000/.

The total liabilities of all cheque paying banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, 1932, were 352,537,702/, and the deposits, excluding Savings Bank deposits in the Commonwealth Bank were 319,241,338/. Assets amounted to 415,310,082/., of which advances totalled 260,917,515/., and Government and Municipal securities 80,898,798/.

The total Savings Banks deposits in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1932, was 197,925,927/ (50.45/., per head of population)

There are 2 mints in the Commonwealth, at Melbourne (opened 1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin (sovereigns and

half sovereigns) they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export. Since 1916 silver and bronze coins have been minted at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasury. The Sydney Mint was closed at the end of 1926.

The gold issues during 1930 are shown in the following table —

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne	57,779	—	57,779	637,785	695,564
Perth	1,173,088	—	1,173,568	981,219	2,154,787
Total	1,231,347	—	1,231,347	1,619,004	2,850,351

Silver coinage to the value of 237,000*l* was issued during the year ended June 30, 1931. The total issues of gold coin and bullion to the end of 1931 were 404,197,946*l* and 33,897,904*l* respectively.

On June 30, 1932, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 51,303,426*l*. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 10,500,455*l*, representing 20·47 per cent of the liability. Bank notes ceased to circulate after 1911.

During 1932 an amendment to the Commonwealth Bank Act permitted the purchase of "English sterling" for note issue reserve purposes, "English sterling" being defined as "currency which is legal tender in the United Kingdom," and includes *inter alia* Bills of Exchange, and secured advances maturing in not more than three months. At 25th July, 1932, 2,000,000*l* of sterling had been purchased for note issue reserve purposes.

NORFOLK ISLAND 29° S latitude, 168° E longitude, area 18 square miles, population (June 30, 1931) 992 (545 males and 447 females). The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856 and under an Order-in-Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales, but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government. The island, which is very picturesque and possesses a delightful climate, coupled with a fertile soil, is especially suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas, and coffee. In 1930-31 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at 48,870*l*, and the exports, 21,903*l*.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1843, and responsible government in 1856. New South Wales federated with the other Australian States to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty one members (123 in September, 1932), appointed by the Crown for life. Members travel free on the State railways and tramways. The President receives an annual salary of 945*l*, and the Chairman of Committees, 573*l*. The Legislative Assembly has 90 members. Postal voting is permissible. Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised British subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified to be enrolled as an elector, and enrolment is compulsory. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid an annual salary at the rate of 706*l* per annum, and they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State. The leader of the Opposition receives an additional allowance of 175*l* per annum. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, gives women the same political rights as men.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on June 11, 1932, consists of the following Parties: United Australia, 66, Labour, 24.

The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor — Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott *Game*, G B E, K C B, D S O (Appointed January, 1930).

Lieut. Governor — The Honourable Sir Philip Whistler *Street*, K C M G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (June 17, 1932) —

Premier and Colonial Treasurer — The Hon B S B *Stevens*, M L A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport — Lieut.-Col the Hon M F *Brunner*, M L A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health — The Hon R. W. D *Weaver*, M L A.

Attorney General and Vice President of the Executive Council — The Hon H E *Manning*, K O, M L C.

Secretary for Lands — The Hon E *Buttenshaw*, M L A.

Colonial Secretary — Capt. the Hon F A *Chaffey*, M L A.

Minister for Education — The Hon D H *Drummond*, M L A.

Minister for Labour and Industry — The Hon J M *Dunningham*, M L A.

Minister for Agriculture — The Hon H. *Mann*, M L A.

Assistant-Minister in the Legislative Council — The Hon I *Ryan*, M L C.

Minister for Local Government — The Hon F S *Spooner*, M L A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests — The Hon R. S *Vincent*, M L A.

Minister of Justice — The Hon L O *Martin*, M L A.

Hon. Minister assisting Colonial Treasurer — The Hon H P *Fitzsimons*, M. L. A.

Hon Minister assisting Minister for Labour and Industry—The Hon
H M Hawkins, M L O

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A system of Local Government extends over the whole of the State, except the Western Land Division, where, however, seven municipalities are incorporated. There are 181 boroughs and municipal districts under the title of municipalities, and in addition 138 corporate bodies called shires. The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the municipalities and shires in the form of endowment or of grants for special purposes, *e g* road-making. The total Government Assistance in 1930 was for Municipalities 632,722¹, and for Shires 1,722,591¹.

Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island, but exclusive of the Federal Capital Territory (912 sq miles at Canberra and 28 at Jervis Bay), is 309,432 square miles.

The population (including aboriginals) at six consecutive censuses was —

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop per square mile	Average increase per cent per annum
1871	275,551	228,480	503,981	1 61	3 69
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2 41	4 08
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3 64	4 18
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4 38	1 84
1911 ¹	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5 32	1 95
1921 ¹	1,072,424	1,029,544	2,101,968	6 79	2 46

¹ Excluding Federal Capital territory (1,724 in 1911, 2,572 in 1921)

The population at June 30, 1932, was males, 1,283,068, females, 1,246,666, total, 2,529,734.

At the end of 1931 the population of Sydney,¹ including suburbs and shipping, was 1,256,280. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follow—Newcastle and suburbs, 103,700, Broken Hill, 22,950; Lithgow, 15,050, Cessnock, 13,860; Maitland, E & W, 11,940, Holroyd, 14,990, Goulburn, 12,570, Katoomba, 9,580, Bathurst, 10,050, Lismore, 10,510, Wagga Wagga, 9,110; Albury, 9,770, Orange, 8,640, Wollongong, 10,800, Fairfield, 7,920; Tamworth, 7,790, Grafton and South Grafton, 6,560, Liverpool, 6,360, Armidale, 6,960, Dubbo, 6,350, Dundas, 5,680, Forbes, 5,120, Inverell, 5,400, Parkes, 5,860.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Ex Nuptial Births	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1927	20,052	53,858	2,693	22,770	31,088
1928	20,076	54,800	2,707	22,694	32,106
1929	19,535	52,672	2,720	24,615	28,057
1930	17,383	52,136	2,541	21,252	30,884
1931	15,377	47,724	2,547	21,284	26,440

¹ Includes five municipalities added as from January 1, 1929

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1931 were . Births, 19 01, Deaths, 8 48, Marriages, 6 13

The following table shows the movement of population for five years —

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1927	244,456	65,485	309,941	242,541	46,005	288,546
1928	231,523	60,786	292,309	230,885	48,540	279,425
1929	212,069	52,406	264,475	211,485	48,774	260,259
1930	172,390	41,987	214,377	174,450	47,919	222,369
1931	181,633	28,637	160,270	135,634	33,815	169,449

Religion.

There is no established church in New South Wales, and freedom of worship is accorded to all. An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1921 and of ministers of religion in 1932 —

Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹ 1932	Adherents 1931	Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹ 1932	Adherents 1931
Church of England	618	1 027,410	Jews	6	10,150
Roman Catholic	642	502 815 ²	Salvation Army	56	9,490
Presbyterian	278	219,983	Church of Christ	84	7,941
Methodists	304	181,977	Seventh Day Adventist	80	4,337
Congregational	80	32,235	Others	54	84,331
Baptist	92	24,732			
Lutheran	16	6,081			
			Total	2,210	2,100,371

¹ Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1932

² Includes 20,240 "Catholics undefined"

³ Exclusive of persons in Federal capital territory and full blood aborigines

Education.

The State maintains a system of national education, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. In all State schools education is free. There is a large number of private schools subject to State inspection.

There were at the end of 1931, 3,240 Government schools, classified as follows: High schools 38, public primary schools 2,029, provisional schools 599; half-time schools 33, travelling schools 1, evening continuation schools 45; correspondence schools 1, subsidised schools 486, industrial and reformatory schools 8, total 3,240 schools. During December quarter, 1931, there were 387,381 children enrolled. The average attendance during the year was 322,816. The number of teachers at the end of the year was 13,126. The pupils receiving kindergarten instruction at Government schools (1931) numbered 14,618. The total Government expenditure on education during the year ending June 1931 was 5,007,213¹.

At the end of 1931 there were 751 private schools (with 94,088 pupils

and 4,804 teachers), of which 533 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 3,316 teachers and 78,765 scholars. The Church of England Denominational Schools numbered 56 with 546 teachers and 5,458 scholars, other denominational schools 23, teachers 252, pupils 2,579. The undenominational private schools numbered 139, the teachers 690, and scholars 6,286.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, had (1931) 3,119 individual students (including 850 women) with 287 professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are 5 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic (one for men and one for women), Presbyterian, and Methodist, and an undenominational college for women, affiliated to the University. A Government training college for teachers is situated in the University grounds. The Technical College, with branch schools, had a total enrolment of 33,345 in 1931.

Widows' Pensions and Family Allowances.

For particulars of old age and invalidity pensions see under *Australia*. The numbers current in New South Wales on June 30, 1932, were: old age, 69,867 (Males, 30,098, Females, 39,769), invalidity, 29,955 (Males, 13,025, Females, 16,930).

The Widows Pensions Act of New South Wales, 1925-29, provides for pensions to widows with dependent children under fourteen years of age, also to other widows in special cases. The maximum pension is 1*l* per week with 10*s* for each child under 14 years. The amount of each pension is ascertained by deducting from the maximum annual amount 1*l* for each 1*l* by which the widow's net income exceeds 26*l*. Pensions became payable on March 10, 1926. On July 1, 1931, pensions were being paid to 6,661 widows, the amount paid during the year was 620,258*l*.

The Family Endowment Act, 1927, as amended by later legislation, provides for the payment of endowment in respect of each dependent child, except one, under 14 years of age in cases where the 'family income,' during the twelve months preceding the date of claim, is less than the appropriate living wage (fixed by the Industrial Commission to cover the maintenance of a man, wife and one child). The Endowment, at a maximum rate of 5*s* per week, is payable to the mothers. A residence qualification of two years in New South Wales is prescribed in respect of the mothers and of the children except when a child is under 2 years and was born in the State. At June 30, 1931, endowment was payable to about 38,948 families, and at June 30, 1932, to 59,293 families. The amount of endowment paid during the year ended June 30, 1932, was 1,805,685*l*, as compared with 1,196,484*l* in 1930-31. State relief is also given to neglected and destitute children.

Justice and Crime.

In New South Wales legal processes may be grouped within the Lower or Magistrates Courts, or the Higher Courts presided over by Judges. There is also an appellate jurisdiction. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Children's Courts have been established with the object of removing children as far as possible from the atmosphere of a public court. There are also a number of tribunals exercising special jurisdiction, e.g. the Industrial Commission and the Workers' Compensation Commission.

In 1931 there were 101,675 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and 1,208 distinct persons were con-

victed at the Higher Courts On June 30, 1931, there were 1,691 convicted prisoners in gaol

Finance

The finances of the State of New South Wales cover a wide range of activities by reason of the State ownership of railways and tramways, water and sewerage works, harbour works, etc., which are administered by statutory bodies. The bulk of the loan funds raised by the State have been expended on these works. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts for each of the five years ended July 30, 1927, to 1931 —

RECEIPTS					
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Governmental—	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Taxation ¹	11,951	10,746	11,862	11,477	9,579
Land Revenue	2,210	2,276	2,245	1,890	1,578
Contribution by Commonwealth	2,917	2,978	2,556	2,917	2,917
Other Governmental	2,761	2,981	3,741	3,367	3,370
Total Governmental	19,839	18,931	20,704	19,751	17,444
Business Undertakings—					
Railways and Tramways	22,980	23,895	24,573	22,730	19,064
Other ²	3,597	3,841	4,127	4,083	3,360
Total Business Undertakings	26,577	27,736	29,000	26,813	22,924
EXPENDITURE					
Governmental—					
Interest of Public Debt, etc	3,100	3,775	3,878	3,560	4,023
Education (excl. Endowments)	4,608	4,846	5,131	5,245	4,929
Other Services	10,099	10,534	11,602	12,325	11,867
Total Governmental	17,807	19,155	20,111	21,130	20,319
Business Undertakings (including interest on loan (capital)—					
Railways and Tramways	23,855	25,039	25,922	25,672	24,024
Other ²	3,408	3,480	3,700	3,976	4,023
Total Business Undertakings	27,263	28,519	29,622	29,648	28,046

¹ Excluding motor taxes collected and paid to Main Roads Board, also Family Endowment and Unemployment Relief taxes

² Metropolitan and Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage Works, and Sydney Harbour Trust

There is some duplication in the foregoing statement because items, such as an annual contribution (in 1928-29 and later years) from Consolidated Revenue towards loss on developmental railways have been included as receipts and expenditure in both groups, 'governmental' and 'business undertakings'

Since 1927 there is in operation an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth which provides for the transfer to the Commonwealth of the debts of the States, annual contributions by the Commonwealth towards the payment of interest on such debts, the establishment of sinking funds in respect of these debts and new loans, and joint borrowing and management of loans through an Australian Loan Council. In terms of the agree-

ment the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on July 1, 1929, and assumed the liabilities of the States to bond holders

The amount of the Public Debt of New South Wales on June 30, 1931, was 288,108,753*l*, viz 165,978,441*l* repayable in London, 13,825,624*l* repayable in New York, and 108,804,688*l* repayable in Australia.

For 1931-32, revenue was 42,416,790*l*; expenditure, 56,644,634*l*. For 1932-33, revenue was estimated at 45,185,082*l*, expenditure 49,535,082*l*.

Production and Industry

I. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1931, was 67,860,000 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory, 5,829,000 acres were held under perpetual lease, 107,283,000 acres under other leasehold tenures, and the total area of land neither alienated nor leased (including roads, reserves for public purposes, etc.) was 17,065,000 acres

II AGRICULTURE.

In 1930-31 there were 6,809,510 acres under crops (exclusive of areas double cropped)

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follows —

Year ended June 30		1928		1929		1930		1931	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 4,994,515		Acres 5,440,762		Acres 5,499,408		Acres 6,809,510	
Value (farm) of all Crops		17,018,170 <i>l</i>		19,923,350 <i>l</i>		15,437,850 <i>l</i>		15,104,820 <i>l</i>	
Principal Crops		Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
		Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons	Acres	Bush Tons
Wheat	Grain	3,029,980	27 042,000	4,090,088	49,257,000	3,974,064	34,407,000	5,134,960	65,877,000
	Hay	369,960	342,974	875,270	390,255	881,071	311,237	590,993	677,657
Maize	Grain	148,801	3,930,570	106,835	2,506,470	108,219	3 083,850	105,024	2,766,660
	Hay	5,600	65,850	5,024	80,910	7,947	118,850	11,526	188,610
Barley	Grain	2,640	Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
	Hay	615	666	817	812	1,294	1,846	1,081	1,454
Oats	Grain	114,988	1,654,560	126,748	2,183,880	181,854	2,528,610	176,659	3,241,080
	Hay	200,872	212,585	214,187	242,740	326,035	223,847	278,865	370,158
Potatoes		21,578	47,897	14,880	26,830	12,785	28,107	15,804	32,268
Lucerne (Hay)		109,114	197,599	94,275	159,158	89,885	149,862	95,181	141,694
Tobacco			Cwts		Cwts		Cwts		Cwts
		808	5,967	762	5,194	446	1,984	547	33,288
Rice			Bush		Bush		Bush		Bush
		9,891	379,113	14,027	1,307,526	10,780	1,829,178	19,825	58,930

The area sown for wheat during the season 1931-32 was 3,923,100 acres, of which 3,529,200 acres were harvested for grain, and 232,600 acres were reaped for 364,600 tons of hay. The total yield of wheat grain exceeded 54,000,000 bushels.

In 1930-31, the area planted with cane-sugar was 15,624 acres, of which 7,617 acres were cut for crushing, the yield being 160,209 tons; grapes, total area, 15,863 (including 2,018 not bearing) acres, wines, 1,335,882 gallons, dried grapes, 55,793 cwt, and 3,680 tons of table grapes

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1931, 33,464 acres under citrus fruit, the production from 27,161 acres was 2,935,728 bushels. The total area under fruits was 78,176 acres, and the total production (from 62,015 acres) was 3,791,058 bushels. During 1930-31 the production of bananas was 216,756 cases from an area of 2,621 acres

At June 30, 1931, the State had approximately 53,866,000 sheep and lambs, 2,840,473 cattle, 524,512 horses, and 334,331 pigs. The production of wool in the year 1930-31 was 427,220,000 lbs (greasy), and in 1931-32, according to a preliminary estimate, was 497,200,000 lbs (greasy). In the year ended June 30, 1931, production of butter was 114,201,709 lbs, cheese, 6,516,065 lbs, bacon and ham, 21,901,194 lbs

There were 124,532 persons engaged permanently in rural holdings during the year ended June 30, 1931

The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of State forests amounts to 5,152,462 acres, and 1,523,715 acres have been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1931, to 88,548*l*. There were 372 saw-mills in the year ended 30th June, 1931, the employees numbering 1,738, the value of plant and machinery was 628,662*l*, and land and buildings 785,938*l*. The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1930-31 was 1,131,000*l*

III MINES AND MINERALS.

The aggregate value of all minerals won in N S W to the end of 1931 was 459,498,613*l*. The following table gives details for the year 1931 —

Mineral	Quantity 1931	Value 1931	Total value to end of 1931
		£	£
Gold	19,673 oz	88,565	63,804,430
Silver	60,359 oz.	3,151	6,107,084
Silver lead ore	172,380 tons	1,076,308	108,554,925
Copper	541 "	23,948	15,602,929
Tin	794 "	103,111	14,576,630
Coal ¹	6,432,382 "	4,607,843	194,180,255
Oil shale	2,131 "	1,814	2,692,649
Zinc	220,983 "	512,795	24,863,512
Lead, pig, etc	—	—	6,442,397
Iron	—	—	7,493,435
Limestone flux	30,804 "	11,364	1,224,422
Opal (Noble)	—	2,178	1,599,511
All other minerals	—	821,396	12,847,434
Total	—	7,246,873	459,498,613

¹ There were 169 coal mines and 15,522 employees in 1931.

This table does not include iron made from scrap, the total value to the end of 1931 being 1,416,030*l*, lime, value 1,676,189*l*, Portland cement, 18,891,712*l*, and coke, 14,642,794*l*.

The production of coke in 1930-31, including coke manufactured at gas and coke works was 655,298 tons, valued at 865,198*l*.

IV FACTORIES.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1930-31 —

Classification	Establishments	Average Number of Employees	Total Salaries and Wages, Exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors	Goods Manufactured and Work Done	Materials and Fuel Used
			1,000l	1,000l	1,000l
Treating non metalliferous mine and quarry products	139	2,206	573	2,201	1,138
Bricks, pottery and glass	159	2,545	546	1,262	462
Chemicals, paint, oil, grease	221	4,979	1,027	8,693	5,546
Industrial metals, machines, conveyances	1,031	41,402	9,160	29,831	16,896
Precious metals, jewellery	74	491	79	185	58
Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	129	8,361	1,219	4,721	2,637
Skins, leather (not clothing nor footwear)	182	2,760	525	3,017	2,315
Clothing	1,421	18,999	2,372	7,691	3,886
Food, drink, tobacco	1,239	20,143	4,180	38,282	27,335
Wood working, basketware	714	4,341	841	3,322	1,990
Furniture, bedding	295	2,694	458	1,493	791
Paper, printing	601	11,441	2,471	7,303	2,978
Rubber	88	1,778	434	1,615	890
Musical instruments	18	718	150	403	196
Miscellaneous products	110	1,509	243	832	433
Heat, light, power	173	3,243	922	7,653	2,559
Total (1930-31)	7,544	127,605	25,200	118,484	68,960
Total (1929-30)	8,208	162,918	34,876	167,251	100,403

The estimated value of production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1930-31 was as follows, Pastoral, 22,175,000l, agriculture, 15,105,000l, dairying and farmyard, 12,560,000l, forests, fisheries, and trapping, 2,607,000l, mining (excluding the output of quarries 630,700l), 5,706,000l, total primary, 58,153,000l, manufacturing, 49,524,000l, total, 107,677,000l

Commerce and Communications

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of Inter State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The external commerce of the State is given in the following table —

Year ended June 30	Imports Overseas	Exports Overseas		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1928	65,072,266	49,498,820	2,389,100	51,887,920
1929	63,491,128	47,170,407	2,118,483	49,288,890
1930	57,129,636	33,877,534	1,884,278	35,761,807
1931	24,288,111	29,908,599	1,467,763	31,376,362
1932 ¹	13,744,900	33,059,000	1,549,900	34,608,900

¹ Preliminary

The chief exports are wool, wool tops, butter, wheat, flour, fruits, timber, meats (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow, leather, pig-lead, tin, copper, coal, and gold.

Of the total value of trade of New South Wales in 1931-32, an amount of 6,790,720l. was imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 13,616,358l. exported thereto.

The vessels engaged in the interstate and overseas trade which entered

the ports of New South Wales in 1930-31 numbered 2,547, net tonnage 7,938,164 tons, the clearances were 2,568 vessels, 8,008,827 tons. Of the total net tonnage in the year 1930-31, 29.1 per cent. was owned in Australia, 44 per cent. in Great Britain, 5.7 per cent. elsewhere in the Empire, and 21.2 per cent. was foreign. Sydney Harbour is the principal port of Australia. The number of vessels, coastal, inter-State, and overseas, which entered in 1930-31 was 5,982, and the net tonnage 8,468,282.

On June 31, 1931, 6,044 miles of Government railway were open and the capital expended on lines open was 132,565,362*l*. The revenue in 1931-32 was 15,001,022*l*, the working expenses, 12,532,869*l*. The number of passengers carried, 128,359,419. There are 7 private railways having a total mileage of 109 miles (mainly colliery lines). The tramways, with the exception of one short line, are the property of the Government. There were 200 miles of tramways open for traffic on June 30, 1932, the capital cost being about 8,486,000*l*. The gross earnings for 1931-32 were 3,305,222*l*, the working expenses, 3,046,582*l*.

The number of registered motor vehicles on August 31, 1932, was 207,137, including 22,759 motor cycles and 38,946 vans and lorries.

There are 118,341 miles of roads in New South Wales, including 27,471 miles metalled. A bridge across Sydney Harbour, the largest arch bridge in the world, was opened in March 1932. The total cost was nearly 10,000,000*l*. Tolls are charged for traffic (except pedestrians) crossing the bridge, and part of the cost is met by a special levy on the capital value of land in the city of Sydney and on certain local areas on the northern side of the harbour.

Banking and Credit.

There were 13 banks trading in New South Wales in 1932, the assets in the June quarter being: coin, 1,053,403*l*; bullion, 1,829*l*; Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, 12,510,112*l*; landed and house property, 3,876,379*l*; notes and bills of other banks, 349,802*l*; balances due from other banks, 2,069,903*l*; Government and municipal securities, advances and other assets, 138,639,011*l*; total assets, 158,499,939*l*.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1932, Notes in circulation, 62,467*l*; bills in circulation, 1,080,236*l*; deposits not bearing interest, 41,066,823*l*; deposits bearing interest, 70,105,231*l*; total deposits, 111,172,054*l*; balances due to other banks, 3,711,046*l*; all other liabilities, 40,000*l*; total liabilities, 116,065,803*l*. (excluding Commonwealth Bank Savings Bank deposits)

Savings Bank deposits at June 30, 1932, amounted to 71,517,784*l*. In December 1931 the State Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Permanent Building Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount at June 30, 1931, being 610,010*l*.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 38' 4" S, 159° 4' 26" E, a dependency of New South Wales, situated about 436 miles north east of Sydney, area, 3,220 acres, of which only about 300 acres are arable. population (1931), 113.

The island, which was discovered in 1788, is of volcanic origin. Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches a height of 2,840 feet.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the *Kentia* palm seed industry.

Books of Reference.

The Official Year Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin Published quarterly by Government Statistician Sydney

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket size). Published annually by Government Statistician

Monthly Summary of Business Statistics Published Monthly by Government Statistician Sydney

Australian Historical Society Journal Quarterly Sydney

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners, Mines Department, Department of Lands Department of Agriculture, Public Works, Public Instruction, Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners, Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners, Forestry Commissioners, Main Roads Board Published annually Sydney

David (T W Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic Melbourne and London, 1912

Foster (A. G.), Early Sydney Sydney, 1920

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New South Wales, 1920-23 London, 1925

See also under *Australia*.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self-government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers. The Upper House consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l* for one year prior to their election, and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 500*l* per annum, and members of the Legislative Council at the rate of 200*l* per annum. Members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on May 14, 1932, consists of the following parties—United Australia Party, 32, Labour, 18, United Country Party, 14; Independents, 1. Total, 65.

Governor (Temporary)—Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry (appointed May 19, 1932) is as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings — Hon I Macfarlan, M L A
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Minister of Railways.—Hon. R G Menzies, K C, M L A
Minister of Agriculture —Hon J Allan, M L A
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests —Hon A A Dunstan, M L A
Minister of Public Instruction —Hon. J W Pennington, C B.E., M L A
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration and Minister of Mines.—Hon J P Jones, M L C
Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour —Hon G L Goudie, M L C
Ministers without Portfolio —Hon A E Chandler, M.L.C, Hon H Cohen, C M G, M L C, Hon W S. Kent Hughes, M.L.A., and Hon T C. Mansfold, M L A

The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1928, limits the number of salaried ministers to eight, and their total salaries to 10,000/ This Act also provides that not more than two members of the Legislative Council and not more than six members of the Legislative Assembly shall occupy salaried office at any one time In addition to the salaried ministers it has been customary to appoint two members of each House as honorary ministers without portfolios

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain —Richard Linton (appointed February 7, 1933)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The State is divided into urban and rural municipal districts The basis of the constitution of the former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, is statutory requirements in respect of area, the number of inhabitant householders and annual value of rateable property, and of the latter, called shires, and not limited in area by statute, rateable property capable of yielding upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the £ on the annual value thereof, a sum of 1,500/ In 1931 there were 56 urban and 140 rural municipalities, in the State

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole area of Australia The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table —

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7.88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	380,478	781,528	3.07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1.65
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2.88
March 31, 1901 . . .	608,883	597,458	1,201,341	0.48
April 2, 1911 . . .	655,694	660,053	1,315,747	0.91
April 4, 1921 . . .	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1.54

The estimated population on June 30, 1932, was 1,805,298 (890,439 males, 914,859 females)

The average density of the population is 20 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 32 acres

The population in 1921 included 4,179 Chinese and 586 aborigines, in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines

At the date of the census of 1921, the Australian-born numbered 1,330,136, or 87 per cent of the population, natives of New Zealand, 11,210, of British Isles, 161,117, of Germany, 3,693, of other countries, 20,171, 1,111 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 3,842 were unspecified

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1931, of Melbourne was 1,030,750, or considerably more than half of that of the State; the other cities are Geelong, 42,760, Ballarat, 41,750; Bendigo, 33,720, and Warrnambool, 8,200, and the principal towns are Castlemaine, 7,170, Wonthaggi, 7,330, Mildura, 6,000, Shepparton, 6,000, Hamilton, 5,300, and Ararat, 5,350

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1927	13,608	35,074	1,556	16,773	18,301
1928	13,186	34,498	1,625	17,708	16,790
1929	12,935	33,604	1,461	16,717	16,887
1930	11,641	33,127	1,480	15,959	17,168
1931	10,182	30,332	1,416	17,033	13,299

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1931 were as follows marriages, 5.67, births, 16.88, deaths, 9.48, infantile deaths, 44.47 per 1,000 births

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in recent years —

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1926	88,026	73,799	1929	74,936	74,709
1927	90,338	77,079	1930	67,214	69,594
1928	78,158	72,968	1931	49,396	51,595

Of the immigrants in 1931, 23,753 were females, and of the emigrants 23,820 were females

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1921 77 per cent of the population were Protestants, 21 per cent were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1921 —Episcopalians 620,445 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 18,686), Presbyterians, 257,072, Methodists, 183,829; other Protestants, 100,097, Roman Catholics, 322,565, Jews, 7,677, Buddhists, Confucians, &c, 1,367; others (including unspecified), 38,228

Education.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its four affiliated colleges, State schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools.

Affiliated to the University are four colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. In 1931 the students who matriculated numbered 686, the direct graduates numbered 471, and there were 4,101 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular, it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free. In 1930 there were 2,598 State schools with 8,109 teachers, a total enrolment of 260,319 scholars, and an average attendance of 184,228, or 70 per cent of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1921, about 98 per cent were able to read and write. The total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 3,014,632*l* in 1930–31 (exclusive of interest on loans)—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1930, 502 registered schools in Victoria, with 2,400 teachers, and a net enrolment of 68,556 scholars. A large proportion of these were in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 29 technical schools, 26 junior technical schools, 37 high schools (including agricultural high schools), 47 higher elementary schools, and 12 schools of domestic arts. In 1930 there were 912 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils at senior technical schools being 18,479. The attendance at junior technical schools numbered 6,043 in 1930.

Pensions, &c.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria on June 30, 1932, was 52,795. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 20,785 being on the register on June 30, 1932. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1931–32 was 3,218,011*l*.

The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on June 30, 1932, was 92,487 and the amount paid during 1931–32 by the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was 2,253,005*l*.

An Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of a maternity allowance of 5*l*. to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. During the year ended June 30, 1932, the allowance was granted to 23,988 mothers in the State of Victoria, the total payment being 98,800*l*.

Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931, old age and invalid pensions have been reduced by 12½ per cent, and certain war pensions by 22½ per cent, whilst the amount of maternity allowance has been reduced to 4*l*., and is not payable unless the total

income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed 260/

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing.

The following are the criminal statistics for 1931 — Arrested, 16,191, summarily convicted, 11,771, committed for trial, 1,015, and sentenced after committed, 678.

There are 6 gaols and 6 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 3 police gaols. At the end of 1931 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 1,432 males and 45 females.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were —

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1928	27,857,917	27,521,370	1931	25,575,504	28,029,702
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	1932	24,555,272	26,168,594
1930	27,823,842	28,496,712	1933	20,872,000	22,313,000

In 1931-32 the principal items of revenue were from State taxes (including motor car taxes), which amounted to 7,710,989/ , and from railways, 9,149,448/ , among the principal heads of expenditure from revenue were 7,617,083/ on interest and expenses of the public debt, 5,977,658/ on the railways, and 2,447,831/ on education.

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above paragraph, viz 7,710,989/ , was equivalent to a proportion of 4/ 5s 7d. per head of population.

The public debt of Victoria on June 30, 1932, was 169,833,964/. The amount of 189,697,056/ has been expended on public works from loan funds. Of this amount 73,929,260/ was spent on railways; 27,759,298/ on waterworks, 27,105,767/ on discharged soldiers' settlement, 11,998,884/ for civilian settlement; 10,855,270/ on country roads, 17,839,227/ on electricity supply; and 20,209,350/ on other public works.

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 33,596,492 acres at the end of 1930 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,445,637 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 6,318,748 acres for pastoral purposes, 89,809 acres are held under perpetual lease; 18,741 acres are held under other leases; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 6,184,116 acres; auriferous land, 494,850 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 3,308,649 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1930-31 was 74,537.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years —

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1928	7,684	3,064	26,161	529	4,693	77	1,552	78	230	909	1,001
1929	8,189	3,719	46,819	847	5,602	75	1,556	68	140	1,005	1,267
1930	8,041	3,566	23,418	680	5,059	98	2,183	59	172	865	963
1931	9,306	4,600	53,814	871	6,894	88	1,983	68	173	1,277	1,606
1932	7,555	3,560	41,956	440	6,480	66	1,257	70	—	956	1,069

In 1930-31 there were 38,720 acres of vines, yielding 1,254,615 gallons of wine and 30,212 tons of raisins and currants

Green forage covered 119,006 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 97,145 acres in 1931-32

At the end of March, 1932, there were in the State 375,459 horses, 1,637,530 head of cattle, 16,376,217 sheep, and 286,780 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1928-29 amounted to 149,878,588 lbs, valued at 10,252,002/, in 1929-30 to 146,056,889 lbs, valued at 5,694,019/, and in 1930-31 to 133,511,466 lbs, valued at 4,374,933/. The quantity of butter produced in 1930-31 was 110,006,619 lbs

At the end of 1930 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,678,063 acres

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1930-31 was as follows — Agricultural Production, 6,598,156/, Pastoral and Dairying, 18,728,380/, Mining, 1,517,067/, Forest, 1,086,922/, Miscellaneous, 4,490,228/, Total Primary Products, 32,420,753/, Manufacturing—value added during process, 37,877,866/, Total, 70,298,619/

II. MINING

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the recorded production of all metals and minerals raised in Victoria up to the end of the year 1931 —

		Quantity 1931	Value 1931	Total Value to end of 1931
			£	£
Gold	oz fine	43,638	262,462	303,332,719
Silver ¹	"	1,512	99	223,208
Coal, black	tons	571,842	362,284	12,004,966
Brown coal	"	2,194,453	251,511	1,678,263
Tin ore	"	82	440	978,081
Gypsum	"	1,565	423	101,326
Magnesite	"	50	190	6,502
Kaolin	"	2,255	2,013	52,575
Bauxite	"	1,384	7,164	6,252
Bluestone, Limestone, etc	"	—	824,811	11,784,513
All other minerals	"	—	—	963,835
Total		—	1,206,401	331,131,285

¹ Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1931 is estimated at 71,892,562 oz. (fine). Total mineral production, 1931, was 1,206,401/, compared with 1,413,154/ in 1930.

III MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1930-31, was 8,197, of which 730 used steam or gas engines and 8,279 electric power, the aggregate horse-power used was 438,599, the number of hands employed was 126,016, and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at 70,990,071*l*. The value of materials used was 50,380,110*l*, and of articles produced or work done, 93,425,795*l*. The wages paid amounted to 23,279,689*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter State trade, in recent years, was —

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea) ¹	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1926-27	55,560,936	34,986,878	1929-30	42,301,098	36,499,948
1927-28	47,991,131	31,728,558	1930-31	20,805,201	25,857,687
1928-29	46,005,650	39,437,225	1931-32 ¹	16,043,616	27,587,820

¹ Subject to revision

² Including 'Bullion and Specie,' the value of which was 5,211*l* in 1926-27, 88,600*l* in 1927-28, 1,285,687*l* in 1928-29, 13,660,156*l* in 1929-30, 3,586,890*l* in 1930-31, and 3,240,975*l* in 1931-32

The net revenue from customs duties in 1931-32 amounted to 4,681,745*l*, equal to more than 29 per cent of the total value of overseas imports. Excise, primage and other customs revenue amounted to 4,508,482*l*.

The chief exports are wool, wheat and flour, butter, fruits, skins, milk and cream, and meats.

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some railway statistics (for years ending June 30) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Length of double lines opened (miles)	336	340	347	347	349
" single " " "	4,413	4,411	4,417	4,426	4,428
Total length of " " "	4,749	4,751	4,764	4,773	4,777
Cost of construction lines opened (1,000 <i>l</i>)	44,432	45,298	46,381	46,449	46,500
Passengers carried (1,000)	172,350	168,440	164,472	141,212	131,922
Goods carried (1,000 tons)	8,118	8,187	7,514	6,099	6,186

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec 31, 1931, 41,835,229 oz of gold, valued at 163,514,138*l*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 163,506,997*l*. The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919, and the total issues to the end of 1931 were silver, 5,315,600*l*, bronze, 224,804*l*. The issues of coin in 1931 were gold, 57,779*l*, silver, 365,800*l*; and bronze, 4,770*l*.

On June 30, 1932, the State Savings Bank of Victoria had 213 branches and 373 agencies in the State. There were 1,253,434 ordinary depositors, the balance to the credit of their accounts amounted to 56,457,853*l*. In

addition, there was 1,839,764*l* representing Deposit Stock, and 283,786*l* to the credit of 170,839 children depositors in School Bank accounts

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on June 30, 1932, 213,416 depositors with 7,098,817*l* at credit

During the June quarter of 1932 there were in Victoria (inclusive of Commonwealth Bank) 14 banks, possessing 901 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 86,022*l*, deposits 121,168,546*l*, bills in circulation 696,893*l*, balances due to other banks, 20,085,217*l*, the total liabilities being 142,036,678*l*, gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, 27,463,779*l*, property, 2,436,767*l*, Government and municipal securities, 43,234,867*l*, advances, &c, 76,597,795*l*, total assets, 149,733,208*l* Total paid-up capital was 51,825,431*l*

Books of Reference.

- Victorian Year Book Annual Melbourne
 Mineral Statistics of Victoria Annual Melbourne
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 Gregory (J. W.), Geography of Victoria, Historical, Physical, and Political. Melbourne, 1907
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 See also under *Australia*.

QUEENSLAND

Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of one House—the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 62 members, returned from 62 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 500*l* per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of June, 1932, there were 525,944 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914'. This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso.

Prior to 1922 there was also a Legislative Council, but this has been abolished.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on June 11, 1932, is composed of the following parties: Ministerialists (Labour), 33, National and Country Progressive, 28, Independent, 1.

Governor of Queensland.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (appointed April, 1932) (Salary, 3,000*l*.)

The Executive Council of Ministers, elected June 17, 1932, consists of the following members.—

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith
Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. P. Pease.
Attorney-General.—Hon. John Mullan.

Home Secretary—Hon E M Hanlon.

Secretary for Labour and Industry—Hon. M P Hynes.

Secretary for Transport—Hon John Dash

Secretary for Mines—Hon J Stopford

Secretary for Public Instruction—Hon F A Cooper

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—Hon F W Bulcock.

Secretary for Public Works—Hon H A Bruce

Each Minister has a salary of 1,000*l*, the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 800*l* in addition

Acting Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain—L H Pike (Salary, 1,500*l*.) Office—409 Strand, London Acting Secretary, T J Whittington

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the Parliamentary electors and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1931, were —

	No	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable Values
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane ¹	1	385	1,437,808	1,493,536	22,548,249
Other Cities	10	211	626,479	646,156	6,625,452
Towns	13	198	156,097	169,428	1,715,857
Shires	122	669,047	1,396,687	1,390,337	48,460,625
Totals	146	669,841	3,617,071	3,690,457	79,849,583

¹ Year ended June 30, 1932.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows —

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,357	—	1871	120,104	6·74	1901	498,129	2·78
1856	18,544	72·16	1876	173,233	8·85	1911	605,818	2·16
1861	30,059	17·06	1881	213,525	4·64	1921	755,972	2·48
1864	61,467	34·65	1886	322,555	10·24	1930	948,195	1·66
1868	99,901	15·63	1891	398,718	4·89	1931 ¹	968,711	1·64

¹ Estimated at December 31.

At the census of April, 1921, the population consisted of 398,969 males, and 357,003 females. The estimated population on June 30, 1932, was 978,017 (516,417 males, 456,600 females). In 1921 there were 3,502 male and 80 female Chinese, 873 male and 142 female 'Polynesians', 1,086 male and 43 female Japanese, 2,080 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. The total number of aborigines according to the census June 30, 1931, was 13,654 full bloods, and 4,052 half castes.

For occupational census, 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 374.

Of the total population, 1921, 592,295 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in Australia, 128,082 in the British Isles, 148,163 in Europe, 6,741 in Asia, 740 in Africa, 1,764 in America, 1,015 in Polynesia.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years —

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1927	19,830	1,041	8,079	6,278	11,751
1928	19,783	1,031	7,976	6,321	11,807
1929	18,487	942	8,308	6,169	10,179
1930	18,939	952	7,455	6,199	11,484
1931	17,833	1,018	7,525	5,951	10,308

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border — Immigration, 1929, 63,829, 1930, 58,008, 1931, 53,400. Emigration, 1929, 61,658, 1930, 53,995, 1931, 50,099.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had in 1931 an estimated population of 317,150. The estimated population of the chief towns at the same date was Rockhampton, 30,000; Townsville, 32,050; Maryborough, 12,000; Gympie, 9,592; Ipswich, 26,253; Toowoomba, 26,439; Charters Towers, 9,200; Bundaberg, 11,250; Cairns, 10,500; Warwick, 7,500; Mackay, 9,230; Southport, 5,800.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1921 — Church of England, 309,788; Church of Rome, 172,662; Presbyterian, 91,610; Methodist, 77,566; Lutheran, 17,891; Baptist, 14,735; other Christian sects, 44,132; Hebrew, 1,003; other non Christians, 3,264; no religion, 3,926; unspecified, &c., 19,397.

Education.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. According to the marriage statistics, 99.92 per cent. of persons married during 1931 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education, science and art for the year 1931 was 1,493,525*l*. During the year 1931 there were 1,730 State schools (including 13 high schools and 106 provisional schools, also 19 'Rural Schools,' 5 Intermediate, and 6 'Special' schools) in operation, with 4,299 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 116,097 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1930, 114 teachers and an average attendance of 2,222 pupils; 13 'High Schools' with (1931) 112 teachers and 2,094

scholars. There were besides (1931) 194 private schools, with 1,180 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 25,138 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (2,552 in 1931-32), tenable for two years, to the various secondary schools. There were 15 technical schools in 1930 with 12,422 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1930, 14 professors, 21 full-time lecturers, and 23 other members of staff, with 778 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by Police magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1930-31 was 198, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 22,081 (including cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1931, 7 prisons, with 335 male and 6 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,304 men.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc

Charitable institutions and hospitals are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refugees and homes are also maintained by the Government or receive State assistance. Old Age and Invalid Pensions are payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1932, was 23,736, and of Invalid Pensioners, 10,237. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 28,830 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 13,240 mothers during 1931-32.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30, 1933 —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	16,736,188	15,997,870	15,072,652	12,994,118	13,299,535
Expenditure	16,902,145	16,721,055	15,914,696	15,069,293	14,790,403

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1931-32 — Net amount from Commonwealth, 1,096,285*l.*; stamp duty, 842,727*l.*; income tax, 1,674,829*l.*; licences, 138,637*l.*; totalisator and betting tax, 98,347*l.*; land tax, 346,063*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 370,566*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 757,460*l.*; from railways, 5,986,600*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1931-32 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 5,004,625*l.*; public instruction, 1,361,822*l.*; treasurer's department, 1,333,339*l.*; public lands department, 220,672*l.*; home department,

1,291,979*l*; public works department, 118,816*l*; department of labour and industry, 147,767*l*; department of agriculture, 108,115*l*; railways, 4,351,204*l*. The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 1,162,910*l*, of which the principal items were railways 70,584*l*, loans to local bodies, 814,433*l*, main roads, 188,799*l*; water supply, 48,326*l*, buildings, 81,121*l*, land resumption and settlement, 19,652*l*, Agricultural Bank, 209,431*l*, State Advances Corporation Workers' Dwellings, 116,611*l*; workers' homes, 27,667*l*, Prickly Pear Land Act, 50,000*l*, Forestry, 20,000*l*.

The estimated value of landed property in 1931 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 79,349,583*l*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for agricultural and pastoral purposes, as Runs and Grazing Farms, etc., the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 23,027,764*l*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1932, to 111,911,785*l*.

Defence.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 18,947,974 acres (1931) have been alienated in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 7,765,825, leaving 402,406,201 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 93.77 per cent of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1931 amounted to 11,702,425*l*.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 222,415,280 acres in 1931, besides 75,811,100 acres in grazing selections, and 11,271,120 acres under occupation licence Perpetual Leases, 3,578,884 acres; Prickly Pear Leases, 12,286,120. The live-stock in 1931 numbered 469,474 horses, 5,550,399 cattle, 22,324,278 sheep, and 222,686 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1931 was 1,401,932 acres, and of this 1,216,402 acres were under crops, and 185,530 acres lying fallow, idle, etc., also 718,700 acres laid down with permanent artificial pasture. In addition, 10,140 acres were cleared and prepared for ploughing. The wool production, expressed as greasy, was in 1927-28, 126,429,988 lbs., valued at 10,635,919*l*., 1928-29, 138,988,930 lbs., valued at 9,948,600*l*., 1929-30, 161,087,873 lbs., valued at 7,779,202*l*., 1930-31, 182,061,407 lbs., valued at 7,479,689*l*.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalyptus, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills in 1930-31 was (in superficial feet)—pine, 28,891,922, cedar, 177,421, hardwood, 22,186,383, other, mostly cabinet timber, 7,608,712; number of railway sleepers, 413,125; total value, 1,189,600*l*. This value is inclusive of planing work valued at 137,998*l*., but not of 1,456,518 super feet of Oregon pine (value 29,222*l*) sawn from imported flitches. The quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The plywood industry is important, 12,942,476 sq. ft. of plywood were produced, the value being set down at 87,808*l*. Forest reservations total 5,328,152 acres (1931), areas for National Parks 161,251 acres.

The crops, &c, in two years were as follows —

	Acres		Yield	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Maize	172,176	147,669	4,565,850	3 780 597 bushels
Wheat	272,316	248,783	4,791,561	3,868 894 "
Barley	8,434	2,223	173,663	30,397 "
Oats	5,132	1,864	94,452	20,352 "
Potatoes	10,277	10 374	18,489	17,189 tons
Sweet Potatoes	2,015	1 874	7,109	6,802 "
Hay (all kinds)	52,228	59,601	87,146	91 275 "
Wine	—	—	48,899	41,456 gallons
Bananas ¹	12 565	10 985	3,068,143	2,900,678 bunches
Pineapples ¹	3,983	4,394	1,000 508	1,181 654 dozens
Oranges ¹	2,805	2,965	305,967	304 061 bushels
Tobacco ¹	71	882	58,594	260,670 lbs cured leaf
Coffee (Bearing)	12	17	6,438	8,435 lbs
Arrowroot	761	759	10,099	8,276 tons of tubers
Pumpkins	14,437	13,143	38 354	33,222 tons
Cotton ¹	22,652	22,452	17,022,897	15,244,644 lbs, unginned
Sugar cane, crushed	222,044	233, 04	3,528,060	4,034,700 tons of canes
Sugar made	—	—	516,783	591,276 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	1929- { 539,814 }	1930- { 269,632 } proof
Ditto (Meth.)	—	—	30 { 877,236 }	31 { 1,085 227 } galls
Green Fodder	217,282	309 957	—	—
Ensilage	—	—	4,880 tons (val 9,930/)	5,519 tons (val 11,238/)

¹ Bearing area only

In 1931, 1,514 acres of vines produced 4,917,808 lbs. of grapes, 3,745 acres of apples produced 179,745 bushels, 146 acres of mangoes produced 86,781 bushels, 126 acres of strawberries produced 148,329 quarts 28,414 acres were irrigated

Total value of all crops, 1927, 14,431,644/ , 1928, 12,709,041/ , 1929, 18,803,792/ , 1930, 12,782,165/ 1931, 12 178,603/

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 841,308 tons in 1931, valued at 699,926/ Gold-fields were discovered in 1858, and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1931 the production amounted to 20,147,606 fine ounces, of the value of 85,581,535/ In 1931, 18,147 ozs of gold were produced, valued at 55,842/ , 1,088,478 ozs of silver, valued at 75,653/ , copper, 3,135 tons, valued at 126,342/ ; total value of all minerals, 1,265,225/

To the end of 1931 the aggregate value of all mining amounted to 152,818,784/ The gross value of Queensland production during 1930-31 amounted to 54,435,102/ , which includes agriculture, 12,821,665/ , dairying, poultry and bee-keeping, 7,258,826/ , pastoral, 16,461,729/ , mining, 1,399,785/ , forestry, fisheries and miscellaneous primary production, 1,627,085/ , manufacturing, 14,866,062/

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores Up to June 30, 1932, 4,770 bores were recorded as having been sunk Total depth bored, 790 04 miles The continuous yield of water is estimated at 278,897,390 gallons per diem from 1,424 flowing bores and supplies are pumped from 1,910 others

Commerce and Shipping

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia

The total value of the oversea imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table —

Years	Imports	Exports ¹	Years	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1926-27	13,497,758	14,721,201	1929-30	11,539,987	18,821,824
1927-28	11,760,214	21,855,054	1930-31	5,556,434	16,756,413
1928-29	11,594,348	23,251,716	1931-32	3,746,136	16,106,067

¹ Excluding live stock, borderwise, 1926-27, 2,604,748*l*, 1927-28, 2,994,003*l*, 1928-29, 1,621,424*l*, 1929-30, 1,376,964*l*, 1930-31, 1,701,638*l*, 1931-32, 1,581,887*l*

Inter State Trade has ceased to be collected by the Commonwealth Authorities

In 1930-31 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,664,691*l*, excluding excise 989,962*l* and miscellaneous receipts 7,477*l*, or about 29.96 per cent of the total value of overseas imports. The chief exports are copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, butter and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1931 consisted of 125 sailing vessels of 5,665 net tons (including river steamers), 59 steamers of 7,890 net tons and 57 motor vessels of 917 net tons, total, 241 vessels of 14,472 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Banks.

There are 10 banks established in Queensland with 467 Branches (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the year 1931-32.—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil, deposits, 35,680,258*l*, total liabilities, 36,253,609*l*, coin and bullion, 260,921*l*, advances, 28,664,700*l*, landed property, 1,230,558*l*, total assets, 38,236,288*l*. The Commonwealth Bank had in Queensland at June 30, 1932, assets to the amount of 10,010,105*l*, and liabilities, 9,369,913*l*. The Savings Bank Branch had at June 30, 1932, assets to the amount of 24,479,795*l*, and liabilities, 22,954,389*l*, depositors' balances, 22,951,758*l*, number of operative accounts, 394,698, average per inhabitant, 23*l* 11*s* 9*d*.

THURSDAY ISLAND (longitude 142°, latitude 11°), with an area of 900 acres, is the smallest of the Prince of Wales group of Islands. It is situated in Torres Straits, about 30 miles to the north-west of Cape York, on the northernmost point of the Queensland coast, and is some 1,430 miles by sea from Brisbane, the capital city. The island was constituted a municipality in 1912, and is part of the State of Queensland. The town of Port Kennedy is situated on the south side of the island, and is the centre of local government and the residential area for Commonwealth and State officials.

Thursday Island is the headquarters of the pearl shell, bêche de mer and other fisheries of the Torres Straits, and is in regular and frequent communication by steamer with the other Australian States. The picturesque Albany Passage is passed through on the way from Cooktown to Thursday Island.

The climate during the south-east monsoon period from March to October is ideal, but during the north east monsoon period from November to March it is rather humid.

The population is a mixed one and numbers under 2,000.

Books of Reference.

A B C of Queensland Statistics By G. Porter, Registrar General. Annual. Brisbane.
Statistical Register of Queensland By G. Porter, Registrar General. Annual. Brisbane.

Reports from the Registrar-General on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics. By G Porter, Registrar General Annual Brisbane
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Bernays (C A) *Queensland Politics during Sixty Years (1859-1919)*. Brisbane, 1919
Our Seventh Political Decade Brisbane, 1932
Brady (E G), *The Land of the Sun* London, 1924
Jack (R. L.), *Northmost Australia* London, 1921
Mathew (J), *Two Representative Tribes of Queensland* London, 1914
Both (J W E), *Ethnological Studies among North West Central Aborigines* Brisbane
See also under Australia

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members. Every three years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l* value, or a leasehold of 20*l* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l*, the property of the elector, head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building, railway stationmaster resident on premises, member of police force in charge of a station, officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women, who voted for the first time at the General Election of April 25, 1896. There were 133,409 registered electors in 1931. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly receives 400*l* per annum and a free pass over Government railways. The salary of members was increased from 300*l* per annum on December 1, 1921, but reduced by 5 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1930, and by 10 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1931.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age, and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 329,396 registered electors in 1931. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The House of Assembly, elected on April 5, 1930, consists of the following parties: Labour, 30; Liberals, 13, Country Party, 2, Independent, 1.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible Ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Governor of South Australia—Brigadier-General the Hon Sir Alexander G A Hore Ruthven, V C, K O M G, C.B., D S.O., May, 1928 (Salary, 5,000l per annum)

The Chief Justice (Hon Sir George J R Murray, K C.M.G., 2,000l), being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts during the absence of the Governor

The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following Ministers (appointed February 13, 1933) —

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education—Hon. R S Richards, M P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forest Lands—Hon. S R Whitford, M L C

Attorney General and Minister of Railways—Hon. W J Deeny, M P

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Mines, Marine Labour and Employment—Hon. R S Richards, M P

Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Industry—Hon. J McInnes, M P

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation.—Hon. J Staniford, M L C

The provision for the payment of Ministers was increased from 5,000l to 7,750l to date from December 1, 1921, but reduced by 15 per cent for one year from December 1, 1930, and by 20 per cent for one year from December 1, 1931. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom

Agent-General for South Australia in London—Hon. L L Hill (appointed February 9, 1933)

Area

The total area of South Australia is 380,070 square miles. The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. There are 48 counties proclaimed, covering 54,195,200 acres. This area covers the settled portion of the State, 45,020,347 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern, covering 189,049,600 acres, 88,806,660 being under pastoral leases, with a population of less than 5,000. There are 39 municipalities and 157 district councils

Population.

Population (exclusive of aborigines).—

Date of Census Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28.9
1856	43,730	42,101	85,831	52,121	54.7
1866	85,384	78,118	163,502	80,632	59.8
1876	109,841	102,689	212,530	27,103	14.6
1891	102,241	153,232	315,533	39,119	14.2
1901	160,485	177,801	358,346	42,813	18.9
1911	207,846	201,200	408,558	50,212	14.9
1921	248,267	240,893	489,160	80,602	21.2

The population of the State, December 31, 1931, was estimated at 584,968 (301,989 males and 282,979 females) The Census due in 1931 has been postponed until June 30, 1933

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1931, 824,337

The number of full blooded aboriginals in the State has been estimated at 1,722 Living in a wild state beyond the reach of civilization there are many more

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years —

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1927	11,492	4,501	5,128	6,364
1928	11,408	4,146	5,147	6,261
1929	10,665	3,719	5,039	5,626
1930	9,984	3,312	4,851	5,133
1931	9,079	3,069	4,888	4,191

Birth rate, 15.56, death-rate, 8.38, marriage rate, 5.26 per 1,000 of population in 1931 Infantile mortality, 36.46 per 1,000 births

Of the total number of births in 1931, 302 were illegitimate

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1930 was 1,858 At the census of 1921 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows —Church of England, 165,968, Roman Catholic, 67,030, Methodists, 122,634, Lutherans, 24,606, Baptists, 23,033, Presbyterians, 24,659, Congregationalists, 15,289, Church of Christ, 15,039, Salvation Army, 4,591, other Christians, 15,593, Jews, 743, Mohammedans, 274, Confucians, &c, 273, other non-Christian, 3,437, not stated, 11,991 No aid from the State is given for religious purposes

Education

Education is secular, free and compulsory In 1931 there were 1,074 schools, 9 being high schools and 24 higher primary schools, the number of children under instruction was 95,002 There is a training college for teachers The University of Adelaide was incorporated in 1874 There are several denominational secondary schools There were 186 private schools, with 14,310 pupils, in 1931 There is a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, and technical schools in large country centres, 1 School of Arts and Crafts, Apprentice Classes, and domestic art and woodwork centres State expenditure on education, 1931, 917,223/

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts There are circuit courts held at several places Bankruptcy jurisdiction is vested in the Commonwealth Court of Insolvency with Courts at Adelaide and seven country centres. For the twelve months ending 31st December, 1931, there were 249 sequestrations, 370 deeds of arrangement and 377 schemes under the Bankruptcy Act. There were 274 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 14,654 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1931. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1931 was 369

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at June 30, 1931, was Old Age, 16,148, Invalid, 4,454, War, 16,653.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1928	11,346,908	11,621,884	1931	10,725,811	12,539,668
1929	10,840,914	11,771,772	1932	10,481,977	11,545,236
1930	9,847,201	11,478,023	1933	10,056,807	11,244,800

The public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1932, to 101,599,232*l*, representing 17*l* 10*s* 9*d* per head of the population. More than half of the public debt has been spent on railways, waterworks, and irrigation.

Production and Industry

Of the total area of South Australia (243,244,800 acres), 16,271,782 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on December 31, 1930. Altogether about 100,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 130,000,000 acres, of which 8,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1930-31 — Crops, 9,009,865*l*, manufactures, 7,397,175*l*, pastoral, 2,777,621*l*, minerals, 1,288,238*l*, dairying, 1,644,881*l*, fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., 1,739,386*l*. Grand total 23,857,166*l*, equal to 41*l* per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were —

	Acres (1930-31)	Quantities (1930-31)	Acres (1931-32)	Quantities (1931-32)
Wheat	4,180,518	34,871,526 bushels	4,071,970	48,098,102 bushels
Barley	251,957	3,900,929 "	212,199	4,572,941 "
Oats	218,416	2,040,311 "	206,470	2,337,844 "
Hay	601,240	621,171 tons	527,914	630,867 tons
Vines	2,234	10,131,034 gallons ¹	52,495	10,080,000 gallons ¹

¹ Of Wine

Broad stuffs exported 1931-32 beyond the Commonwealth, 6,350,243*l*; pastoral and dairying products, 2,493,661*l*, wine and fruits, 1,562,300*l*, and mining products, 1,628,609*l*.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 308,000 cwt of dried fruit, 2,000,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 13,000,000 gallons of wine are produced, large quantities of which are exported to overseas countries, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries. The live stock in Dec, 1931, consisted of 185,222 horses, 265,324 cattle, 6,603,981 sheep, and 109,789

pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. In 1931-32, 66,162,687 lb. of wool were produced.

The value of minerals produced in 1931 was 553,558*l*. Over 33,000,000*l*. of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State, the grand total for all minerals being 49,563,110*l*. The principal minerals produced are iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock and copper.

In 1931 there were 1,644 factories in the State, employing 25,141 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 4,665,144*l*. Gross value of output, 19,997,455*l*, machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 18,601,557*l*.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Oversea imports and exports —

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports	Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1926-27	15,509,780	17,123,012	1929-30	9,367,857	15,009,496
1927-28	12,511,509	18,030,143	1930-31	3,915,550	10,061,535
1928-29	11,305,795	14,811,913	1931-32	2,821,761	12,222,151

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, copper and other minerals, meats, butter, honey, wine, fruits (fresh and dried), skins and hides, tallow, leather, and manures.

In 1930-31, 1,020 vessels of 4,165,788 tons entered. Nationality—British, 3,417,553 tons; Foreign, 748,235 tons.

The State possesses about 46,500 miles of roads. There were (1931) 3,821 miles of railway in the State, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various State lines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. Of the Transcontinental line, which is of 4ft 8½in gauge, 600 miles are within the borders of South Australia.

There are several good harbours, and the river Murray is navigable for 250 miles within the State. In the city and suburbs are 156 miles of electric tramways.

Banks.

There are 8 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth and State Government Banks. In June quarter, 1932, their average deposits were 24,251,530*l* and average advances 20,621,683*l*.

The State Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 41 branches and 869 agencies. On June 30, 1932, there were 507,000 accounts open, with a total balance of 19,439,537*l*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 42,678 accounts open and 2,127,714*l*. deposits at the end of June, 1932. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, 1,154, depositors, 77,621, deposits, 98,649*l*.

Books of Reference

Annual Pocket Year Book (Government Statist.)
Annual Statistical Register (Government Statist.)

Blackmore (E G.), *The Law of the Constitution of South Australia*. Adelaide, 1894
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Gordon (D J.), *The Central State South Australia Its History, Progress, and Resources*. Adelaide, 1903
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Constitution and Government

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain (afterwards Sir Charles) Fremantle, took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle and was appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886.

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, be either natural-born subjects of the Crown and have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, or naturalized for 5 years and have resided therein for 2 years. Electors must

be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Members of and electors for both Houses may be of either sex. Enrolment for the Legislative Assembly is compulsory. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 600*l* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

There is a movement for West Australian secession from the Commonwealth, and a Secession Referendum Bill passed its second reading on December 3, 1931.

State of political parties (1932) —Legislative Assembly. Labour Party, 23, Nationalist Party, 15, Country Party, 12.

Governor —Position vacant (June 1931).

Lieutenant Governor —His Excellency Hon. Sir John Alfred Northmore, K C M G (June 1932).

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows —

Premier and Treasurer —Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K C M G, M L A.

Minister for Lands, Immigration and Health —Hon. Charles G. Latham, M L A.

Attorney General and Minister for Education —Hon. Thomas A. L. Davy, M L A.

Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests and Industry —Hon. John Scaddan, C M G, M L A.

Minister for Public Works and Labour —Hon. John Lindsay, M L A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns —Hon. Charles F. Baxter, M L C.

Minister for Agriculture —Hon. Percy D. Ferguson, M L A.

Agent-General in London —Hon. Sir Hal Colebatch. Offices —Savoy House, Strand.

Area and Population.

Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows —

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,875	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,375	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1921	177,278	155,454	332,732

There were enumerated, in 1921, 1,956 half caste aborigines. The estimated full blood aboriginal population in the State on June 30, 1932, was 23,000.

Of the total population in 1921, 248,866 were returned as born in Australia, of whom 142,947 were recorded as natives of Western Australia. The number of married persons was 121,635 (61,899 males and 59,736 females), widowers, 4,528, widows, 8,526, divorced, 316 males and 294 females, unmarried, 108,792 males and 85,843 females. The conjugal condition of the remaining 2,798 persons was not stated. The number of males under 21 was 72,346, and of females 70,455. The population on December 31, 1931, was estimated to be males, 225,586, females, 196,023, total, 421,609, and on June 30, 1932 males, 225,652, females, 196,843, total, 422,495.

Perth, the capital, had an estimated population on December 31, 1931, within the 10 mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 209,729. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, 1931, was estimated at 35,143. The other principal municipalities, with population in 1931, are—Claremont, 6,400, Cottesloe, 5,505, Boulder, 5,913, Kalgoorlie, 5,722, Midland Junction, 5,222, Subia o, 16,877, Bunbury, 5,040, Narrogin, 3,204, Northam, 4,874, Geraldton, 4,556, Albany, 3,915, Collie, 3,446.

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1927	3,107	8,481	3,393	35,275	26,818
1928	3,309	8,704	3,640	36,039	27,522
1929	3,367	9,051	3,930	32,847	27,078
1930	3,205	9,200	3,774	22,457	24,040
1931	2,741	8,549	3,681	14,192	18,057

Illegitimate births—1927, 331, 1928, 334, 1929, 368, 1930, 374, 1931, 368.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1921—Church of England, 153,229, Methodists, 39,108, Presbyterians, 28,377, Congregationalists, 6,557, Baptists, 5,541, other Protestants, 14,618, Roman Catholics, 64,488, Catholics (Undefined), 2,048; other Christians, 2,930, Jews, 1,919, Mohammedans, 826, Buddhists, 1,177, other non Christians, 654, indefinite, 1,478, no religion, 1,774, not stated, 8,008.

Education

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1921, 3.97 per cent were stated to be unable to read. Primary education is compulsory.

There were in the State in the 2 years ending June 31, 1930, 861 public schools, with 54,354 pupils, 1931, 877 schools, with 56,199 pupils. Private schools, 1930, 122 with 11,828 pupils, 1931, 128 with 11,534 pupils.

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc. During the financial year ended June 30, 1932, the total sum spent on education and schools, from consolidated revenue, exclusive of a grant of 25,121½ to the University of Western Australia, was 549,116½.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for five years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Apprehended or summoned	13,345	15,499	16,972	15,724	14,030
Summary convictions	12,114	14,107	15,565	14,358	13,441
Convictions in superior courts	79	64	88	112	86

The total number of persons committed to prison in the year ended June 30, 1932, was 1,788, the number of commitments totalled 3,185—viz: adult males, 2,967, adult females, 218

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 669 inmates on June 30, 1932. Seventeen Government hospitals, a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, 4 hospitals for the insane, and 2 depôts for diseased natives at Port Hedland and Derby and a Leper Lazarette at Cossack, are maintained by public funds, whilst 3 public and 66 other assisted hospitals exist, in addition to numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and other centres of population. Ten Protestant and 5 Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are 11 native and half-caste institutions, including 3 Government native settlements. There is also a Government receiving depôt for all State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1932, a total of 1,797 adults and 3,355 children, total, 5,152 persons, in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1932, was: Old Age, 11,458, Invalid, 3,790, War Pensioners, 26,345

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, are given as follows —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
1928	9,807,949	9,834,415	1931	8,686,756	10,107,295
1929	9,947,950	10,223,919	1932	8,035,316	9,598,212
1930	9,750,615	10,268,618	1933	8,417,577	9,181,243

Approximately two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (£1,183,877) for the year ended June 30, 1932, and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (£1,006,915), lands, timber, and mining (£382,623), business and trading concerns (£1,321,568), from Commonwealth Funds (£773,482), and from other sources (£1,456,801). Western Australia had a net public debt of 78,399,047*l.* on June 30,

1932, the annual charge for which was 3,507,379l. The amount of accrued sinking fund on June 30, 1932, was 1,308,906l.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Production and Industry.

Up to June 30, 1932, of the entire acreage of the State, 15,484,758 acres had been alienated, on that date 20,384,552 acres were in process of alienation the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 35,869,310 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 206,162,116 acres, of which 203,930,853 acres were pastoral, and 1,239,490 acres were timber, while 53,503 acres were under mining leases, and 31,356 acres were Miners' Homestead leases.

The chief crops for two recent years were as follows —

Crops	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	2,955,763	3,158,888	53,504,149	41,521,245
Oats	274,874	267,894	3,291,560	3,546,636
Barley	17,230	14,683	185,816	164,680
			Tons	Tons
Hay	398,411	381,447	401,505	452,843
Potatoes	6,306	4,892	20,318	20,253
Orchards	19,354	19,580	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines	4,900	5,189	807,788	805,438

The estimated acreages sown with wheat, oats and barley for the season 1932-33, for grain, hay and green food, are respectively 3,547,216, 563,237, and 17,844 acres.

The total forest area is 4,804,000 acres, the greater proportion of the State is carrying trees of some description providing timber for development, the number of superficial feet cut was (1930-31) 112,583,555 (including jarrah, 62,390,584 superficial feet).

The live-stock at the end of 1931 consisted of 156,489 horses, 826,532 cattle, 10,093,104 sheep, 120,521 pigs, 18,828 goats, 2,880 camels, and 9,716 mules and donkeys.

The wool clip in 1931 was 71,614,145 lb., the exports (expressed as greasy wool) 60,252,463 lb (excluding 6,371,596 lb on skins), valued at 1,905,207l.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1836. The sensational gold finds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian gold mining, which, in a few years time, placed this State at the head of all the Australian Colonies as regards gold output. The aggregate output to the end of 1931 was 38,814,388 fine oz., valued (nominal price) at 164,873,039l. There were in the State, in 1931, 410 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 5,961, viz., 2,936 above and 3,025 underground; output of gold, 510,572 fine oz., value 2,168,771l.

The total value of the mineral output of the State in 1930 was 2,191,557l., and in 1931, 2,524,557l. Principal minerals in 1931 were coal, 484,400 tons, value 336,178l.; gold, 510,572 ozs., value 2,168,771l.; silver, 46,789 ozs., value 2,833l.

There were, on June 30, 1931, a total of 1,455 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed by them over the year was 14,619, as against 19,643 in 1930. The gross output of these establishments for the year ended

June 30, 1931, was computed at 12,353 353*l*. The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1930-31 was 23,971,694*l*, distributed as follows: agricultural, 8,834,128*l*; pastoral, 4,550,428*l*; dairy, poultry, and bee farming, 1,996,310*l*; forestry and fisheries, 1,511,088*l*; mining, 2,256,636*l*; manufacturing, 4,823,104*l*.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in 5 years is as follows —

June	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	18,287,876	20,053,772	18,781,656	10,879,854	10,656,404
Exports	18,240,775	17,185,954	17,799,529	17,026,654	16,287,191

The most important of the exports for 1931-32 were wheat (5,323,740*l*) and flour (580,729*l*), wool (2,345,570*l*), gold specie (1,239 418*l*), gold, uncoined (3,673,297*l*), timber (358,361*l*), pearl shell (97,237*l*), pearls (6,657*l*), hides and skins (197,559*l*), meats, (173,867*l*), fresh fruit, (430,738*l*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1931, 59 steamers of 6,424 tons, and 322 sailing vessels of 9 254 tons, total, 381 vessels of 15,678 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1930-31, from and to ports outside the State, 7,373,586.

For the year ending June 30, 1932 the State had 4,235 miles of State Government railway, 277 miles of privately owned line and 450 miles of Commonwealth line, the latter being the western portion of the Trans-Australian line (Kalgoorlie Port Augusta), which links the State Railway System to those of the other States of the Commonwealth.

Money and Credit.

A branch mint was opened at Perth in 1899. The issues of Imperial coin to the end of June 1932 were: gold, 106,751,535*l*; silver, 15 600*l*; bronze, 2,000*l*. The issue in 1931-32 was: gold, 362,661*l*; silver and bronze, nil.

There are seven banks in Western Australia besides the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank. The State Savings Bank was taken over by the Commonwealth Bank on November 1, 1931. The total paid up capital of the cheque paying banks in the quarter ended June 30, 1932, was 38,867,350*l*, of which 4,000,000*l* is profit transferred to Capital Account by the Commonwealth Bank; deposits, 14,863,760*l*; total average liabilities, 16,678,049*l*; total assets, 25,591,112*l*.

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. On June 30, 1932, 10,217,739*l* stood to the credit of 206,997 depositors.

Books of Reference.

Statistical Register
Census of Australia
Geological Survey Publications Perth.
Quarterly Statistical Abstract
Bennett (S), Official Pocket Year Book of Western Australia. Annual

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Colebatch (Sir H P), *A Story of One Hundred Years Western Australia, 1829-1929* Perth, 1929

Taunton (H), *Australind* London, 1908

See also under *Australia*

TASMANIA

Constitution and Government

Abel Jans Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642. The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales, in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated, in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. On January 1, 1901, Tasmania was federated with the other Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council has 18 members, elected on a property qualification of 10*l* freehold or 30*l* a year leasehold. Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors. Members sit for 6 years, and retire in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 3 years by adults with six months' residence in the State. Members of both Houses are paid according to the district represented. The amounts vary from 370*l* (Buckingham) to 500*l* (Darwin) a year. Women received the right to vote in 1903. Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, the method being the single transferable vote in 6 member constituencies. By-elections are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election. At the election in 1931 for the House of Assembly 18 Nationalist, 11 Labour, and 1 Independent members were returned.

Lieutenant Governor — Sir Hubert Nicholls, K C M G

The Cabinet (appointed June, 1928) is composed as follows —

Premier and Treasurer — Hon J C McPhee

Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways and Mines — Hon. C E. W. James

Attorney General and Minister of Education — Hon H S Baker

Minister of Lands and Works — Hon Sir Walter Lee, K C M G

Minister of Agriculture — Hon A L Wardlaw, M L C

Ministers without Portfolio — Hon Edward Hobbs

A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1250*l* per annum. The Premier has an additional 250*l* a year.

Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown suffered a reduction from July 25, 1931, of 25 per cent of their official salaries as given above.

Agent-General in London — (Acting) H. W. Ely, I S O

Official Secretary — H. W. Ely, I S O, Australia House, Strand, London, W C 2

Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania.

Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west.

The population has increased as follows (census returns about April 1) —

Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum
1861	89,977	2 44	1901	172,475	1 64
1871	99,328	1 13	1911	191,211	1 04
1881	115,705	1 38	1921	213,780	1 12
1891	146,667	2 36	1931	219,694	0 27

In 1921 there were 107,743 males and 106,037 females. The average density is 8.15 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1921, 5.96 per cent were natives of the British Isles, 0.44 per cent natives of other European countries, and 92.44 per cent natives of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. There were 371 Hindus, 234 Chinese, and 106 other coloured Asiatics. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows —

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1927	4,833	1,432	2,033	2,800
1928	4,691	1,502	2,132	2,559
1929	4,797	1,712	2,176	2,621
1930	4,786	1,450	1,948	2,838
1931	4,762	1,501	2,057	2,705

Population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (March 31, 1932), 58,270, of Launceston and suburbs, 31,210.

Religion

In 1921, belonging to the Church of England, 112,222, Roman Catholics, 33,106, Catholics (undefined), 2,359, Methodists, 27,171; Presbyterians, 14,796; Baptists, 5,332, Congregationalists, 4,543.

Education.

Primary education is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. Nine-tenths of the primary teaching is at State schools. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools. The 5 State High Schools in 1930 had an average attendance of 1,510. There are 4 Technical Schools, and 3 junior Technical Schools, with an average attendance of 1,277.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 383 students taking courses for degrees in 1930. University expenditure in 1930 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 19,784/. In 1930, 299 effective students were attending Tutorial Classes provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty sessions and general sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of

the peace The Supreme Court is both a court of first instance and a Court of Appeal in all jurisdiction, civil and criminal The State is also divided into four districts with local civil courts presided over by Commissioners who are also police magistrates, and petty sessions have all the powers of two justices of the peace Petty offences and a limited number of civil claims are dealt with in petty sessions and in general sessions by justices of the peace. During the year 1930, 6,743 persons were summarily convicted, and 76 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on December 31, 1931, was 252 There was 1 gaol, with 115 male and 1 female inmates, at the end of June, 1931

Old Age Pensions

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1931, was Old Age, 8,161, Invalid 2,607, War, 12,731

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and taxation of betting), and from the rental and sale of Crown lands The customs and excise duties are in the hands of the Commonwealth, which Government makes a special grant to Tasmania and contributes a fixed amount per annum towards interest on the State's Public Debt

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,766,434	2,956,272	2,609,290	2,385,495
Expenditure	2,855,977	2,981,992	2,854,394	2,657,109

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, June 30, 1932, to 23,659,588l, of which 24 per cent has been spent on railways, 16 per cent on hydro electric works, and 23 per cent on roads and bridges

State taxation amounted to 4l 2s per head, of which income tax provides 1l 13s 6d (including tax on lottery prizes formerly collected by the Commonwealth Government), land tax 8s 8d, death duties 7s 10d Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 1l 5s 2d per head, sales tax of 6s 6d and customs and excise of 3l 11s 8d in 1930-31 per head

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Production and Industry.

The total area of Tasmania is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,296,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, chiefly rugged mountain country, much of it mineral-bearing, amounts to about 10,500,000 acres. Of this unalienated land about 2,800,000 acres are leased

The net value in 1930-31 of agricultural and pastoral products was 3,192,406l, of manufactures, 2,807,497l (output less raw material, fuel, etc.), and of mining products, 1931, 707,028l

Agricultural production and yield per acre —

	1930-31			1930-31	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels	391,490	50.49	Potatoes, tons	95.289	2.56
Oats	1,02,765	29.31	Hay	128.957	1.55
Pease (blue),,	149,180	21.12	Fruit, bushels	4,40,760	—
Pease (grey),,	303,676	21.89	Hops, lbs	1,074,330	1723

Live stock in 1931 Horses, 32,700, cattle, 230,254, sheep, 2,119,606, pigs, 54,556 The wool production, 14 million pounds in 1930-31, is above the average

Forests cover a considerable part of the island The mills cut 31 million super feet of timber in 1930-31

Chief mineral products for the year ended December, 1931 —

Mineral			Mineral		
Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	£			£	
Copper tons	9,833	416,309	Zinc tons	—	—
Tin tons	589	70,634	Gold fine oz	4,760	27,944
Silver fine oz	391,732	25,754	Wolfram tons	—	16
Lead tons	2,189	29,024	Shale tons	1,102	600
Osmiridium oz	1,280	18,028	All minerals	—	707,028
Coal tons	123,828	98,004			

Manufactures —The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit preserving The electrolytic zinc works at Risdon near Hobart are now using large quantities of ore imported from Broken Hill, and also considerable quantities of Tasmanian West Coast ores The output in 1931 was 53,832 tons of zinc, valued at 897,212*l*, with 199 tons of cadmium and other by products Other manufactures that have an output beyond local requirements are wool, confectionery and cement The carbide works at North-West Bay are able to supply the needs of all Australia

Commerce, Shipping, &c

Principal imports, 1930-31 Food, drink and tobacco, 1,970,981*l*, apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, 1,203,035*l*, metals and metal manufactures, 1,194,161*l*, stones and minerals, 932,772*l* Total imports, 7,229,666*l* Principal exports, 1930-31 Butter and cheese, 332,476*l*, fruit, fresh, 921,796*l*, fruit, dried, preserved or pulped, 235,395*l*; hops, 140,355*l*, jams and jellies, 262,707*l*; oats and chaff, 49,128*l*; peas, 98,253*l*, potatoes, 315,981*l*, wool, 454,214*l*, hides and skins, 261,518*l*, zinc bars and blocks, 907,077*l*, timber, 113,463*l*, woollen manufactures, 562,969*l* Total exports, 6,983,956*l*

Direct overseas imports and exports were 11 per cent and 30 per cent respectively of total imports and exports

In 1930-31, Hobart did 52 per cent of the total trade, Launceston 28 per cent., Burnie 6 per cent and Devonport 5 per cent

The registered shipping in 1931 consisted of 130 sailing vessels of 4,160 tons, and 58 steamers of 6,444 tons Total, 188 vessels, 10,604 tons

For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, 1931, was 186,423, and the amount on deposit 5,428,293/

Books of Reference

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See also under *Australia*

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed in 1863 to South Australia, and in 1901 entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth, and it formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911.

On the 1st March, 1927, the Northern Territory was divided for administrative purposes into two Territories, North Australia and Central Australia, the dividing line between the two Territories being the twentieth parallel of south latitude. Each Territory was under a Government Resident, with headquarters at Darwin and Stuart respectively. This division was effected under the authority of the Northern Australia Act, 1926, which also provided for the appointment of a North Australia Commission the powers of which extended to matters relating to the development of North Australia, and also to the administration of Crown Lands throughout North Australia and Central Australia. The Northern Australia Act, 1926 was repealed as from June 12, 1931, by the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1931, and the whole of the Northern Territory was placed under the control of an administrator.

The North Australia Commission was abolished and the administration of Crown Lands vested in a Land Board.

Administrator (Darwin) — Lieut. Col. R. H. Weddell, V.D.

Deputy Administrator (Stuart) — V. G. Carrington.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,620 square miles. The area alienated on December 31, 1931, amounted to 746 square miles absolutely, 226,562 square miles were held under leases and licences, and the remainder, 296,312 square miles, was unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. The Territory possesses many

fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal being Port Darwin. The greater part of the interior consists of a table-land rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of sub artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows —

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	667	2,751	3,418
1901	782	3,112	3,894
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1921 (Census)	2,459	1,408	3,867
1930 (30th June)	3,030	884	3,914
1931 (30th June)	3,416	777	4,193

Of the 1921 Census total 1,046 were females. Chinese in the Territory numbered 722.

The estimated number of aborigines (including half castes) on the 30th June, 1931, was 21,242.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	97,298	982,268	1928-29	125,830	454,259
1926-27	122,062	431,512	1929-30	121,885	482,562
1927-28	142,902	459,756	1930-31	108,777	440,624

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1931, were Customs and Excise, 11,060/ , Railways, 28,985/ ¹, North Australia Commission, 25,991/ , and Postal revenue, 11,039/ . Land and Income Tax. Territorial, 4,095/ , Federal, 3,422/ . The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were Administrative Staff, 87,089/ , North Australia Commission, 49,605/ , and Railways, 55,606/ ¹. The public debt (outstanding indebtedness in respect of securities taken over from South Australia on account of Northern Territory and Central Australia Railways plus Loan Monies used for (a) redemption of such securities as have matured and (b) for development) on June 30, 1931, was 9,670,278/ .

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but most products suitable to the tropical and semi-tropical zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock on December 31, 1930, were:—Cattle, 719,611; horses, 83,363; goats, 16,757; pigs, 327; sheep, 15,828; camels, 562; mules, 523; donkeys, 831.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The value of the minerals produced in the year ended June 30,

¹ The figures in respect of Railways are for North Australia Railways only.

1931, was as follows:—Gold bullion, 2,445*l.*, Tin ore, 2,331*l.*; Silverlead ore, 160*l.*, Tantalite ore, 450*l.*, Mica, 5,581*l.*, Wolfram, 384*l.*, Copper, 25*l.*; grand total, 11,326*l.*

Commerce.

The oversea imports and exports are given as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	34,168	85,902	1928-29	82,069	53,780
1926-27	33,714	29,786	1929-30	33,878	57,471
1927-28	80,337	29,265	1930-31	19,251	14,956

Books of Reference.

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 See also under *Australia*

TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

Papua is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups and all islands between 8° and 12° S latitude, and 141° and 155° E longitude. Area 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On June 30, 1932, the population was as follows:—European, 1,144, Papuans (estimated), 275,000. (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, see below.)

To prevent that portion of the island of New Guinea not claimed by Holland from passing into the hands of a foreign power, the Government of Queensland annexed it in 1883. This step was not sanctioned by the Imperial Government, but on November 6, 1884, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the Southern portion of the Eastern half of New Guinea, and in 1887 Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook to defray the cost of administration, and the territory was annexed to the Crown the following year. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901, the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 8 official members and 1 non-official member, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and 5 non-official members, 4 being nominated by the Lieutenant Governor and appointed by the Governor General of Australia, and the fifth being

nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua as representing the interests of the Christian Missions of the Territory

Lieut.-Governor and Judge—Sir J. H. P. Murray, K. C. M. G.
Government Secretary—Herbert William Champion

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Five missionary bodies are at work, many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies. 191,748 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (49,413 acres at December 31, 1931), rubber (10,320 acres), sisal hemp (150 acres). On December 31, 1931 there were 61,219 acres of plantations. A preferential tariff is granted by the Commonwealth on certain raw material from Papua, and a bonus for 10 years on other products imported into Australia. Freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are considerable numbers of native owned coconut trees. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable, or the natives may, in lieu of paying a tax in money, establish communal plantations under the direction of European instructors.

The ports of entry are—Port Moresby, Samarai, Kulumadai, Woodlark Island and Daru.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 20 assistant resident magistrates, and 9 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There were (1932) 1,124 village policemen, armed constabulary, 250 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions, the attendance of native children is compulsory if English is taught. There is a tax not exceeding 10s. per head on indentured native labourers, and not exceeding 20s. per head on other natives. After expenses of collection are paid the balance is devoted, first, to native education, and, secondly, to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. The education is chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund. 4,548*l.* was spent on education in 1931–32. The expenses of the plantation instructors to develop native agriculture are borne by the Education Fund, 1,433*l.* being expended in 1931–32.

A Government Anthropologist is supported from this fund with a view to assisting the Government to understand the native point of view. A Family Bonus is paid to native mothers of four or more children under 16 years of age at the rate of 5s. for four and 1s. for each child over the four. In 1931–32, 6,239*l.* was spent from the fund on medical work among the natives, besides 343*l.* on native hospital buildings.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1928	158,267	158,964	403,561	350,363	226,784
1929	145,147	152,949	361,271	337,365	184,946
1930	149,245	151,874	373,918	324,775	228,391
1931	134,918	135,325	240,074	274,354	220,399
1932	130,116	128,682	221,843	269,254	335,858

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government. The subsidy for 1932-33 has been reduced from 40,000*l* to 34,000*l*.

Gold, silver and osmiridium are the only minerals exported. There are 9 proclaimed mineral fields, seven of which are gold fields, and 2 copper. Gold is obtained in the Lounisade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and was being vigorously developed. A railway from the field to the coast was constructed and smelters erected. The whole field was abandoned in 1927 owing to the low price of copper, but the machinery remains in the hope of a rise in the price of copper sufficient to justify a renewal of operations. Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq miles. Prospecting licences have been issued to a number of private companies. In 1931-32 the gold output was valued at 34,118*l*. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware, exports 1931-32, copra (10,011 tons, 100,404*l*), gold (8,574 ozs, 34,338*l*), rubber (806 tons, 49,262*l*), desiccated coconut (228 tons, 59,826*l*). Number of horses (1931), 423, cattle, 5,432, mules, 123.

A steamer trades between Sydney, Port Moresby and Samarai every 3 weeks, and small coastal vessels run at frequent intervals between the various inter territorial ports. Ocean going shipping entered and cleared 1931-32, British, 250,994 tons, foreign, 84,864 tons. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby and Samarai.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby and Samarai. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the Commonwealth of Australia.

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NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand was first discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and the coast was explored by Captain Cook in 1769, and in subsequent years. It became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. In 1840 the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British Colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a branch of the Polynesian race. They are divided into about twenty clans, analogous to those of the Scottish Highlands. Between 1845 and 1848, and again between 1860 and 1870, about half of these clans were in revolt against British rule, but peace was permanently established in 1871.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand, on and from September 26, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces and later into nine. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. XXI, passed in 1875, the provinces and the provincial system of government were abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were exercised by the Governor (Governor General from June 1917) or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor General and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists of twenty-two members, who are paid at the rate of 255/ 3s per annum. Members hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed.

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 364/ 10s per annum. Every man or woman registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), other than aliens, if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in an electoral district, is required to be registered as an elector for such Electoral District. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

Governor-General and Commander in Chief—His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, G. O. M. G., K. B. E. (appointed December 1, 1929). Salary 5,000/., and 2,500/ allowances. (For the year 1932-33 subject to a voluntary reduction of 2,250/.)

The (Coalition of Reform and United Parties) Cabinet (Assumed office September 22, 1931) was composed (January, 1933) as follows:—

Prime Minister, Attorney-General, Minister of Railways and Minister of External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.O.

Minister of Finance and Customs.—Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.O.

Minister of Lands and Commissioner of State Forests.—Hon. E. A. Ransom.

Minister of Native Affairs and Cook Islands —Hon Sir Apirana Ngata, Kt
Minister of Health, Minister of Internal Affairs —Hon J A Young
Minister of Education, Minister of Industries and Commerce.—Hon R Masters, M L C
Minister of Defence and Justice, Minister of Marine —Hon J G Cobbe
Postmaster General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Unemployment —Hon A Hamillon
Minister of Agriculture and Mines —Hon C E Macmillan

Each Minister has a salary of 895*l* 1*s* (with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 1,377*l*), with House Allowance of 153*l* if no Government residence is provided

High Commissioner —Sir T M Wilford, K C M G , K C (appointed January 1, 1930), 415 Strand, London, W C 2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties, boroughs and town districts. The counties are subdivided into ridings.

Area and Population

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901) the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part, coast line 8,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, excluding annexed islands, 103,722 square miles. North Island, 44,281 square miles, South Island 58,092, Stewart Island 670 square miles, Chatham Islands 372 square miles, outlying islands 307 square miles. Acreage 66,390,262 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1932, 21,525,850 acres had been alienated, and 15,218,139 acres reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes. The area of Native lands at March 31, 1932, was 4,550,518 acres. The estimated population June 30, 1932, was 1,524,921, inclusive of Maoris, 69,893, but exclusive of residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, 15,307, of the Tokelau Islands, 1,048, and of Western Samoa (mandated territory), 46,271. Census population, exclusive of aborigines and dependencies —

Years	Males	Females	Total	Average increase per cent per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	5.6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1.6
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1.9
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2.6
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	2.3
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	2.1

The census of New Zealand is quinquennial, but the census falling in 1931 and proclaimed for April 21, 1931, was postponed as an act of national economy caused by financial stringency.

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 20, 1926:—

Provincial District	Sq Miles	Population (including Maoris) at the Census of April 20, 1926			Estimated April 1, 1932 (excluding Maoris)
		Males	Females	Totals	Totals
Auckland	25,400	219,391	205,140	424,531	467,200
Taranaki	3,750	33,789	31,881	65,620	72,600
Hawke's Bay	4,200	35,088	32,524	68,162	70,600
Wellington	10,870	140,076	133,424	273,500	305,770
Marlborough	4,220	9,671	8,646	18,317	18,700
Nelson	10,870	26,496	24,181	50,677	53,000
Westland	4,800	7,982	7,147	15,129	16,500
Canterbury	13,940	103,727	108,163	213,890	228,197
Otago —					
Otago Portion	14,050	73,706	75,816	149,522	153,800
Southland Portion	11,170	33,903	31,213	65,121	68,800
Total	103,410	686,384	658,065	1,344,469	1,415,167

Population of the North Island, June 30, 1932, 984,277, including 66,842 Maoris. South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 540,644, including 3,051 Maoris

In 1926, 551,457 lived in the rural districts, 785,040 in boroughs. The balance of 7,883 were on vessels, trains, etc., on Census night

The estimated populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand on April 1, 1932, were as follows —Auckland, 218,400, Wellington, 144,800, Christchurch, 128,900, Dunedin, 87,400, Wanganui, 27,800, Invercargill, 24,350, Palmerston North, 23,200, Napier, 19,300, Timaru, 18,650, Hamilton, 18,250, New Plymouth, 18,650, Gisborne, 16,400, Hastings, 16,750, Nelson, 12,700

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1927	27,881	1,387	11,613	10,478	16,268
1928	27,200	1,383	11,811	10,537	15,389
1929	26,747	1,327	12,314	10,967	14,433
1930	26,797	1,371	12,199	11,075	14,598
1931	26,622	1,315	12,047	9,817	14,575

Birth-rate, 1931, 18.42 per 1,000 death-rate, 8.34 per 1,000, marriage rate, 6.79, infant mortality, 32.15 per 1,000 births

Immigration and Emigration

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1927	38,676	36,248	2,428
1928	35,478	35,035	443
1929	34,439	31,643	2,796
1930	32,559	28,321	4,238
1931	20,225	21,634	—1,409 *

* Decrease

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into seven dioceses, with a separate

bishopric (Ao tea roa) for the Maoris The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops

Religious Denomination	Number of Clergy, June, 1932	Total places of worship Census 1926	Number of members or adherents Census 1926	Proportion per cent.
Church of England	476	1,263	553,993	41.21
Presbyterian	412	1,182	330,731	24.60
Roman Catholic	335	546	173,364	12.89
Methodist	283	682	121,212	9.02
Baptist	71	71	21,955	1.63
Brethren	14	141	12,924	0.96
Salvation Army	104	150	12,241	0.91
Church of Christ	44	51	7,984	0.59
Congregationalist	32	25	7,282	0.54
Hebrew	—	4	2,591	0.19
Other Bodies	210	218	30,634	2.23
Object to state	—	—	62,585	4.66
Unspecified	—	—	6,978	0.52
Total	1,986	4,288	1,341,469	100.00

Education

The University of New Zealand consists of the Otago University at Dunedin, with 56 professors and lecturers, the Canterbury University College at Christchurch, with 31 professors and lecturers, the Auckland University College, with 37 professors and lecturers, and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 26 professors and lecturers. Students on registers of the four constituent colleges (1931), 4,869. The University colleges are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College and the Massey Agricultural College (at Palmerston North) are recognised schools of agriculture.

At the end of 1931 there were 46 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 655 (excluding part time) teachers and 16,000 pupils. There are also 82 District High Schools with 4,672 scholars in the secondary division. Two Junior High Schools with 272 pupils and 22 Technical High and Technical Day Schools with 7,397 pupils. Of private secondary schools there were 49 registered, with 4,245 pupils. Eleven secondary schools for Maoris had 503 pupils.

For primary schools there is an Education Department (which also exercises certain functions in regard to both university and secondary schools). There are 9 Local Education Boards. At the end of 1931 there were 2,524 public primary schools, 6,643 teachers (including 452 probationers), 223,105 scholars on the rolls, average attendance (1931), 201,789. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free.

There are 6 schools of mines in addition to the Otago University School of Mines, 4 normal schools, 15 child welfare institutions, a school for the deaf (at Sumner), an institute for the blind (at Auckland), a special school for mentally backward boys at Otekahe, Otago, and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also, at the end of 1931, 305 registered primary private schools, with 26,726 pupils.

There were 189 native village schools, with 323 teachers and 7,499 scholars,

including 1,011 Europeans. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1931-32 was 93,745*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1931-32 upon education of all kinds 3,409,877*l*

Justice and Crime

There are nine supreme court judges, and thirty one stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

In 1931 there were 42,092 summary convictions, and 1,624 sentences in supreme courts, including 1,119 cases sent up from lower courts for sentence. At the end of 1931 the gaols and Borstal institutions contained 1,614 prisoners undergoing sentence.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests and voluntary contributions at the rate of 20*s* in the pound, and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 14*s* in the pound to 26*s* in the pound and averaging throughout the Dominion 20*s* in the pound. The apportionments are made according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1931, was 311,847*l*, and on hospital maintenance, 1,262,798*l*. During 1931 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 14,036 inmates, and 4,633 children were wholly or partly maintained by the State in various institutions in 1930.

An Act, passed in 1898 and amended on several occasions since, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 40*l* 19*s* a year, reducible by 1*l* for every 1*l*. by which income exceeds 39*l*. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 121*l* (including pensions). Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, to veterans of the Maori war, to dependents of those who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, and to certain classes of blind persons. In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war.

There is a system of family allowances at the rate of 2*s* per week for each child after the second, in cases where income excluding family allowance is under 3*l* 5*s* per week.

Class of Pension	Number in force July, 1932	Annual Value	Average Pension
Old Age	33,253	£ 1,253,361	£ 38
Widows'	4,783	312,496	66
Military (Maori War)	125	6,145	49
War	21,000	1,214,109	58
Miners'	1,008	67,430	67
Epidemic (i.e. influenza epidemic, 1918)	108	4,377	41
Blind	379	18,686	49
Family Allowances	8,418	116,659	14

Finance.

The following table of revenue relates to the Consolidated Fund and is exclusive of sales of land and of receipts paid into various other accounts and funds:—

Year ended March 31	Customs and Excise	Stamps, ex- cluding Post and Telegr	Interest ¹	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total ² (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	8,501,215	3,504,367	3,707,882	1,154,479	3,275,729	25,123,980
1929	8,505,786	3,575,720	4,514,572	1,140,824	3,310,477	28,599,676
1930	9,517,459	3,405,292	4,413,510	1,500,911	3,543,764	26,819,361
1931	8,181,076	3,337,335	2,914,874	1,145,617	4,003,606	23,068,931
1932	6,545,427	2,799,204	2,884,138	542,123	4,447,814	22,719,733

¹ Excluding tyre tax and motor spirit tax—for main highways purposes

² The total shown for interest covers interest on the Public Debt Redemption Fund and on other public moneys together with interest on railway capital liability (since 1925-26) and on post and telegraph capital liability (since 1925-29). From the years stated, railway and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure have been removed from the operations of the consolidated Fund, these two undertakings, however, paying interest on their capital liability. In 1931-32 profits of the Post and Telegraph Department were included in the Consolidated Fund. Railway revenue in 1931-32 was 6,227,488¹, and post and telegraph revenue, 3,715,229².

³ Excludes unemployment taxation

Budget estimates for fiscal year 1932-33 are, Revenue, 21,630,000¹, Expenditure, 22,507,000²

The number of income tax payers in 1931-32 was 80,245, and land-tax payers, numbered 51,391 in 1929-30

The following expenditure table of the Consolidated Fund is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund —

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Pensions	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	9,757,602	2,718,205	3,101,904	2,297,058	1,386,564	24,944,905
1929	10,110,741	2,823,446	3,204,529	—	1,378,061	24,176,928
1930	10,690,945	2,920,726	3,339,389	—	1,344,284	25,200,882
1931	10,905,348	3,025,206	3,355,470	—	1,158,308	24,867,288
1932	10,436,776	3,239,535	3,010,974	—	1,025,367	24,800,552

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1932, was 120,940,314¹, including charges and expenses for raising loans

The average taxation per head of the population in 1931-32 was 11¹ 9s 6d

The gross public debt at March 31, 1932, was 281,942,800¹, of which indebtedness on account of the war of 1914-19 represented 66,876,165¹. Most of the rest of the debt represents reproductive expenditure or investments.

Defence.

The New Zealand military forces are under a general officer commanding, who has at his disposal a general headquarters divided into the general staff and administrative services and departments. He is responsible to the Ministry of Defence. New Zealand is organised into 3 military commands, the Northern, Central, and Southern, each command being under an officer commanding.

The Air Force consists of 20 machines. The personnel is 124, including 54 permanent officers and men.

The system of compulsory Territorial and Cadet training is now in abeyance. It has been replaced by a voluntary Territorial system upon a lesser scale. Strength of Territorial Force at March 31, 1932, 1,020 officers (including 405 on Supernumerary List) and 6,613, other ranks.

Civil Aviation.—There are 21 aerodromes, 258 licensed pilots and 64 aircraft.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provided for the establishment of a New

Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not more than twelve years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is at the disposal of the British Government. The Naval force consists of the cruisers *Dunedin* and *Diomedé*, loaned free of charge (other than maintenance) by the Imperial Government, and the sloops *Laburnum* and *Veronica*. In addition there are the harbour training ship *Philomet* (ex cruiser of 2,500 tons), the oil tank vessel *Nucula*, the trawler *Wakakura* and the tug *Toia*. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. Expenditure on naval defence in 1931-32 amounted to 344,674*l*, not including interest on loan moneys. In addition 100,000*l* was paid as the fifth of eight annual instalments towards the cost of the Singapore Naval Base.

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 12,500,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation (including 17,254,280 acres in sown grasses and 108,415 in fallow) in 1931 was 19,006,878 acres. The area of Crown lands (other than reserves) leased under various tenures at March 31, 1932, was 17,777,547 acres, and 2,121,086 acres were available for future disposal.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1930 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 & under 10	13,029	56,030	5,000 & under 10,000	552	3,741,004
10 " " 50	14,435	351,963	10,000 " " 20,000	306	4,251,890
50 " " 100	11,350	814,829	20,000 " " 50,000	162	4,942,770
100 " " 200	15,172	2,118,963	50,000 acres and over	54	4,823,710
200 " " 320	9,409	2,350,763			
320 " " 640	10,836	4,676,166			
640 " " 1,000	4,257	3,394,215			
1,000 " " 5,000	6,105	11,844,345	Total	85,167	43,968,604

In 1930 (latest figures) there were 134,121 persons (119,321 males and 18,800 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows (area and yield for threshing only, not including that grown for chaff, hay, ensilage, &c.)—

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
1928	260,987	9,541	36.56	88,223	3,853	43.66	21,091	862	40.87
1929	255,312	8,833	34.60	73,101	3,065	41.93	19,500	781	40.06
1930	235,942	7,240	30.68	67,722	3,002	44.33	18,229	755	41.42
1931	248,014	7,579	30.44	87,152	3,877	38.74	23,952	838	34.97
1932	268,766	6,583	24.49	68,600	2,818	41.03	18,245	677	39.45

Live stock in 1932: 280,994 horses, 4,072,383 cattle, 28,606,219 sheep, and 513,416 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1931, 217,131,493 lbs.

Exports, 1927-28, 227,389,554 lbs , 1928-29, 236,585,474 lbs , 1929-30, 201,867,328 lbs , 1930-31, 210,909,901 lbs , 1931-32, 244,692,836 lbs

II MANUFACTURES

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries) —

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Persons engaged	Value of Land, Buildings, &c	Value of Products
			£	£
1926-27	5,088	81,904	62,723,125	83,012,508
1927-28	5,166	81,756	64,674,150	87,732,003
1928-29	5,136	83,680	67,337,997	93,172,222
1929-30	5,177	85,797	71,655,154	93,464,526
1930-31	5,203	80,829	72,414,410	80,745,426

The following is a statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1931

Manufactories, Works, &c	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
Total value of production in 1930-31	£ 80,745,426	Tinned ware and sheet metal works	£ 843,765
<i>Principal Industries</i>		Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, &c	355,097
Meat freezing and preserving	12,070,384	Engineering	1,692,214
Ham and bacon curing	949,597	Printing and bookbinding	45,978
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	18,788,730	Agricultural machinery	574,731
Grain mills	2,995,357	Coach building	610,990
Biscuit and confectionery factories	1,596,660	Motor and cycle works	2,041,618
Fruit preserving & jam making	380,522	Saddlery harness and leather goods	113,893
Breweries and malthouses	1,248,041	Tanning	481,548
Aerated water factories	370,974	Fellmongering and wool-scouring	518,590
Soap and candle works	478,896	Ship and boat building yards	327,838
Sausage casings works	402,743	Sails, tents and oilskins	118,249
Boiling-down, glue, & manure works	312,489	Furniture and cabinet-making	1,156,513
Cooperages	407,114	Mattress making	252,899
Sawmills, sash and door factories	3,420,386	Chemical works	233,714
Woodware and turnery	507,466	Chemical fertilizer works	1,156,901
Gasworks	1,778,187	Woollen mills	896,677
Electricity supply works	4,446,140	Boot and shoe factories	1,142,281
Lime and cement works	878,792	Hosiery factories	80,767
Brick, tile and pottery works	564,489	Clothing factories	2,597,928
Concrete block and fibrous plaster making	398,508	Rope and twine works	160,401
		Flax mills	47,722

III MINES AND MINERALS

Exports of principal minerals and consumption of coal —

		1930		1931	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz	183,749	550,678	140,970	581,082
Silver	"	566,063	44,534	551,441	34,436
Pig iron	tons	4	29		
Coal	{ Exported	126,118	186,210	48,834	89,898
	Consumed (locally produced)	2,415,974	2,355,862	2,109,422	2,074,368

Commerce.

In 1931 the imports duty-free amounted to 11,633,735*l*, subject to duty, 13,179,193*l*, total 24,812,958*l*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce ¹	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1928	44,886,266	54,660,865	1,528,116	56,188,481
1929	48,799,977	54,176,018	1,403,050	55,579,663
1930	43,025,914	44,209,406	731,286	44,940,692
1931	24,812,958	34,819,244	833,784	35,153,028
1932	23,035,102	—	—	36,965,780

¹ Including specie

Visible exports ¹ amounted in 1931–32 to 34,496,211*l*, and visible imports ¹ to 23,165,522*l*

The principal imports and exports in 1931 are given as follows.—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value ¹
	£		£
Fruits—fresh and dried	632,636	Produce of the Dominion —	
Sugar	552,605	Wool	5,515,376
Tea	650,550	Agricultural produce	910,937
Alcoholic beverages	422,951	Frozen meat	8,592,555
Tobacco	668,846	Kauri gum	128,045
Iron and steel	2,028,512	Tallow	413,080
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1,384,112	Butter	10,649,527
Other machinery	927,521	Cheese	4,461,293
Motor cars & parts thereof	1,247,409	Milk (preserved)	246,493
Other metals and metal manufactures	481,370	Casein	88,720
Cotton piece-goods	1,161,161	Preserved meats	92,054
Woollen piece-goods	401,513	Sausage casings	399,418
Other piece goods	755,716	Hides, and calf skins	349,047
Other textiles	2,778,812	Sheep skins and pelts	905,838
Earthenware	357,212	Rabbit skins	108,841
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof	327,200	Phormium (tubercle and tow)	38,407
Petroleum oil, crude and refined	1,941,255	Coal	83,393
Leather and manufactures thereof	468,453	Timber	172,693
Total, including others not specified	24,812,958	Gold	581,032
		British and foreign produce	631,454
		Total, including articles not specified	35,153,028

¹ Imports are shown in sterling and exports in New Zealand currency. Excess of exports over imports, in New Zealand currency, was 145,000*l* in 1930, and 8,550,000*l* in 1931

Exports of certain trade products —

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs	Cwts	Tons	Cwts	Cwts
1927	220,500,720	8,864,965	4,674	1,455,539	1,492,792
1928	226,804,744	8,793,828	4,394	1,443,570	1,567,272
1929	234,955,978	8,336,202	4,937	1,653,807	1,779,093
1930	197,239,614	4,036,639	3,818	1,684,237	1,812,981
1931	211,718,868	4,188,806	3,058	1,988,666	1,636,347

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1931, was 95,040,629*l*.

The following table shows the trade with different countries —

Countries	Imports ¹ from				Exports to			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
United Kingdom	£ 22,031,880	£ 23,758,947	£ 21,182,142	£ 12,664,893	£ 40,510,075	£ 40,957,048	£ 36,015,803	£ 30,940,654
Australia	3,868,281	3,681,625	3,674,073	2,685,808	3,402,655	2,388,410	1,562,281	1,169,055
Fiji	554,182	190,492	217,826	108,950	138,706	135,652	110,038	89,245
India and Ceylon	1,615,135	1,640,121	1,321,119	1,002,467	383,559	393,476	415,944	64,278
Canada	3,237,750	4,774,493	3,804,909	1,217,957	2,469,150	3,353,975	2,589,215	256,890
United States	7,958,761	9,073,268	7,891,361	3,698,714	4,200,615	3,658,427	2,116,752	920,931
France	499,124	419,512	885,015	222,849	1,800,897	1,768,899	519,727	419,016
Germany	584,594	627,638	786,688	408,195	1,290,071	1,220,552	401,084	309,847
Japan	558,033	618,285	550,586	298,307	657,915	428,577	154,741	267,599
Others	3,448,526	4,080,646	3,812,200	2,505,258	1,275,136	1,329,552	1,105,612	715,213
Totals	44,886,266	46,797,077	43,025,914	24,812,958	56,188,481	55,579,063	44,940,692	35,153,028

¹ From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports into U K —	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Butter	10,228	11,277	10,786	10,774
Cheese	7,586	8,300	7,822	4,948
Beef, frozen	940	993	687	585
Beef, canned, etc.	64	23	44	12
Mutton, frozen	10,659	10,025	10,982	9,635
Sheep skins	572	410	598	527
Rabbit skins	470	285	95	47
Tallow	810	667	610	327
Hemp	224	148	91	9
Wool	12,486	18,035	10,051	8,247
Totals for all Imports	47,274	47,727	44,899	37,775
Exports (British produce) from U K —				
Spirits	585	625	535	918
Tobacco	881	700	507	248
Apparel (including hats and boots)	2,373	2,498	2,194	1,267
Cotton manufactures	1,780	1,861	1,548	1,064
Machinery	1,906	1,167	1,146	879
Iron and Steel manufactures	2,278	2,709	2,165	1,260
Paper	603	585	595	432
Motor Cars and Cycles	961	1,875	1,056	728
Woollen Manufactures	979	1,005	847	463
Total Exports of all British produce	10,288	21,893	17,867	11,196
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	763	793	762	685

Total imports into U K, 1932, 37,484,785 $\frac{1}{2}$, exports from U K, 10,360,214 $\frac{1}{2}$

Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1931 the registered vessels were 65 sailing vessels of 5,892 tons (net), 231 steamers of 95,929 tons, 234 motor vessels of 8,118 tons, total 530 vessels of 109,939 tons (net)

Shipping inwards and outwards for five years (excluding coastwise shipping) —

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
1927	569	1,951,851	634	2,195,804	430	1,606,946	633	2,200,763
1928	548	1,987,099	601	2,180,883	428	1,660,085	605	2,210,208
1929	549	2,070,359	642	2,343,338	435	1,713,523	630	2,301,227
1930	519	2,004,766	600	2,287,142	417	1,756,649	599	2,313,992
1931	497	1,887,627	564	2,155,920	405	1,659,789	559	2,155,713

Of vessels entered inward (1931), 474 of 1 841,935 tons were British and 90 of 313,985 tons were foreign, of vessels cleared outwards (1931), 478 of 1,847,009 tons were British, and 81 of 308,704 tons were foreign

RAILWAYS

On March 31, 1932, there were 1,533 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,782 in the South Island, besides 117 miles of private lines—3,439 miles in all. Operating revenue from Government railways, 1931–32, 5,788,965*l*, operating expenditure, 5,301,653*l*, net operating revenue, 487,312*l*. Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1932, 59,055,701*l*. In 1931–32 the tonnage of goods carried was 5,824,811, and the passengers numbered 19,155,600

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postal statistics, 1931 —Letters and letter cards, 263 633,952, post-cards, 7,609,964, books, etc., 151,369,568, newspapers, 39,454,971, parcels, 3,415,554, money orders issued, 714,478, paid, 641,508

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1932, 3,715,229*l*, working expenses, 2,794,565*l*, including interest on capital liability, 550,000*l*. The officials numbered 10,479 on March 31, 1932

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1932, there were 12,558 miles of line and 63,934 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 14,166,403. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1931–32 was 1,870,677*l*.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks of issue doing business, two of these being wholly New Zealand institutions. The paid-up capital of the six banks amounts to 30,255,463*l* and their reserved profits to 24,431,821*l*. The total average liabilities for 1931, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 61,463,034*l*, and the average assets 68,557,120*l*. The average amount on deposit was 53,645,018*l*. The value of the notes in circulation averaged 5,782,355*l* for the year. Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 trustee savings banks. The former had, March 31, 1932, 882 branches, the latter have not more than one or two branches each, number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks at March 31, 1932, 877,090, amount deposited during year, 19,463,986*l*.

withdrawn, 25,488,081/ , amount on deposit at end of year, 43,255,499/ At 31st March, 1932, 10,132,238/ was on deposit in trustee savings banks to the credit of 214,517 depositors.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands

Auckland Islands, 50° 32' S, 166° 13' E, 200 miles S of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 200 square miles Uninhabited

Chatham Islands, 43° 30' to 44° 30' S, 175° 40' to 177° 15' W, 536 miles E of New Zealand Area 372 square miles, population (April, 1926) 562 (268 Europeans and 294 Maoris and Morioris)

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901 They lie between 8° and 23° S lat, 156° and 170° W long The names of the islands with their populations (1926) are as follows —

Cook Islands—	Population		Population
Rarotonga	3,936	Palmerston I	97
Mangaia	1,249	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	395
Atiu	933	Mamihiki	416
Aitutaki	1,431	Rakahanga	327
Mauke (Parry I)	511	Danger (Pukapuka)	526
Mitiaro	238	Suvarrow	—
Manuae and Te Au-o tu	23	Niue (Savage I)	3,795
Nassau	—		
		Total	13,877

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference, Atiu, 20 miles, Aitutaki, 21 miles, Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council, of which the Arikis, or native chiefs, are members At Rarotonga and Niue there are (New Zealand) Resident Commissioners, whose approval is required for all enactments The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Islands, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand as Minister of the Cook Islands The Minister is charged with the administration of the Islands The Act provides for the constitution of Island Councils, lower and higher Courts of Justice, and native land court, as well as for the establishment of public schools, &c In 1931–32 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 608, 110, and 327 Education there are 30 Government or subsidized mission schools in the group, with 2,800 pupils Revenue, financial year 1931–32, 55,567/ (including grants from N Z to extent of 21,633/), expenditure, 54,061/ The trade for 1931 was —Imports, 80,767/ , including 58,181/ from New Zealand, 7,775/ from United Kingdom, and 7,679/ from United States, exports 87,186/ , including 72,118/ to New Zealand, 8,232/ to United States of America Chief exports 1931 —Bananas, 29,643/ , oranges, 28,155/ , tomatoes, 10,856/ , copra, 13,946/ A wireless station is maintained at Rarotonga, with sub stations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke and Niue

Kermadec Islands, 29° 15' to 31° 26' S lat, 177° 55' to 178° 55' W long, 600 miles N N E of New Zealand Area 18 square miles Uninhabited The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit, Macaulay Island is 8 miles in circuit.

Ross Dependency —The coasts of the Ross Sea, with the adjacent islands

and territories, between 160° east longitude and 150° west longitude, and south of the 60th degree of latitude, were proclaimed a British Settlement and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand by Order in-Council of 30th July, 1923

Union Islands (Tokelau)—These Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, were transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand, February 11, 1926, and are administered by the Administrator of Western Samoa. They lie between 8° and 10° S lat., and 171° and 173° W long (population 1931, 1048), and comprise five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofu or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York, area of group, 4 square miles

Small uninhabited outlying islands within the boundaries of New Zealand are Campbell Island, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, the Bounty Islands, and the Snares Islands

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FIJI.

Constitution and Government

The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. The sovereignty was ceded to Great Britain on October 10, 1874

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific—Sir Murchison Fletcher, K O M G., C B E (appointed, 1929) Salary 3,000l as Governor of Fiji, and 1,200l as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of February 9, 1929. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and not more than thirteen nominated members, six European elected members, three native members and three Indian elected members.

The natives retain a large share of self government. Their system of village and district councils has been recognised and improved, and supplemented by a triennial meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. There is a Native Regulation Board, constituted under the 'Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876,' which has power to make regulations with regard to the marriage and divorce of natives, succession to property, the jurisdiction and powers of native courts and magistrates in matters of civil and criminal procedure, and also in regard to other matters having reference to the good government and well being of the native population. All such regulations have to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council.

There is a constabulary force consisting of Fijians and Indians, with European officers, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half castes, and Fijians). Strength of constabulary force in 1931, 218.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 22° south latitude and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,053 square miles, next is Vanna Levu, area 2,130 square miles. The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 180° east longitude was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

At December 31, 1931, the population of the Colony, including Rotuma, was estimated at 185,573, Europeans, 5,058 (2,633 males, 2,420 females), Fijians, 93,414 (47,962 males, 45,452 females), Indians, 76,722 (45,644 males, 31,078 females), Chinese, 1,441 (1,319 males, 122 females), half castes, 3,446 (1,774 males, 1,672 females), others, 5,492 (3,304 males, 2,188 females).

Among Europeans the birth rate in 1931 was 17.20 per 1000, and deaths 9.09, among Fijians, birth rate, 35.34, death rate, 22.22, among Indians, birth rate, 33.45, death-rate, 10.19, others, birth rate, 33.47, death-rate, 13.68, marriages, 11.67 per 1000.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu. The European population (census of April 24, 1921), 1,443, suburbs, 298, total, 1,741.

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist native churches in 1931, 84,287, Roman Catholic Mission, 14,460. The Methodist Church of Fiji comprises European missionaries, 16, European mission sisters, 18, European members, 85, Fijian ministers, 128, Catechists, 306, Local preachers, 3,868, Class leaders, 5,280, Fijian members, 28,016, with 646 churches, and 364 other preaching places, Attendants at public worship, 83,287. Indian members, 225, Churches, 6, other preaching places, 10, Attendants on public

worship, 1,000 The Catholic Mission has 31 European priests, 1 Indian priest, 17 European teaching brothers, and 295 native teachers, 77 European sisters, 90 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions, 250 Catechists, 27 native brothers, and 85 native sisters

In 1931 there were two Government Grammar schools for European children at Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with a total roll number of 364 In Levuka there is a Government school for both boys and girls, at which 120 were on the roll in 1931 and one other at Rarawai with a roll number of 33 Besides these the Roman Catholic Mission has three schools for Europeans The Queen Victoria School (a Government school), and six Provincial Schools (supported by Government), are boarding schools for Fijian boys There were 552 pupils in 1931 There are six Government Indian schools with a roll number in 1931 of 431 The Government gave assistance in 1931 to 154 schools, with an attendance of 12,048 pupils The Government Teachers' Training School had a roll of 32 (Fijians and Indians) teachers in training in 1931 Expenditure on education in 1931 was 48,551*l*

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	584,515	535,957	1929	677,944	642,124
1927	586,574	534,939	1930	638,764	645,293
1928	709,534	567,845	1931	565,393	605,973

The principal sources of revenue in 1931 were —Customs, 275,587*l*, wharf and shipping dues, 18,284*l*, native taxes, 11,384*l*, licences, excise, &c, 78,308*l*, fees of court, &c, 93,956*l*, post office, 27,899*l* The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 23,178*l* The public debt on December 31, 1931, stood at 936,609*l*

Production, Industry and Commerce

The total forest area amounts to 2 366,000 acres, producing both hard woods and soft woods. There are 8 mills with an estimated production of 350,000 cubic feet

There are 5 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 9 rice mills, 3 butter factories, 28 copra dryers, 2 rubber mills, 1 oil mill, 1 biscuit factory, 1 meat cannery, and 2 cotton ginneries In 1929-30 there were under cultivation by European, Fijian and Indian settlers —Bananas, 2,548 acres, coconuts, 180,772 acres, sugar cane, 37,781 acres, rice, 12,148 acres, pineapples, 128 acres; cotton, 1,053 acres In 1929-30 there were approximately 6,572 horses, asses and mules, 57,672 cattle, 400 sheep, 7,913 goats and 5,883 pigs

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	1,296,115	187,054	1,483,169	2,309,330	891,921	2,701,251
1929	1,288,138	180,471	1,468,609	1,311,146	464,852	1,775,998
1930	1,077,226	141,958	1,219,184	1,167,396	317,130	1,484,526
1931	796,635 ¹	107,676	904,311	857,884	139,121	997,106

¹ Does not include imports by parcel post amounting to 25,208*l*

The principal imports during 1931 were drapery, 116,427*l*, bags and sacks, 27,702*l*, hardware, 65,481*l*; flour, sharps and pollard, 63,407*l*, oils, 54,602*l*, machinery, 39,230*l*, coal, 19,869*l*, timber, 21,924*l*, tobacco, 29,103, meats, 9,460*l*, rice, 38,420*l*, spirits, 19,291*l*, fish, 8,488*l*, drugs, 10,869*l*, iron, 15,750*l*, stationery, 9,551*l*, tea, 20,707*l*.

Principal exports sugar, raw, 1,358 740 tons, 624,310*l*, copra, 16,917 tons, 177,786*l*, bananas, 194,875 bunches, 57,368*l*, molasses, 9,019 tons, 9,019*l*, trocas shells, 183 tons, 7,371*l*, cotton, 78,932 lbs, 1,146*l*, canned pines, 8,128 cases, 5,961*l*, biscuits, 149 630 lbs, 3,325*l*, rubber, no export, hides, 4,208 hides, 2,283*l*, butter, 1,612 cwts, 7,519*l*, turtle shell, 1,881 lbs, 1,594*l*, soap, plain, 2,406 cwts, 3,456*l*, bêche de mer, 2,864 cwts, 16,045*l*, vegetables, fresh, 9,922 cwts, 4,988*l*.

Imports from Australia were 372,284*l*, the United Kingdom, 258,171*l*, New Zealand, 81,470*l*; the United States, 51,789*l*, Canada, 40,134*l*, India, 32,622*l*, Dutch East Indies, 20,115*l*, Japan, 23,909*l*, Hong Kong and China, 8,607*l*, Germany, 3,899*l*.

Exports to United Kingdom, 121,108*l*, Canada, 510,235*l*, United States, 59,845*l*, New Zealand, 153,109*l*, Australia, 34,194*l*, France, 955*l*, Spain, 41,611*l*.

Shipping and Communications

During 1931 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 154 steamers of 627,422 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 1,595 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1931, 1,263,772 (British 894 954).

There is a private small-gauge railway of 120 miles from Tavua to Sigatoka.

There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles are by submarine cable. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Waiyavo (Tavuni), Savusavu and Lautoka. There is direct cable communication with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and direct wireless communication with Australia.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1931, 10,858 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 142 077*l*. The headquarters are at the General Post Office, Suva, and there are twenty branches throughout the Colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has three branches and the Bank of New Zealand has two in the Colony. The currency in circulation consists of Government notes and English coins of pre-war fineness. The currency notes in circulation on December 31, 1931, amounted to 405,384*l*. The gold reserve in the note guarantee fund amounted to 83,811*l*, and the securities forming the investment portion of the fund to 359,876*l*.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886 By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed on May 18, 1900, and a British Agent appointed British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan courts In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner

Queen—Salote, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 12, 1918

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering seven, or twenty two members including the Speaker The elections are held triennially

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tongatabu, Haapai (which are low lying groups of coral formation), and Vavau (which is high and mountainous), together with the outlying islands of Niuaotobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643 The climate is mild and healthy, malaria being unknown The temperature during seven months of the year, from May to November, rarely exceeds 84° F in the shade, and seldom, even in the hottest part of summer, exceeds 90° F Total area, approximately 385 square miles, capital, Nukualofa, population, at the census taken in 1931, 27,700 Tongans, 482 Europeans, 265 half-castes, 392 Pacific islanders and others The natives are Christian, there being about 16,000 adherents of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, 4,500 of the Free Church, 4,000 of other Protestant Churches, and 3,000 Roman Catholics The native Tongans enjoy free education, free medical attendance and dental treatment At the end of 1931 there were 71 Government and 44 denominational primary schools, with an average daily attendance throughout the year of 4,878 pupils At Tonga College there were 9 teachers, 3 Europeans, and 6 Tongans, and the number of pupils averages 194 The revenue amounted in 1930-31 to 70,663*l*, and the expenditure to 78,500*l* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra, the export in 1931 amounted to 8,929 tons, valued at 80,361*l*, most of which was shipped to the U K and Continental ports Total imports, 1931, 81,170*l*, total exports, 90,596*l* The imports include drapery, flour, kerosene, benzene, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats, and the exports copra The trade is with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, Europe and the United States of America. Steamer communication with the outside world consists of one vessel of the Union Company's

Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, via Fiji and Samoa, in addition to which cargo vessels visit the group for shipments of copra. During 1931, 21 vessels entered and cleared total tonnage 132,867, of which 87,434 tons were British. There is a wireless station at Nukualofa which keeps up telegraphic communication through Samoa or Fiji, and sub-stations at Vavau, Haapai, Nuafoou and Nuaatoputabu, which communicate only with Nukualofa. There is a telephone system in Nukualofa.

Since 1906 British coin has been legal tender. There is a Government note issue. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific —
Sir A G M Fletcher, K C M G, C B E

Agent and Consul — J S Neill

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached —

Ducie Island, 24° 40' S lat, 124° 48' W long

Pitcairn Island, 25° 5' S, 130° 5' W, area 2 sq m, pop in 1914, 140 (35 adult males, 39 adult females, 66 children). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists'. The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows. The island is well stocked with goats and poultry.

Phoenix Group, between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S lat, and 171° and 174° 30' W long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney, area of group, 16 sq m, pop 59.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native Governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. The Colony includes several groups of islands: (1) **The Ellice Islands**, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S lat, and 176° and 180° E long (population June 30, 1930, 3,969). The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanumea (or St Augustine), Nukulaeae (or Mitchell), Nukunono, area of group, 14 sq m. (2) **Fanning Island**, 3° 50' N, 159° W, area 15 sq m, **Washington Island**, 4° 40' N, 160° 20' W, area 6 sq m, population of the two islands, June 30, 1927, 517, including 87

Europeans, and **Ocean Island** (population June 30, 1927, 2,467, including 113 Europeans and 456 Asiatics). The last named island is the Colony headquarters. It is situated $0^{\circ} 52' S$, and $169^{\circ} 35' E$, is six miles in circumference, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1901. The island is exceedingly rich in high-grade phosphate, which is worked by the British Phosphate Commission, who purchased the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1921. A wireless station on the island maintains telegraphic communication via Fiji and Australia. (3) **Christmas Island**, situated roughly $2^{\circ} N$ lat, and $157^{\circ} W$ long, discovered by Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and included in the Colony in November, 1919, is the largest atoll in the Pacific, being over 100 miles in circumference. It is leased to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd, for a term of 87 years from January 1, 1914. Population 1927, European, 5, natives, 18. The **Gilbert Islands**, on the equator (population 1930, 24,800, including 92 Europeans). The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaiang, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nukunau, Onotoa, Tamana, and Arorae. Area, 166 sq m, population at 1921 census 264 Europeans, 29,285 Pacific Island natives, and 348 Asiatics, total, 29,897 (including 14,205 females). The Administration maintains two native boys' schools—the King George V School at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, with 90 pupils, and a school at Vaitupu, Ellice Islands, with 60 pupils. A school for native boys on Ocean Island has been maintained since 1920 out of Banaban phosphate royalties. Village schools for native boys and girls throughout the Gilbert and Ellice Groups are kept up by the London Missionary Society and the Society of the Sacred Heart. Revenue of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1930, 67,106*l*, of which the principal items were Customs, 28,717*l*, native taxes, 7,661*l*, licences, &c, 14,561*l*, fees of court, &c, 4,531*l*, royalty on phosphates, 4,989*l*, interest on investments, 3,614*l*, post office and telegraphs, 807*l*, miscellaneous, 1,288*l*, Imperial grant, 938*l*. The expenditure for the same period amounted to 59,324*l*. Principal crops pandanus fruit and coconuts. The trade in 1929–30 amounted to 148,779*l* for imports (machinery, 27,620*l*, provisions, 28,786*l*), and 218,828*l* for exports (phosphate, 207,863 tons, 259,829*l*, copra, 5,465 tons, 83,691*l*). The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island.

Resident Commissioner—A F Grumble

British Solomon Islands, about $8^{\circ} S$ and $160^{\circ} W$, are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Ysabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group, are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). The total area of land and sea included in the B S I. Protectorate boundaries is approximately 375,000 square nautical miles. Population (census 1931), Europeans, 497, Aliens, 193, native population, 93,415. They are under British Protection. Education is entirely in the hands of missions. Revenue, for the year ended March 31, 1932, 56,744*l*, expenditure, 55,323*l*. Coconuts, rubber, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas are grown. The value of imports in 1931–32 was 157,491*l*, and of exports, 176,554*l* (mainly copra, 21,209 tons, 137,843*l*, trocas shell, 462 tons, 19,103*l*, ivory nuts, 1,108 tons, 8,818*l*, timber logs, 1,098,340 square ft, 4,943*l*). Vessels entered, 1930–31, 60,463 tons (42,739 British), cleared, 62,387 tons (British 44,663 tons). A paper currency was issued in 1917–18. Little gold is in circulation, and

only 4,600*l* Protectorate paper money The chief medium of exchange is money orders There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island off the south coast of Florida. A nominated Advisory Council assists in the administration (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, see section on late German New Guinea below)

Resident Commissioner — F N Ashley

Starbuck Island, 5° 30' S lat, 155° W long, area 1 sq m, uninhabited
Malden Island, 4° S lat, 155° W long, area 35 sq m, contains a considerable deposit of guano
Jarvis Island, on the equator, 159° W, area 1½ sq m, pop 30
Palmyra, 6° N, 162° 30' W, area 1½ sq m
Baker Islands, on the equator

These islands are mostly of coral formation, most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano

The **New Hebrides Group** lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles NE of New Caledonia Estimated area 5,700 square miles The group is under joint administration of English and French officials, as provided for by Anglo-French Convention of February 1906, ratified October 1906, and a Protocol signed at London on August 6, 1914, and ratified on March 18, 1922 The interests of British, French, and natives, respectively, are guaranteed, the conditions of land-holding in the islands fixed, and the regulation of the recruitment of native labour provided for. Within the islands Great Britain is represented by a High Commissioner, who delegates his powers to a Resident Commissioner stationed in the group

The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna and Aneityúm There are three active volcanoes, on Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively Earthquake shocks are of common occurrence The native population of the group is about 50,000 On Malekula, Santo and Pentecost cannibalism is still practised White population 1930 British 219, French 931 Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime 51, and for French regime 5,030 With the latter are included 40 Javanese, 500 Chinese, and 5,396 Tonkinese coolies under indenture to the French There are numerous Presbyterian and Catholic mission native schools, one French Government school and two Catholic mission schools for whites Public revenue Condominium service, 1930 20,152*l*, public expenditure British service, 1929-30 (to March 31), 9,506*l*, Condominium service, 1930, 28,140*l*

Area under cultivation: British, 3,000 acres, French, 40,000 acres British acreage under cultivation is composed principally of coconuts and a few hundred acres under cotton French acreage under cultivation includes coconuts, about 20,000 acres, cocoa, 8,000 acres, cotton, 5,500 acres, coffee, 2,000 acres

Bananas, sugarcane, oranges and all tropical fruits grow well. A small saw mill has been established on Efate Kauri pine is found on Aneityúm, but is no longer worked There are several British and French trading companies operating in the group Settlers and speculating companies have acquired large areas of land within the islands, the ownership of which is generally disputed, and which in consequence remains undeveloped pending adjudication by the mixed tribunal Imports, Condominium, 1930 value in French currency, 19,535,138 francs, value in British currency, 157,541*l* Exports, Condominium value in French currency, 31,064,480 francs, value in British currency, 250,520*l* The trade is mostly with Australia, New Caledonia and France. Principal imports are:

Provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal work and furniture; exports Copra (11,888 tons in 1930, value 130,573*l*), coffee (125 tons, 7,892*l*), cocoa (2,265 tons, 73,444*l*), cotton, (480 tons, 26,880*l*), maize (155 tons, 3,670*l*) Import of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under special permit There is frequent communication between New Caledonia and Australia, a six-weekly mail service being maintained by the Burns, Philip Line and a five weekly service by Messageries Maritimes, while a two monthly service is also maintained by the last named company with France and the New Hebrides via Tahiti and Panama The shipping entered and cleared from the Port of Vila during 1930 was *Entered* —British, 12,300 tons (18 vessels), French, 104,000 tons (35 vessels), other, 22,900 tons (11 vessels) *Cleared* —British, 13,000 tons (18 vessels), French, 104,200 tons (37 vessels), other, 22,900 tons (11 vessels).

British High Commissioner —Sir A G M Fletcher, C M G

French High Commissioner —Monsieur Guyon

British Resident Commissioner —G A Joy

French Resident Commissioner —Monsieur Tronet

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MANDATED TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC: NEW GUINEA, WESTERN SAMOA, AND NAURU ISLAND

THE former German possessions in the Western Pacific included: Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck Archipelago, the German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam) The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands, are now administered by Japan as mandatory Those south of the Equator, namely, the Bismarck Archipelago, those of the Solomon Islands

formerly owned by Germany, and (late) German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), are assigned to Australia, German Samoa to New Zealand, and Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, to the British Empire

THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

The Territory has an area of 93,000 square miles, extending from the Equator as far as 8° south latitude, and from 141° east longitude as far as 160° east longitude. An Australian force occupied these Possessions on September 12, 1914. The mandate from the League of Nations (see p. xxvii, *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK*, 1929) is dated December 17, 1920, and on May 9, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the Territory. The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the mandated territories. The military training of the natives, except for local police purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The estimated non-indigenous population at June 30, 1932, was 4,362, of which the British numbered 2,139, Chinese 1,214, Dutch 209, German 399, Japanese 33, and United States of America 152. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 506, and in mining pursuits 200 (approximately). The counted native population was 390,000.

Inter island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor schooners. There is a three weekly service from Australia to Rabaul, and a monthly service from Yokohama, Hong Kong and Manila.

The total area under cultivation in the Mandated Territory at June 30, 1931, was 212,500 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with coconuts (about 204,100 acres). Coffee, cocoa and kapok are also grown. Tropical fruits grow very abundantly. The staple articles of food of the natives are yams, taro, sago, and bananas. There is very little land used for pasture. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals, except gold at Bulolo, are worked on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery. Native labour is used to work the plantations, and the natives are recruited either from the adjacent villages or from other parts of the Territory. There are some 17,800 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes. The total indentured labour in the territory on June 30, 1931, was 27,765.

Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea — Brigadier General Thomas Griffiths, C M G, C B E, D S O (Acting) (appointed July 11, 1932).

The seat of Administration is at Rabaul, New Britain (non indigenous population, white 765, asiatic 948).

1 North Eastern New Guinea. This territory, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, lies between 2° 35' and 8° south latitude, and 141° and 148° east longitude. The area, including Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten, Kairiru (D'Urville), and some smaller islands, is 69,700 square miles. The native population in 1931 for areas explored was, counted, 207,000. It was declared a German Protectorate in 1884, and was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899. The principal station on the mainland is at Salamaua. The coast line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours. There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 20 to 100 miles wide and broken with steep spurs in some places extending to the actual coast line. The ranges in the interior have been little explored, and some of their summits are known to exceed 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles, the Ramu or Ottlien, and the Markham. The climate is hot and the rainfall large. There are

three missionary societies at work, these missions are also planters and traders

The chief towns are Wau and the goldfields (non-indigenous population, 420), Salamaua and Lae (non-indigenous population, 190), and Madang (non-indigenous population, 100)

2 Bismarck Archipelago—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The Archipelago lies between $140^{\circ} 30'$ and 156° east longitude, and the Equator and 8° south latitude. The chief islands are New Britain, area 14,600 square miles, New Ireland, area 2,800 square miles, Lavongai (late New Hanover), 460 square miles, Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles, the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 663 square miles. The other groups included in this Archipelago are Mussau Islands, Gardner Islands, Nuguria, Nissan Island, the Vitu Islands, Umboi Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Kaniet and Sae Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands, having a total area of 1,115 square miles. The native population of the Archipelago in 1931 of areas patrolled was 143,000

New Britain, the largest island of this group, is a long island of crescent shape lying east and west. It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles. The island is practically undeveloped except for 67,000 acres under cultivation chiefly on the Gazelle Peninsula in the north, four plantations on the northern coast, and six plantations on the southern coast, west of Henry Reid Bay. A Government station, named Gasmata (non indigenous population 16), has been established about midway along the southern coast. Talasea (non indigenous population 34) is situated on the north coast. The interior of the island is little known. The native population of areas patrolled in 1931 was 88,000. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre consists of several irregular ranges. There are several active volcanoes. The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano. The island has very fine harbours. The only one visited regularly by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour, in Blanche Bay. The principal settlement is around the shores of this bay. The chief product is copra, but cocoa and coffee are now being extensively planted. There are four missionary societies at work. The chief town is Rabaul (non indigenous population, 1,716), which is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo (non indigenous population, 350), which is situated 14 miles south east of Rabaul. At Rabaul there is an anchorage for all ships and a fine wharf has been built. Rabaul is well laid out and has a fine public garden. New Britain and the adjacent islands, including Duke of York Island, have an area of 14,600 square miles.

New Ireland (non indigenous population, 422), the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain, from which it is separated by St George's Channel. The chief town is Kavieng (non-indigenous population, 179), at the north west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai (non-indigenous population, about 15), on the south east coast. The island has a long range of mountains running through it. It is of older formation than New Britain, and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity. The principal harbour is Nusa, on the north coast of which Kavieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated. The interior of the island, with the exception of the extreme southern end, is fairly well known. The native population in 1931 was 41,000, including

adjacent islands. The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain. The chief industry is coconut growing, the area under cultivation in New Ireland on June 30, 1931, was 56,200 acres, 55,800 being planted with coconuts. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kavieng, New Ireland and adjacent islands, including Lavongai, Tabar, Lutui, Tanga, Feni, Musau and Emirau Groups have an area of 3,800 square miles.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The chief town is Lorengau (population, including district, 91) on the north east coast. The native population of the group in 1931 was 14,500. Coconuts are the chief article of cultivation, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries. There were 21,200 acres planted with coconuts on June 30, 1931.

3 Solomon Islands — The portion of the Solomon Islands within the area of the territory of New Guinea consists of the islands of Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islands, including Nuguria, Nissan, Kilnailau, Tauu (Mortlock), and Nukumanu (Tasman) Islands. Bougainville has an area of 3,880 square miles, and a native population (of areas patrolled in 1931) of 30,400, and Buka an area of 190 square miles, and a native population, including adjacent islands, 1931, 7,550. Smaller islands in this group have a total area of 30 square miles and a native population in 1931 of 2,050. The islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagana (in the Crown Prince range) is the only active volcano. The principal harbour is Kista, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, where there is a Government station. Other good harbours are Rawa and Tinputz on the north east coast of Bougainville. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen. Missionary work amongst the natives is carried on by three missionary societies. The area planted with coconuts on June 30, 1931, was 26,000 hectares. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes. The non indigenous population is 176.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea —

	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£
Import Duty	120,234	121,308
Export Duty	48,500	28,079
Royalty on gold	6,581	22,731
Native Head Tax	22,764	23,271
Total Revenue	290,234	306,072
Expenditure	293,878	282,405
Public Debt	101,740	91,522
Chief Imports —		
Groceries	219,798	174,419
Hardware and machinery	234,804	246,376
Drapery and boots	26,272	24,633
Textiles	40,793	43,850
Sacks and twine	37,584	36,318
Oils, fats and waxes	25,707	35,082
Drugs, chemicals and fertilisers	18,435	20,819
Tobacco	47,407	49,090
Wine, spirits and beer	30,643	34,760
Total Imports (less Specie) ¹	782,765	779,397
Chief Exports —		
Copra	716,543	618,298
Decicated Coconut	87,640	64,100
Gold	182,239	398,939
Trochus, trepang, etc	29,719	20,239
Total Exports	919,431	1,108,619

¹ The valuation and classification of Imports were revised as from July 1, 1930, hence the import figures above are not comparable with those published in previous year books. Imports are now valued on the basis of the f.o.b. cost at the port of shipment plus 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

The quantities exported in 1931-32 were copra, 59,432 tons, gold, 3,647 ozs, desiccated coconut, 1,282 tons. Net tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared in 1931-32, was 500,499 tons, 1930-31, 391,588 tons.

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, include Savai and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigators' Islands. Samoa is a group of islands in the Western Pacific, lying in $13\frac{1}{2}$ deg to $14\frac{1}{2}$ deg lat, and 168 deg to 173 deg W long. The islands are some 130 miles N of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles N E of Fiji. The group consists of nine islands, in addition to rocks and islets. They are all, with the exception of Upolu Island, of volcanic formation, and are, for the most part, surrounded by coral reefs. The four largest islands are Savai, Upolu, Tutuila and Apia, in the Manu'a Group. By the Anglo German Agreement of November 1, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savai, Upolu, Apolonia and Manono, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands.

On August 29, 1914, the British occupied German Samoa. By the Treaty of Peace, 1919, Germany surrendered her possessions abroad, and Samoa is now governed under a mandate dated December 17, 1920, from the League of Nations to His Majesty the King in right of his Dominion of New Zealand, which has been empowered to govern Western Samoa. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of six official members, two elected European official members, and two nominated native members representing the Samoan race. The Administrator is entitled to preside over every meeting of the Council. No person is qualified for appointment to the Legislative Council unless he is either a natural born British subject or was born in Samoa. There is also an elective Native Council which advises the Administrator on native affairs.

Savai has an area of about 700 square miles, Upolu has an area of approximately 430 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets were included in the German Mandate. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, professing Christianity (Protestants, Catholics, and Mormons). The population of Western Samoa, as recorded at December 31, 1931, was — Europeans and half-castes, 2,883; Samoan natives, 42,296; Chinese labourers under contract, 714; other islanders, 130; total, 46,023. There are five

Government schools, thirty six schools conducted jointly by Government and Missions, and also schools conducted by various Missions alone—the number of scholars recorded being over 14,000. There are 60 miles of good roads. The chief products are copra, cacao, and bananas. Rubber is cultivated but not exported at present. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1932, was 109,040/ , the expenditure was 128,936/. Imports for 1931, 164,950/ (from United Kingdom, 29,286/ , New Zealand, 56,450/ , Australia, 35,468/ , Canada, 5,442/ , Fiji, 6,269/ , U S A , 23,805/), exports, 194,447/ (to United Kingdom, 15,668/ , New Zealand, 45,169/ , U S A , 59,687/ , Holland, 5,470/ , European ports (exact destination unknown), 64,299/). The exports are mainly copra (11,062 tons, 109,220/), cacao beans (620 tons, 35,284/), and bananas (85,225 cases, 39,022/). In 1931, 138 vessels (113,006 tons, of which 89 vessels of 66,419 tons were British) entered at and cleared from the port of Apia.

There is regular steam communication from New Zealand and Fiji, and the products of the territory are transported to overseas markets by steam and oil vessels which call at Apia every few weeks. A high power wireless station is erected at Apia.

The German currency has been replaced by sterling in the form of Samoan Treasury notes issued under the authority of the New Zealand Government. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand is in charge of Samoa.

Administrator — Brigadier Gen H E Hart, C B , C M G , D S O , V. D , (appointed April, 1931).

Books of Reference on Samoa

- Annual Report on the trade, commerce and shipping. Wellington, N Z.
- Handbook of Western Samoa, officially compiled. Wellington, N Z. and Apia.
- Reports of the Government of New Zealand on the Mandated Territory. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Samoa Act, 1921.
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NAURU ISLAND.

The island lies 26 miles south of the Equator, in longitude 166 degrees east. Area, 5,396 acres approximately. It is an oval shaped atoll of approximately 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef which is exposed at low tide. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. On the seaward side the reef dips abruptly into the deep waters of the Pacific. On the landward side of the reef there is a sandy beach interspersed with coral pinnacles. From the sandy beach the ground rises gradually, forming a fertile section ranging in width from 200 to 800 yards and completely encircling the island. On the inner side of the fertile section there is a coral cliff which rises to a height of from 40 to 60 feet. Above the cliff there is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners subject to the rights of the native landowners. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau, which contains the phosphate deposits, has few food-bearing trees and is not utilized for the purposes of native villages.

The island was discovered by Captain Fearn in 1798, annexed by Germany in October, 1888, and surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. It is administered under a mandate, dated December 17, 1920, conferred on the British Empire and approved by the League of Nations. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established. Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand agreed in July, 1919, that Australia should appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and thereafter the administrator was to be appointed as the three Governments should decide. The administrator has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of administration are met out of local revenue.

Population, April 1, 1932: 141 Europeans, 1,475 Nauruans, 4 other Pacific islanders, and 696 Chinese, total, 2,316.

Education.—Attendance at school both for European and Native children is compulsory until children reach the age of 16 years, then, until they reach the age of 17 years, the native children are required to attend at specified periods for technical training in the case of boys and home craft training in the case of girls.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the island have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	16,424	18,963	1929	19,936	17,859
1927	17,041	17,242	1930	18,992	15,532
1928	19,903	18,267	1931	16,440	16,903

Excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 1931, 20,868*s*.

The interests in the phosphatic deposits were purchased in 1919 from the Pacific Phosphate Company by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, at a cost of 3,500,000*l*, and a Commission was appointed to ensure that the deposits were worked on business lines. An amount at the rate of 6*d* per ton, in effect an export duty, is charged on phosphate exported. A Capitation Tax of 2*l* for Europeans, 1*l* for Chinese, 15*s* for natives is collected from all physically fit adult males under the age of 60 years. A royalty of 7½*d* per ton as from July 1, 1932, is paid by the British Phosphate Commissioners for every ton of phosphate shipped, of which 4½*d*. per ton is paid to the native landowner, 1½*d* per ton is paid to the Administrator to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people, and 2*d* per ton is paid to the Administrator in trust and invested for the benefit of the landowner or his assigns, to whom the interest will be paid after the principal has been invested for a period of 20 years. The British Phosphate Commissioners also contribute 1,000*l* per annum towards the cost of maintaining the Nauruan Police.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, shipped mainly to Australia and New Zealand. Phosphate exported (tons): 1928, 318,845; 1929, 326,125; 1930, 271,255; 1931, 245,165; Copra exported (tons) 1927, 263; 1928, 181; 1929, nil.; 1930, 3; 1931, 74.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commissioners, for use in connection with their works. Value of imports 1928, 240,229*l*.,¹ 1929, 101,691*l* , 1930, 143,416*l* , 1931, 108,729*l*

Shipping.—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the British Phosphate Commission. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared in 1927, 75 of 321,126 gross tons , 1928, 73 of 322,551 gross tons , 1929, 64 of 288,393 gross tons , 1930, 57 of 247,422 gross tons , 1931, 51 of 220,430 gross tons

Communications —The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate operations, is the Wireless Station, erected by the German Government to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December 1913, and though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was soon restored, and has been in use ever since, although rapidly becoming more or less obsolete. Constant renewals of parts have been made in recent years.

Administrator —W A Newman (appointed June, 11, 1927).

Books of Reference:

Annual Reports furnished by the Administrator to the Council of the League of Nations

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¹ A great proportion of the increase in the imports for 1928 represents materials imported by the British Phosphate Commissioners for the erection of a new cantilever loading jetty and other new plant.

PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec 15, 1791, an eleventh amendment, Jan 8, 1798, a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804, a thirteenth amendment, Dec 18, 1865 (slavery abolished) a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868, a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens), a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised), a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913, an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment), a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage), and a twentieth amendment, October 15, 1933 (advancing the date of the President's and Vice-President's inauguration and abolishing the 'lame ducks' sessions of Congress). On February 20, 1933, Congress by two thirds votes, submitted to conventions to be called in the various States an amendment repealing the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment though preserving to the 'dry States' power to forbid imports of alcoholic liquors, this must be ratified within seven years by three-fourths of the States.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows — 'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector'. In every State the electors, chosen by the various political parties and pledged to the party's candidates for President and Vice-President, are in turn chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States', and further, that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The presidential election is held every fourth (leap) year on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the electors thus chosen met and, in accordance with an amendment to the Statutes adopted by the 70th Congress, gave their votes at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday in January next following their appointment, and the votes of the electors of all the States were opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. But the twentieth amendment, which advances the President's term from March 4 to January 20, will require legislation modifying this arrangement. The total electoral vote is 531 (1 each for 96 Senators and 435 Representa-

tives) and a majority—266—is necessary to elect. If no candidate has a majority, or if the successful candidate dies before taking office, the Vice-President-elect becomes President, if the latter fails to qualify or dies, then Congress, by the twentieth amendment, designates the Acting President and Acting Vice President until their successors can be elected. It is possible for a candidate to have a majority in the 'electoral college' although receiving fewer popular votes than his chief opponent, this occurred in 1824, 1876 and 1881. The presidential term formerly began at noon on March 4, in the year following leap years, but the twentieth amendment to the Constitution ratified January 23, 1933, and in effect October 15, 1933, advances the date for the inauguration of the President from March 4 to January 20 of the inaugural year. This amendment will also instal the newly elected Congress in office on January 3, instead of—as at present—in the following December.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in the service of the Union. The Vice President is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York, born in New York on January 30, 1882, educated at Harvard University and Columbia University Law School, lawyer, member of State Senate, 1910-13, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-20. Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States, 1920, elected Governor of New York State, 1928, re elected, 1930. Present term of office began on March 4, 1933, and expires January 20, 1937.

The offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows —

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-April 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897-1901	1843	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901-1909	1858	1919

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909-1913	1857	1930
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913-1921	1856	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	1921-1923	1865	1923
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1923-1929	1872	1933
Herbert Clark Hoover	California	1929-1933	1874	—
Franklin D. Roosevelt	New York	1933-1937	1882	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-April 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-April 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar. Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	1824	1920
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1835	1914
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March-Sept. 1901	1858	1919
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905-1909	1855	1920
James S. Sherman	New York	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913-1921	1854	1925
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1921-1923	1872	1933
Charles G. Dawes	Illinois	1925-1929	1865	—
Charles Curtis	Kansas	1929-1933	1860	—
John N. Garner	Texas	1933-1937	1869	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The Cabinet, appointed March 4, 1933, is composed as follows —

1. *Secretary of State* — Cordell Hull, U S Senator from Tennessee, born 1871

2. *Secretary of the Treasury* — William H. Woodin, of Pennsylvania, manufacturer, born 1868

3. *Secretary of War* —George H. *Dern*, Governor of Utah, born 1872
4. *Attorney-General* —Homer S. *Cummings*, of Connecticut, lawyer and politician, born 1870 (Acting)
5. *Postmaster-General* —James A. *Farley*, of New York, business man and politician; born 1888
6. *Secretary of the Navy* —Claude A. *Swanson*, U S Senator from Virginia; born 1862
7. *Secretary of the Interior* —Harold L. *Ickes*, of Illinois, lawyer, born 1874
8. *Secretary of Agriculture* —Henry A. *Wallace*, of Iowa, editor of farm paper, born 1888
9. *Secretary of Commerce* —Daniel C. *Roper*, of Washington, D C; publicist and lawyer, born 1867
10. *Secretary of Labour* —Miss Frances *Perkins*, of New York, State Industrial Commissioner, born 1882

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 15,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote for members of the State legislature. By amendments of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour, or sex, is forbidden. Accordingly the electorate consists practically of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. But the franchise is not universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several States as to length from three months to two years, differing requirements as to registration, in some States the payment of taxes is necessary to qualify for the suffrage, in others the ability to read—in Massachusetts the ability to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Some of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the frankly avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude'. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters. Women by the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution, passed in 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men.

The number of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the decennial census, in the absence of specific Congressional

legislation affecting the basis By the Apportionment Act following the census of 1910 the number of representatives was 433 (one for every 210,415 inhabitants), but in 1912, with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, it became 435 According to the census of 1920, the number should be 460, but no change has been made by Congress since 1912 The census of 1930, while leaving the total membership at 435, suggested an alteration, due to population shifts, in the representation of 36 out of the 48 States, this redistribution, as determined by the Census, became effective in 1933, by virtue of legislation passed by Congress in 1929 The States now have the following Representatives —

Alabama	9	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	15	Pennsylvania	34
Arkansas	7	Michigan	17	Rhode Island	2
California	20	Minnesota	9	South Carolina	6
Colorado	4	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Connecticut	6	Missouri	13	Tennessee	9
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	21
Florida	5	Nebraska	5	Utah	2
Georgia	10	Nevada	1	Vermont	1
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	9
Illinois	27	New Jersey	14	Washington	6
Indiana	12	New Mexico	1	West Virginia	6
Iowa	9	New York	45	Wisconsin	10
Kansas	7	North Carolina	11	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	9	North Dakota	2		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	24		
Maine	3	Oklahoma	9	Total	435

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must be not less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members', and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same The article orders that the Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 10,000 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been in-

creased during such time ; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language continues for two years, by the twentieth amendment, that of the 73rd Congress will last from noon, March 4, 1933, until noon, January 3, 1935, at which latter time the term of the new House of Representatives will begin. The term of one third of the Senators expires at the same time.

The 73rd Congress (1933-35), elected November, 1932, is constituted as follows: Senate, 59 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 1 Farmer Labour, House of Representatives, 312 Democrats, 117 Republicans, 5 Farmer Labour, 1 vacant. There are 5 women members of the Lower House.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter State postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money Bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and, besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members

of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President, the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons, the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property, marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations, the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another, the regulation of labour, education, charities, licensing, fisheries within State waters, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorising the imposition of an income tax by Congress. In 1929, cost of government of the 48 States was 2,061,016,833 dollars, revenue, 2,059,327,008 dollars, total net indebtedness, 1,661,686,056 dollars. *Per capita* cost was 10.75 dollars compared with 4.19 dollars in 1917. *Per capita* revenue receipts, 1929, were 17.06 dollars.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies in the several States from 2 years to 4 years and his salary from 3,000 to 25,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present Bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two Houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two thirds majority.

The chief officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.) are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, but any of their Acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President who also appoints the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Puerto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the Territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 62 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (selectmen, clerk, school-committee, &c.) Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties,

each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Panama Canal Zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year,	White	Negroes	Other Races ¹	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1790	3,172,006	757,208	—	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	1,002,037	—	5,308,483	35 1
1810	5,862,073	1,377,808	—	7,239,881	36 4
1820	7,866,797	1,771,656	—	9,638,453	33 1
1830	10,537,378	2,328,642	—	12,866,020	33 5
1840	14,195,805	2,873,648	—	17,069,453	32 7
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	—	23,191,876	35 9
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	35 6
1870 ²	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	22 6
1870 ³	<i>34,337,292</i>	<i>5,392,172</i>	<i>88,985</i>	<i>39,818,449</i>	<i>26 6</i>
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	26 0
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	25 5
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	20 7
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	21 0
1920	94,820,915	10,463,181	426,574	105,710,620	14 9 ³
1930	108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	16 1 ³

¹ The other races, in 1860, comprise 34,983 Chinese and 44,021 Indians, for 1870, 68,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians, for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians, for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,089 Japanese, and 248,258 Indians, for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians, for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, 256,683 Indians and 3,175 other races, for 1920, 61,639 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians and 9,488 all others, for 1930 1,422,538 Mexicans, 832,397 Indians, 74,954 Chinese, 188,834 Japanese and 50,978 all others. In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, previously, had been counted with the white population. The 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 who would have been counted as Mexicans, and included in 'other races' in 1930.

² Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population.

³ Between the 1910 census (April 15, 1910) and the 1920 census (January 1, 1920), the period covered was 116½ months (less than a full decade). Adjusting for this the exact rate of increase for the decade was 15.4 per cent. Similarly correcting for the 123 months between the 1920 and 1930 censuses, the true rate of increase was 15.7 per cent.

Total population in 1930 comprised 62,137,080 males, and 60,637,966 females, 68,954,823, or 56.2 per cent., were urban, and 53,820,223, or 43.8 per cent., rural.

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1930, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organization of Territories —

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area English sq. miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop. per sq. mile, 1930
<i>Continental United States</i>	2,978,776	106,710,620	122,776,046	41.3
<i>New England</i>	61,976	7,400,909	8,166,341	131.3
Maine (1820)	29,895	768,014	797,428	26.7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,081	443,083	465,293	51.5
Vermont (1791)	9,124	852,428	259,611	29.4
Massachusetts (1788)	8,089	2,852,356	4,240,614	528.6
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	604,397	687,497	644.3
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,380,631	1,606,908	333.4
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	100,000	22,261,144	26,260,750	262.6
New York (1788)	47,654	10,385,227	12,588,066	264.2
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	3,155,900	4,041,834	537.3
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	8,720,017	9,631,850	214.3
<i>East North Central</i>	245,564	21,475,548	25,297,186	103.0
Ohio (1803)	40,740	5,759,394	6,646,697	163.1
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,930,390	3,238,503	89.3
Illinois (1818)	56,043	6,485,280	7,680,654	136.2
Michigan (1837)	57,480	3,668,412	4,842,825	84.2
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,682,067	2,989,006	53.2
<i>West North Central</i>	510,804	12,544,249	13,296,915	26.0
Minnesota (1858)	80,868	2,887,125	2,563,953	31.7
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,404,021	2,470,389	44.5
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,404,056	3,629,367	52.6
North Dakota (1889)	70,168	646,872	680,845	9.7
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	636,547	692,849	9.0
Nebraska (1867)	76,308	1,290,372	1,377,968	17.9
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,769,257	1,850,999	22.0
<i>South Atlantic</i>	269,073	13,090,272	15,798,589	58.7
Delaware (1787)	1,965	223,008	238,350	121.3
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,449,661	1,631,526	164.1
District of Columbia (1791)	62	437,571	486,800	7,852.7
Virginia (1788)	40,862	2,809,187	2,431,851	60.2
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,468,701	1,739,205	72.0
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,536,123	3,170,276	65.0
South Carolina (1788)	30,496	1,688,724	1,788,766	57.0
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,895,882	2,908,506	49.5
Florida (1845)	54,361	966,470	1,468,211	26.8
<i>East South Central</i>	179,500	8,893,807	9,837,214	54.1
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,416,630	2,614,589	65.1
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,337,386	2,616,556	62.3
Alabama (1819)	51,379	2,344,174	2,646,248	51.6
Mississippi (1817)	46,862	1,790,618	2,000,821	42.4
<i>West South Central</i>	429,746	10,242,224	12,176,830	28.3
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,752,204	1,854,482	35.3
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,798,509	2,101,593	46.3
Oklahoma (1907)	69,414	2,028,268	2,396,040	34.6
Texas (1845)	262,998	4,663,228	5,824,715	22.2

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area English sq miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop per sq mile, 1930
Mountain	859,009	3,336,101	3,701,789	4.3
Montana (1889)	146,181	548,869	537,606	3.7
Idaho (1890)	83,854	431,866	445,032	5.3
Wyoming (1890)	97,548	194,402	225,565	2.3
Colorado (1876)	108,653	989,629	1,085,791	10.0
New Mexico (1912)	123,503	860,350	428,817	3.5
Arizona (1912)	118,810	334,162	435,573	3.8
Utah (1896)	82,184	449,396	507,847	6.2
Nevada (1864)	109,321	77,407	91,068	0.8
Pacific	818,095	5,566,871	8,194,438	25.8
Washington (1889)	68,836	1,356,621	1,563,896	23.4
Oregon (1859)	95,607	783,389	958,786	10.0
California (1850)	155,652	3,426,861	5,677,251	36.5
Non-contiguous Territory	711,606 ¹	12,112,545	14,233,889	20.0
Alaska (1867)	586,400 ¹	55,036	59,278	0.1
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898) ²	6,407 ¹	255,912	268,836	57.5
Puerto Rico (1899)	3,485 ¹	1,299,809	1,543,913	449.5
Philippine Islands (1899)	114,400 ¹	10,314,310 ³	12,082,366 ⁴	105.6
Virgin Islands (1917)	183 ¹	26,051 ³	32,012	165.5
American Samoa (1900) ⁵	76 ¹	8,056	10,055	132.3
Guam (1899)	206 ¹	13,275	18,509	89.8
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	549 ¹	22,858	39,467	71.9
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	117,238	89,453	—
Grand Total	3,685,332 ⁴	117,823,165	137,003,435	37.2

¹ Including both the land and water area² Population in 1918³ Population in 1917⁴ Gross Area (Land and Water)—Continental United States, 3,026,789, Non-contiguous Territory, 711,606. Total, 3,738,395 square miles⁵ Includes Midway Islands⁶ Includes Swain Island⁷ Estimated July 1, 1929

The 1930 census showed 13,366,407 foreign born whites, and 25,361,186 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. The appended table shows the countries of origin —

Country	Number			Per cent. distribution		
	Foreign born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock	Foreign born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock
England	808,672	1,713,589	2,522,261	6.1	6.8	6.5
Scotland	354,328	545,269	899,591	2.7	2.3	2.3
Wales	60,205	176,462	236,667	0.5	0.7	0.6
Northern Ireland	178,882	517,187	696,069	1.3	2.0	1.8
Irish Free State	744,810	2,341,712	3,086,522	5.6	9.2	8.0
Norway	347,352	752,246	1,100,008	2.6	3.0	2.8
Sweden	595,250	967,453	1,562,703	4.5	3.8	4.0
Denmark	179,474	349,668	529,142	1.3	1.4	1.4
Netherlands	193,133	280,833	413,966	1.0	1.1	1.1
Belgium	64,104	82,897	147,001	0.5	0.8	0.4
Switzerland	113,010	260,993	374,003	0.8	1.0	1.0
France	185,232	386,373	571,605	1.0	1.3	1.2
Germany	1,608,814	5,264,289	6,873,103	12.0	20.8	17.7
Poland	1,268,683	2,073,615	3,342,198	9.5	8.2	6.6

Country	Number			Per cent. distribution		
	Foreign born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock	Foreign born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock
Czechoslovakia	491,698	890,441	1,382,079	3.7	8.0	8.6
Austria	370,914	583,734	954,648	2.8	2.3	2.5
Hungary	274,450	316,818	590,768	2.1	1.2	1.5
Yugoslavia	211,416	257,979	469,395	1.6	1.0	1.2
Russia	1,153,624	1,516,214	2,669,838	8.6	6.0	6.9
Lithuania	193,606	245,589	439,195	1.4	1.0	1.1
Finland	142,478	178,058	320,536	1.1	0.7	0.8
Rumania	146,393	147,060	293,453	1.1	0.6	0.8
Greece	174,526	129,225	303,751	1.3	0.5	0.8
Italy	1,790,424	2,756,453	4,546,877	13.4	10.9	11.7
Spain	58,802	52,805	110,607	0.4	0.2	0.3
Portugal	69,974	97,917	167,891	0.5	0.4	0.4
Palestine and Syria	63,362	84,660	148,022	0.5	0.3	0.4
Canada—French	370,852	735,307	1,106,159	2.3	2.9	2.9
Canada—Other	907,569	1,523,617	2,231,186	6.8	5.2	5.8
Mexico	23,741	42,225	65,966	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other countries	330,752	341,519	672,271	2.5	1.3	1.7
Total	13,366,407	25,861,186	38,727,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1930 those gainfully employed were listed in the following general divisions of occupations —

Divisions of Occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	9,562,059	909,939	10,471,998
Forestry and fishing	250,140	329	250,469
Extraction of minerals	983,564	759	984,323
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12,224,345	1,886,907	14,110,652
Transportation and communication	3,561,943	231,264	3,843,147
Trade	5,118,787	962,680	6,081,467
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	883,622	17,588	856,206
Professional service	1,727,650	1,526,234	3,253,884
Domestic and personal service	1,772,200	3,180,251	4,952,451
Clerical occupations	2,038,494	1,966,830	4,025,324
All industries	33,077,804	10,752,116	43,829,920

II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete. In 1930 these areas included the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, the territory of Hawaii and all the 48 States except South Dakota and Texas. The estimated population of this area (exclusive of the Virgin Islands and Hawaii) was 116,644,606, or 94.7 per cent of the total estimated population of the Continental United States, and the number of births (exclusive of still births) returned was 2,293,953 or 18.9 per 1,000 population.

The annual collection of statistics for the registration area for deaths began in 1900. Death rates are computed from returns for States and cities

which were admitted to the registration area for deaths on the basis of approximately complete registration. In 1930 these areas included the District of Columbia, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and all the 48 States except Texas (8 cities in Texas are included). The estimated population for the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands) was 118,560,800 or 96.2 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned from this area was 1,843,356, corresponding to a death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population.

The number of marriages in 1931 was 1,060,554 against 1,126,856 in 1930. There were 183,664 divorces, against 191,591 in 1930.

Total number of immigrants admitted in year ending June 30, 1931, was 97,189 against 241,700 in 1930. Of the total number in 1931, 40,621 were males, and 56,518 were females.

Total alien arrivals in 1931 (June 30) was 280,679, total alien departures, 290,916, an excess of departures over admissions of 10,237.

The total number of alien immigrants from 1820 to 1931 (June 30) arriving for permanent residence was 37,859,151. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total —

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria and Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Im-migrants
1926	50,425 ¹	50,421	16,818	2,008	8,253	2,267	4,181	804,488
1927	52,214 ¹	48,513	16,860	1,829	17,297	1,821	4,405	335,157
1928	45,226 ¹	45,778	16,184	2,184	17,728	1,727	4,488	307,255
1929	41,248 ¹	46,751	17,379	2,301	18,008	1,350	4,424	279,678
1930	54,460 ¹	26,569	6,919	3,009	22,327	1,658	3,712	241,700
1931	16,415 ¹	10,401	3,183	1,625	13,899	662	1,830	97,189

¹ Including Irish Free State

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1931 was 378,695, the total number from Japan, from 1861, the earliest year of record, was 276,296. In 1929, the number of Chinese admitted, from all countries, was 1,071, in 1930, 970, and in 1931, 748. In 1929 there were 716 Japanese admitted, in 1930, 796, and in 1931, 626. Of recent years, departures have far exceeded arrivals.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white, population from 1860 to 1930, by decades —

Year	Native White			Foreign born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent increase	Total	Increase or Decrease	Per cent increase
1860	22,625,784	5,513,251	31.9	4,096,753	1,856,218	82.6
1870	28,096,665	5,269,881	23.1	5,493,712	1,896,959	84.1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31.1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19.4
1890	45,979,891	9,018,782 ¹	34.6	9,121,867	2,562,188	89.1
1900	56,596,879	10,616,988	33.1	10,218,817	1,091,950	12.0
1910	68,286,413	11,791,033	30.8	13,946,645	3,181,728	50.7
1920	81,108,161 ²	12,721,749	18.6	13,712,754 ³	367,209	2.6
1930	96,497,800	14,389,639	17.7	13,566,407	846,847 ⁴	2.5 ⁴

¹ Exclusive of population specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.

² Includes 243,181 Mexicans excluded from this category in 1930

³ Includes 457,880 Mexicans.

⁴ Decrease

III PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No of Cities			Combined Population		
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910
250,000 or more	37	25	19	28,784,770	20,910,159	15,461,680
100,000—250,000	56 ¹	43	31	7,540,966	6,519,187	4,940,458
50,000—100,000	98	76 ¹	59 ¹	6,491,448	5,265,747	4,178,915
25,000—50,000	165	148	119	6,425,698	5,076,041	4,026,045
25,000 or more	376	287 ¹	228 ¹	49,242,877 ¹	37,770,114 ¹	28,507,098 ¹

¹ Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The population and land area of cities with 100,000 inhabitants or over on April 1, 1930, were as follows —

Cities	Land Area in Acres April 1, 1930	Popula- tion, April 1, 1930	Cities	Land Area in Acres April 1, 1930	Popula- tion, April 1, 1930
New York	191,360 0	6,930,440	San Antonio, Texas	22,860 5	231,542
Borough			Omaha, Nebr	25,238 2	214,006
Manhattan	14,080 0	1,807,812	Syracuse, N Y	15,980 2	209,326
Bronx	26,240 0	1,265,258	Dayton, Ohio	11,892 0	200,932
Brooklyn	45,440 0	2,560,401	Worcester, Mass	23,781 8	195,311
Queens	69,120 0	1,079,129	Oklahoma City, Okla	19,424 0	185,380
Richmond	36,480 0	158,346	Richmond, Va	15,860 0	132,929
Chicago, Ill	129,221 4	3,376,438	Youngstown, Ohio	21,660 0	170,002
Philadelphia, Pa.	81,920 0	1,950,941	Grand Rapids, Mich	14,735 0	168,592
Detroit, Mich	88,975 4	1,568,662	Hartford, Conn	10,162 9	164,073
Los Angeles, Calif	281,803 5	1,238,048	Fort Worth, Texas	30,274 9	163,447
Cleveland, Ohio	45,289 0	900,429	New Haven, Conn	11,460 0	162,655
St. Louis, Mo	39,040 0	821,960	Flint, Mich	18,987 1	156,492
Baltimore, Md	50,560 0	804,874	Nashville, Tenn.	16,870 8	153,866
Boston, Mass.	27,634 8	781,188	Springfield, Mass	20,405 5	149,900
Pittsburgh, Pa.	32,888 7	639,817	San Diego, Calif	59,030 0	147,905
San Francisco, Calif	26,880 0	634,394	Bridgeport, Conn	9,370 0	146,716
Milwaukee, Wis	26,404 5	578,249	Scranton, Pa.	12,361 7	143,433
Buffalo, N Y	24,894 0	573,076	Des Moines, Iowa	93,597 2	142,559
Washington, D C	39,680 0	486,869	Long Beach, Calif	13,218 0	142,032
Minneapolis, Minn	35,854 0	464,856	Tulsa, Okla	13,324 4	141,258
New Orleans, La	125,600 0	459,762	Salt Lake City, Utah	33,244 4	140,267
Cincinnati, Ohio	45,662 5	451,160	Paterson, N J	5,157 0	138,513
Newark, N J	15,084 0	442,887	Yonkers, N Y	12,680 0	134,646
Kansas City, Mo.	37,895 0	399,746	Norfolk, Va	17,920 0	129,710
Seattle, Wash	43,840 0	365,583	Jacksonville, Fla.	16,833 6	129,549
Indianapolis, Ind	34,656 0	364,161	Albany, N Y	11,924 1	127,412
Rochester, N Y	20,568 8	323,132	Trenton, N J	4,707 0	123,356
Jersey City, N J	8,820 0	316,715	Kansas City, Kans.	13,093 0	121,867
Louisville, Ky	23,074 0	307,745	Chattanooga, Tenn	17,548 8	119,798
Portland, Oregon	40,908 4	301,815	Camden, N J.	4,915 0	118,700
Houston, Texas	45,851 6	292,352	Elie, Pa.	12,486 7	115,967
Toledo, Ohio	22,209 1	290,713	Spokane, Wash	26,547 2	115,514
Columbus, Ohio	24,047 1	290,564	Fall River, Mass.	21,051 5	115,374
Denver, Colo.	37,082 0	287,861	Fort Wayne, Ind	11,092 0	114,946
Oakland, Calif.	31,891 0	284,063	Elizabeth, N J	6,337 0	114,539
St. Paul, Minn.	33,888 8	271,606	Cambridge, Mass.	4,003 4	113,643
Atlanta, Ga	22,263 6	270,856	New Bedford, Mass	12,152 9	112,597
Dallas, Texas	36,735 4	260,475	Reading, Pa.	6,690 7	111,171
Birmingham, Ala.	32,168 2	254,678	Wichita, Kans.	13,080 0	111,110
Akron, Ohio.	17,509 0	254,040	Miami, Fla	37,630 0	110,087
Memphis, Tenn.	32,418 0	253,148	Tacoma, Wash.	39,661 0	106,317
Providence, R I.	11,410 0	252,961	Wilmington, Del.	4,602 2	106,697

Cities	Land Area in Acres April 1, 1930	Popula- tion, April 1, 1930	Cities	Land Area in Acres April 1, 1930	Popula- tion, April 1, 1930
Knoxville, Tenn	17,094 4	105,802	Evansville, Ind	5,577 0	102,249
Peoria, Ill.	7,352 0	104,969	Utica, N Y	13,509 0	101,740
Canton, Ohio	8,719 8	104,906	Duluth, Minn	89,916 8	101,468
South Bend, Ind	10,798 2	104,193	Tampa, Fla	11,198 6	101,161
Somerville, Mass.	2,496 0	103,908	Gary, Ind	25,811 4	100,426
El Paso, Tex	8,640 0	102,421	Lowell, Mass	8,566 8	100,234
Lynn, Mass	6,720 0	102,320			

Religion

According to the census of 1926 by the Department of Commerce, there were in the continental United States that year 212 religious bodies with 232,154 organizations and 54,576,346 members, as compared with 200 denominations reporting 226,718 organizations and 41,926,854 members in 1916. The principal denominations are shown below.

Denominations	Local Churches Number	Members or Communi- cants. Number	
		1916	1926
Protestant bodies			
Adventist bodies	2,576	114,915	146,177
Baptist bodies	60,192	7,163,313	8,440,922
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,044	118,737	112,795
Church of Christ Scientists	1,913	—	202,098
Congregationalists	5,028	809,236	881,696
Disciples of Christ	7,648	1,226,028	1,377,695
Evangelical bodies	2,054	120,756	206,080
Protestant bodies			
Evangelical Synod of North America	1,287	339,853	314,518
Friends	885	112,982	110,422
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	1,807	462,329	606,561
Lutheran bodies	15,102	2,467,516	3,966,008
Mennonite bodies	820	79,368	87,164
Methodist bodies	60,644	7,166,451	8,070,619
Presbyterian bodies	14,848	2,255,626	2,625,284
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,299	1,092,821	1,859,086
Reformed bodies	2,682	537,822	617,551
Unitarians	353	82,515	60,152
United Brethren bodies	3,375	867,984	895,885
Universalists	498	58,566	54,957
Roman Catholic Church	18,940	15,721,815	18,005,008
Jewish Congregations	3,118	857,135 ¹	4,081,242
Eastern Orthodox Churches	446	249,840	259,394

¹ Heads of families only

Education

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law, comprising elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools, with courses covering from 11 to 18 years. In 1930 illiterates comprised 1.5 per cent. of native-born whites, 9.9 per cent. of foreign-born whites, 16.3 per cent. of Negroes, and 25 per cent. of other races, rate for entire population above 10 years of age, 4.3 per cent.

Since 1803, the United States Government, upon the organization of all

new States, has set aside from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four 'sections' (square miles) of land in each township of six miles square. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitutes about 13 per cent of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxation and appropriations yield about 94.6 per cent of total revenue receipts, and other sources yield about 4.1 per cent. In 1930 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 2,816,790,384 dollars. In 1930 the 1,078 universities, colleges, and professional schools had an income of 567,618,169 dollars from productive funds, and from all other sources.

Summary of Statistics of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1930.—

Kinds of Schools	Number of Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public, elementary, & secondary schools	247,289 ¹	141,771	712,492	854,263	12,957,487	12,720,528	25,678,015
Public high schools (Included above)	24,000	70,017	117,295	187,312	2,115,228	2,284,194	4,399,422
Private high schools and academies	2,760	8,580	18,434	22,014	140,517	162,585	309,052
Public teachers colleges & normal schools ²	273	4,209	6,544	10,753	34,395	117,012	151,407
Private teachers colleges & normal schools ²	58	511	718	1,224	2,251	7,866	10,117
Universities, colleges & professional schools	1,078	55,861	15,861	71,722	604,243	367,341	971,534
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	—	1,584	1,251	2,835	27,766	10,543	47,809
Schools of theology	150	—	—	—	12,074	971	13,045
Schools of law	135	—	—	—	89,304	2,222	41,426
Schools of medicine	73	—	—	—	20,943	1,021	21,964
Schools of dentistry	39	—	—	—	8,007	95	8,102
Schools of pharmacy	65	—	—	—	10,124	782	10,906
Schools of veterinary medicine	10	—	—	—	877	7	884
Schools of osteopathy	8	—	—	—	1,497	157	1,654
Private business, and commercial schools	651	1,863	2,211	4,074	58,541	121,215	179,756
Industrial schools for delinquents ⁴	158	582	906	1,488	65,174	19,148	84,317
Schools for the deaf ³	74	—	—	1,715	7,123	5,973	13,096
Schools for the blind ³	58	—	—	824	3,073	2,457	5,530
Schools for the feeble-minded ⁴	203	816	3,177	3,493	58,066	45,055	104,021

¹ School buildings

² Not including summer sessions, formerly included.

³ Includes 15,923 men and 14,225 women in other departments.

⁴ Figures for 1927

⁵ Figures for 1931

School and college enrolment in 1930 :—

Kinds of Schools	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary schools (kindergarten and elementary)	21,278,598	2,800,986	23,582,479
Secondary schools (high schools and academies)	4,399,422	341,158	4,740,580
Secondary schools (preparatory departments of universities and colleges)	16,428	30,881	47,309

Kinds of Schools	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Universities and colleges . . .	378,969	550,306	924,275
Teachers' colleges and normal schools	161,407	10,117	161,524
City evening schools	1,245,124	—	1,245,124
Private commercial and business schools *	—	179,756	179,756
Nurse-training schools *	—	199,419	199,419
Industrial schools for delinquents *	84,817	—	84,817
Schools for the deaf *	11,233	1,863	13,096
Schools for the blind *	4,569	961	5,530
Schools for the feeble-minded *	101,806	2,416	104,221
Indian schools	29,589	6,085	35,674
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,899	—	3,899
Other public schools in Alaska	5,066	—	5,066

1 1928

2 1929.

3 1931

4 1927

In 1930 there were in the United States 2,299 daily newspapers, 65 tri-weeklies, 12,825 weeklies, 487 semi-weeklies, 3,804 monthlies, 285 semi-monthlies, and 959 other periodicals; total, 20,724. In 1931 there were 2,415 daily newspapers, 11,524 weeklies and a total of 21,191 publications.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal or National Government maintains courts for the trial of crimes against the United States and of civil suits which are brought by the Government or its officers, or which arise under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. These laws relate to such subjects, among others, as Admiralty, Patents, Taxation, Banking and Bankruptcy. The Federal Courts also have jurisdiction of cases between citizens of the different States and between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In this class of cases, as well as in cases arising under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, the amount in controversy must exceed \$3,000 dollars, besides interest and costs. The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws; the decisions of the Courts of last resort of the States as to the validity of treaties or of laws of the United States, or on various questions arising under the Constitution, are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States. The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce.

In the separate States the lowest courts are usually those of Justices of the Peace, but many towns and cities have inferior courts, called by various names, with power to commit for trial in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal ordinances; they frequently try civil cases involving usually not more than \$300 dollars.

The highest court in each State is usually called the Supreme or Appellate Court with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices and, in some States, commissioners who hear and determine cases under assignment of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are usually elected by the people, but sometimes are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate or other advisory body; they usually hold office for a term of years, but in some instances for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries range from \$5,000 to 22,500 dollars.

The Judges of the Courts of the United States, which include the District

Courts, the Court of Claims, the United States Customs Court, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States, hold office during good behaviour. They may, however, retire with full pay at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served a period of ten years.

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts, being the courts of original jurisdiction. There are 88 of these, each State and territory forming one or more districts. These Courts appoint Commissioners, who have the power of Examining Magistrates, but may not finally adjudge and determine, except in the Territory of Alaska, where they have jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Justices of the Peace and Probate Courts of the counties of the States. The United States District Courts try all criminal cases arising under the laws of the United States, as indicated above, including capital offences.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States is divided into 10 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned. In each circuit there is a Circuit Court of Appeals. Cases from inferior courts are taken to the Circuit Courts of Appeals by appeal or to the Supreme Court either on appeal or writ of certiorari. That Court has also original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States. The salary of the Chief Justice is 20,500 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices, 20,000 dollars.

The Court of Claims has jurisdiction of suits based on claims against the Government founded on the Constitution and laws of the United States or arising out of contracts entered into with the Government and not sounding in tort. The United States Customs Court (formerly the Board of General Appraisers) has jurisdiction in customs cases. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals passes upon appeals from decisions of the United States Customs Court involving questions as to the classification of merchandise under tariff Acts and the rates of duty to which various articles are liable, as well as appeals from decisions of the Patent Office.

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Juvenile Court, a Municipal Court, a Police Court, a Supreme Court with a general jurisdiction which includes that of a United States District Court, and a Court of Appeals.

Most of the more important territorial and insular possessions of the United States, except the Philippines, have two systems of Courts, one corresponding to the Courts of the States to adjudicate cases arising under laws enacted by the territorial or insular legislatures, and the other, the United States Courts, to pass on cases involving Federal Law. The Philippine Islands have no Federal District Court.

Finance.

FEDERAL.

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts' and 'expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts'. 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. 'Expenditures chargeable against

ordinary receipts' include 'ordinary expenditures' and retirements of the public debt from the sinking fund and from certain special receipts

On June 10, 1921, the President approved an Act to provide a National Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts. This provided for an annual budget system for the first time in the history of the United States.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1929	4,033,250	3,848,463	1932	2,121,228	5,006,590
1930	4,177,942	3,994,152	1933 ¹	2,624,257	4,268,888
1931	3,317,233	4,219,950	1934 ¹	2,949,163	3,974,794

¹ Estimates

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1932 —

Revenue	1931-32	Expenditure	1931-32
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	327,754,969	General Expenditures	27,318,601
Internal revenue		Legislative	424,546
Income tax	1,067,835,853	Executive	18,881,864
Miscellaneous internal revenue	503,670,481	Dept. of State	287,945,003
Miscellaneous receipts		Treasury Dept.	466,788,011
Proceeds Government-owned securities		War Dept.	357,617,834
Foreign obligations—		Navy Dept.	81,444,996
Principal	—	Interior Dept.	125,898
Interest	—	Post Office Dept.	318,975,817
Railroad securities	1,695,370	Dept. of Agriculture	52,700,200
All others	20,671,981	Dept. of Commerce	14,701,844
Panama Canal tolls, etc.	22,588,373	Dept. of Labor	51,639,261
Other miscellaneous	187,510,827	Dept. of Justice	784,841,820
		Veteran's administration	52,545,271
		Other independent offices ¹	9,500,000
		District of Columbia	599,276,031
		Interest on public debt	101,124,521
		Refunds of customs and internal revenue receipts	202,876,841
		Postal deficit	10,661,805
		Panama Canal	51,540,827
		Shipping board	186,258,856
		Agricultural Marketing Fund	200,000,000
		Adjusted Service Certificates	100,000,000
		Reconstruction Finance Corp.	146,116,491
		All other ordinary ²	170,680,619
		Trust funds	—
		Public debt retirements	412,554,750
		Sinking fund	—
		Foreign repayments	75,000
		Other	—
Total ordinary receipts (all items)	2,121,228,006	Total general and special fund expenditures	5,006,590,305

¹ Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum

² Includes 125,000,000 dollars subscription to stock of Federal land banks

Estimates for the years ending June 30, 1933 and 1934 (in thousands of dollars) —

Revenue	1933	1934	Expenditure	1933	1934
Customs	290,000	320,000	General Expenditures ¹	2,505,380	2,237,659
Internal Revenue			Interest on Public Debt	695,000	725,000
Income tax	860,000	1,010,000	Sinking Fund	425,569	439,658
Miscellaneous	900,000	981,000	Debt retirements from		
Proceeds Govern-			foreign repayments	69,009	90,812
ment owned			Other retirements	3,575	8,600
securities			Refunds of Customs and		
Foreign obliga-			Internal Rev Receipts	87,234	84,197
tions			Postal deficiency	134,000	97,000
Principal	73,500	123,018	Panama Canal	13,422	12,933
Interest	195,095	206,725	Agric marketing fund	10,000	3,422
Railroad securi-			Distribution of wheat		
ties	918	1,276	and cotton for relief	40,000	—
Panama Canal, &c	23,578	21,617	Service Certificates	100,000	100,000
Miscellaneous	232,207	242,079	Civil Service Retirement		
All others	49,964	44,448	Funds	21,266	21,143
			District of Columbia	7,775	7,775
			Trust Funds	156,657	155,017
			Total general, special		
Total ordinary re-			and trust fund ex-		
ceipts	2,624,257	2,949,163	penditures	4,268,888	3,974,794

¹ Expenditures on Legislative and Executive Departments, Judiciary and Independent Establishments.

On June 30, 1932, the cash balance in the general fund of the Treasury exclusive of the gold reserve against United States notes and trust funds held for the redemption of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, for which they are pledged, and after deducting current liabilities amounted to 417,197,178 dollars

National debt on June 30 of the years shown —

Year	Gross Debt	Year	Gross Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1915	1,191,264,068	1928	17,604,290,568
1920	24,297,918,412	1929	16,981,197,748
1925	20,516,272,175	1930	16,185,308,299
1926	19,643,183,079	1931	16,801,485,143
1927	18,516,174,266	1932	19,487,009,766

The gross debt on June 30, 1932, was made up as follows:—Debt bearing no interest, 265,649,541 dollars, matured debt on which interest has ceased 60,086,685 dollars, and interest bearing debt (discount rates on Treasury bills range from .289 to 1.049 per cent., and interest rates on other obligations from 1.125 to 4.25 per cent.), 19,161,273,540 dollars. The net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury from the gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc., was 19,225,531,854 dollars.

STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property, real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The Army of the United States, as authorised under the Act of Congress of June 4, 1920, consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organised Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Original or first enlistments in the Regular Army are for one or three years at the option of the soldier, but all re-enlistments are for three-year periods. Enlisted men are classified in seven grades. The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 21 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 128 dollars per month. In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 5 per cent of their base pay for each 4 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 25 per cent. Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 30 dollars per month.

The strength of the Regular Army, as authorised by Congress for the year 1932, was 12,402 officers and 118,750 enlisted men exclusive of Philippine Scouts for whom the appropriations allow of 6,445. The authorised number of warrant officers is 973.

The actual strength at the end of June, 1932, was 133,200 all ranks.

The war organisation and establishments of the Regular Army on mobilisation are as follows:—

Army Corps . . .	88,102	Infantry Brigade . . .	6,116
Infantry Division . .	21,435	Artillery Brigade . .	5,642
Cavalry Division . . .	9,762		

For plans of mobilisation, war and demobilisation the United States is divided into 3 Army areas, which for administration and training are subdivided into 8 Corps areas.

At the end of June, 1932, the United States Army troops stationed abroad were as follows:—

Philippines . . .	11,799	Alaska . . .	320
Hawaii . . .	14,275	Miscellaneous . . .	891 ¹
Panama . . .	9,908		
China . . .	766	Total . . .	39,099
Puerto Rico . . .	994		

¹ Including troops en route, military attachés, etc.

The peace organisation of the Army is as follows:—

	Brigade Hdqrs		Regiments		Battalions		Squadrons		Companies ¹	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Infantry	16	8	38 ¹	16	—	4	—	—	5	13
Tanks	—	—	2 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	7 ¹	6
Cavalry	3	4	15 ¹	3	—	—	2 ¹	1	1	3
Artillery Field . .	6	11	21 ¹	27	1 ¹	2	—	—	1	14
Coast	1	2	28 ¹	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Corps of Engineers . .	—	—	8 ¹	10	1	28	2 ¹	1	—	16
Air Corps	1	1	—	—	—	—	72	26	20	54
Quartermaster Corps . .	—	—	—	—	3 ¹	17	—	—	69	337
Medical Department . .	—	—	4 ¹	15	—	—	1	2	20	337
Ordnance Department . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 ¹	33
Signal Corps	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	19	24
Chemical Warfare Service	—	—	2 ¹	—	1 ¹	—	—	—	2	—

¹ Includes batteries, troops, sections, and similar separate units, and hospitals.

² Includes units which are partially inactive

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, including general officers, organised into sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army. In the higher grades it is at present composed principally of men who served as officers during the World War, and on June 30, 1932, had a strength of 128,003. These officers may be called for training not exceeding 15 days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period, provided that the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keeping up the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps, is organised into units at civil educational establishments. It is divided into a Senior Division, formed mainly at the universities, and a Junior Division, formed mainly at the secondary schools. On June 30, 1932, 114,545 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of whom 73,989 were enrolled in senior units and 40,556 in junior units. Students of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps must complete the four years' military training prescribed, which includes one summer training camp of a period of six weeks each.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army. On June 30, 1932, the Enlisted Reserve Corps had a strength of 4,872. Provided the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded, enlisted reservists may be called up for training not exceeding fifteen days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period.

The National Guard, or organised militia, is maintained by the several States and Territories (including the District of Columbia, the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico) with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. It is organised into the same arms of the service as the Regular Army, and is supplied by the Federal Government with uniforms, arms, and equipment of the same type as issued to the Regular Army. Service in the National Guard is purely voluntary. When Congress shall have authorised the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may draft into

the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, to serve for the period of the war or emergency. In certain emergencies the President may also call forth the National Guard, for service within the continental limits of the United States, without reference to Congress. The strength of the National Guard as authorised by law in enlisted men is 800 men for each Senator and Representative in Congress with such strength as the President may decide for the District of Columbia, the Territories of Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Alaska and the Canal Zone. The maximum strength of the National Guard for the present as fixed by the Secretary of War is 190,211 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men. The actual strength on June 30, 1932, was 13,345 officers, 204 warrant officers, and 173,863 enlisted men. Enlistment is for three years, with re-enlistments for one year or three years. Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods yearly, each of not less than one and one half hours' duration, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manoeuvres. Pay is provided for the 15 days' training in encampments at the same rate as for the Regular Army, while each drill period is considered approximately equal to a day's service for pay purposes.

Citizens' military training camps are operated during the summer months, at which thousands of young men acquire military training each year, without cost to themselves. Four courses are provided, the highest of which has as its object the training of non-commissioned officers and specialists of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organised Reserves with a view to qualifying them for service as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Civilians attending the highest course must have had prior military training equal to that obtainable in the three lower courses.

The President is Commander in Chief of both the Army and the Navy. The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of two Assistant Secretaries and a Chief of Staff. The former have supervision of the procurement of all military supplies, and are charged with the mobilisation of industrial establishments for wartime needs, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the Army.

Although the infantry during the war were chiefly armed with a modified Enfield rifle, the Springfield rifle, of American design, remains the standard shoulder arm. Machine guns of all calibres are of the Browning type. The approved calibres of mobile artillery are as follows:—

for the light	75 mm gun and 105 mm howitzer
for the medium	155 mm. howitzer and 8 inch howitzer
for the heavy	155 mm. gun and 240 mm. howitzer

The 155 mm. howitzer is now issued in lieu of the 105 mm. howitzer for a portion of the light mobile artillery, pending production of a sufficient quantity of 105 mm. howitzers. The most powerful mobile gun is a 14-inch gun on railway carriage. The most powerful gun is a 16-inch gun on barbette carriage.

In the Budget for 1932-33, 289,500,024 dollars were voted for the army including 25,439,131 dollars for the air corps.

II. NAVY.

As provided under the terms of the Washington Treaty of August 17, 1923, and the London Treaty of October 29, 1930, the United States will have 15 capital ships. The replacement tonnage allowed for capital ships is the same as for the British Navy, viz. 525,000 tons. As authorised by Congress, the Navy Department has completed important alterations to

the seven oldest battleships, and has begun modernising three more. These alterations consist of, first, the installation of additional protection against submarine attack; second, the installation of anti-aircraft deck protection; third, the substitution of tripod masts for the cage type, and various other improvements of less importance. Increased angle of elevation has been given to the last four battleships modernised, and is proposed for the five next in age. No increase in elevation has been made in the case of the three oldest battleships of the 15 retained on the effective list. Ten 10,000-ton cruisers have been completed, and five more are in process of construction. An aircraft carrier of 13,800 tons, the *Ranger*, is in progress, the cost of which will approach 20,000,000 dollars.

The Air Service is an integral part of the Fleet. For the fiscal year 1932-33, the appropriation for the Bureau of Aeronautics is 25,245,420 dollars. This sum is exclusive of personnel and certain establishment charges. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1931-32 was 31,145,000 dollars. The five year building programme authorised in 1926 has been completed.

The gross naval expenditures have recently been as follows: 1929-30, 375,291,828 dollars; 1930-31, 357,806,219 dollars. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1931-32 was 360,111,406 dollars, and for the current year, 1932-33, it is 318,906,141 dollars. Provision is made in the current appropriations for continuing construction of seven cruisers (Nos. 32-38), one aircraft carrier, three submarines and five destroyers. Three additional cruisers are authorized by Congress, but no funds appropriated, their building is restricted as to date of commencement by Art. 18 of the London Treaty.

The total number of enlisted men, according to the current appropriation, was 79,700. Naval officers number 9,423. The Marine Corps, which is largely employed as an expeditionary force, consists of 1,197 officers and 15,355 men.

The American Navy is administered by the Secretary of the Navy, as the head of the executive department, known as the Department of the Navy. The Secretary has an Advisory Council, the most important Naval member of which is the Chief of Operations, who is charged by law with the operations of the Fleet and with the preparations and readiness of plans for its use in war. The other members of the Council are the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, handling principally the officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy and the Chiefs of the following bureaux: Construction and Repair; Engineering, Aeronautics (constituted 1921-22), Supplies and Accounts, Yards and Docks, Ordnance; and Medicine and Surgery, also the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate General. The Chief of Operations is also President of the Naval General Board, which is an advisory body of senior officers, and is consulted on important questions of policy, including the number, types and characteristics of ships that should constitute the Fleet.

The Government navy yards are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Puget Sound, Wash.; and Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, all of which yards are equipped for certain types of new construction as well as for handling repairs to units of the fleet. In addition there are naval stations at Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Guam, Balboa, C.Z. The naval training stations are at Hampton Roads, Va.; San Diego, Cal.; Newport, R.I.; and Great Lakes, Ill. A 20-year development programme for navy yards

and naval bases has been approved by the Secretary, but no considerable appropriations have been granted to further the programme.

The Atlantic and Pacific Fleets have been united in a single command as the United States Fleet.

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on October 31, 1930, 1931 and 1932, based on data furnished by the U.S. Navy Department:—

	As at October 31		
	1930	1931	1932
Battleships	18	15	15
Aircraft carriers	2	3	3
Heavy Cruisers	3	10	9
Light Cruisers	11	10	10
Destroyers	238	223	220
Fleet Submarines	6	6	7
Submarines	101	75	75

The following table shows the existing American Navy, including all ships completed up to April, 1933. In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 8 inch are not given. All battleships carry 3 seaplanes, cruisers carry 2.

Battleships

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins	ins				knots
1935	Arkansas	26,100	11	12	12 12in., 16 5in., 8 3in	—	28,000	20.5
1935	Texas	27,000	12	14	10 14in., 16 5in., 8 3in	—	28,100	21
	New York	27,000	12	14	10 14in., 16 5in., 8 3in	—	28,100	21
1936	Nevada	29,000	12½	18	{ 10 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	—	26,500	20.5
	Oklahoma	29,000	12½	18	{ 10 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	—	24,000	20.5
1937	Pennsylvania	35,100	18½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	—	32,000	21
	Arizona	32,600	18½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	—	34,000	21
1938	Mississippi	30,100	12½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 8in. A.A.	2	32,000	21
1939	New Mexico	30,000	12½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 8in. A.A.	2	28,500	21
1939	Idaho	30,800	12½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 8in. A.A.	2	32,000	21
1940	Tennessee	32,300	18½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	3	26,800	21
1941	California	32,600	18½	18	{ 12 14in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	3	26,800	21
1941	Maryland	31,500	18½	18	{ 8 16in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	2	27,800	21
1942	W. Virginia	31,800	18½	18	{ 8 16in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	2	27,800	21
1942	Colorado	32,500	18½	18	{ 8 16in., 12 5in., 8 } 5in. A.A.	2	27,800	21

Heavy Cruisers.

Laid down		Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Deck				
1920	Portland	10,000			9 8in., 3 5in. A.A.	—	—	—
	Indianapolis	9,000			9 8in., 3 5in. A.A.	—	—	—
	Augusta	9,200			9 8in., 3 5in. A.A.	—	—	—
	Omaha	9,200			9 8in., 3 5in. A.A.	—	—	—
1928	Chicago	9,300	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7
	Houston	9,050	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7
	Louisville	9,050	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7
	Northampton	9,100	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7
1929	Pensacola	9,100	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7
1927	Salt Lake City	9,100	8 belt	1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32.7

Light Cruisers.

Laid down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
		Tons					knots
1918-1920	Omaha Milwaukee Cincinnati Raleigh Detroit Richmond Concord Trenton Marblehead Memphis	7,080	3 belt 1½ deck	12 6in , 4 8in A A	6	40,000	33½

¹ Marblehead has 11 6in

Aircraft Carriers

1911	Langley	11,500	—	4 5in	—	7,300	1
1920	Saratoga	35,000	—	8 5in , 12 6in A A	—	180,000	33½
1921	Lexington						

Other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 4 mine-layers; 6 modern and 2 old river gunboats; 25 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 24 submarine chaser patrol vessels, 6 old gunboats and yachts rated as patrol vessels; 8 tenders for destroyers, 2 for aircraft, and 7 for submarines, 3 repair ships, 3 colliers and 19 oilers, and a large number of miscellaneous auxiliaries, mine-sweepers and tugs.

The submarine flotilla includes 46 of the S Class, 20 of the R Class, 9 of the O Class and 7 of the V Class—a total of 82 completed units. In addition there are 2 of the V class building

Production and Industry

I AGRICULTURE.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1932, totalled 173,318,246 acres. They were situated in the following States —

States	Acres	States	Acres	States	Acres
Arizona	6,812,760	Minnesota	269,451	Oregon	12,826,008
Arkansas	175,924	Montana	6,161,409	South Dakota	143,694
California	10,297,683	Nebraska	30,325	Utah	13,666,361
Colorado	6,806,426	Nevada	30,186,398	Washington	706,837
Florida	11,879	New Mexico	14,421,000	Wyoming	14,107,023
Idaho	9,274,812	North Dakota	142,694		

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been as follows —

Years	Farm area Acres	Improved area. Acres ¹	Value, land, bldgs., mach'y, livestock	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
1900	888,591,774	414,498,487	20,489,901,164	4,717,069,978
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	8,494,230,307
1920	955,888,715	503,073,007	77,923,651,599	21,425,623,614
1930	986,771,016	522,395,804	57,245,544,269	8,675,420,000

¹ Crop land plus ploughable pasture

According to census returns the numbers of farms of different sizes were —

Acres	1910	1920	1930
Under 3 acres	18,033	20,850	43,007
3 and under 10	317,010	268,422	315,497
10 " 20	504,123	507,763	559,617
20 " 50	1,414,376	1,503,732	1,440,388
50 " 100	1,438,069	1,474,745	1,374,965
100 " 500	2,494,461	2,456,107	2,314,858
500 " 1,000	125,295	149,819	159,696
1,000 and over	50,135	67,405	80,620
Total	6,361,502	6,448,343	6,288,648

In 1930 there were 6,288,648 farms, of which 3,568,394 were operated by owners, 55,889 by managers, and 2,664,365 by tenants, farm population on January 1, 1931, was estimated at 27,430,000, 1930, 27,222,000, 1929, 27,491,000

Gross income from farm production, 1932, was estimated at 5,240,000,000 dollars; in 1931, 6,965,000,000 dollars, in 1930, at 9,406,000,000 dollars, in 1929, 11,950,000,000 dollars. The gross income from all crops was, in 1932, 2,282,000,000 dollars, in 1931, 2,766,406,000 dollars, in 1930, 3,813,519,000 dollars, in 1929, 5,433,343,000 dollars. From animals and products, gross income in 1932 was 2,958,000,000 dollars, in 1931, 4,178,795,000 dollars, in 1930, 5,582,520,000 dollars, in 1929, 6,503,667,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables

Crops	1930			1931			1932		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	100,798	2,059,641	20.4	105,301	2,567,806	24.4	107,720	2,908,045	27.0
Wheat	61,140	857,427	14.0	54,344	900,219	16.3	55,177	726,881	13.2
Oats	89,597	1,276,035	32.2	80,800	1,117,970	28.1	41,224	1,242,437	30.1

The chief wheat-growing States (1932) are (yield in thousands of bushels) North Dakota, yielding 107,156; Kansas, 106,551; Montana, 55,610; Nebraska, 26,622; Washington, 44,903; South Dakota, 54,095; Illinois, 23,433; Oklahoma, 43,626; Idaho, 30,656; Ohio, 32,456; Indiana, 23,214;

Oregon, 20,060 , Colorado, 6,699 , Minnesota, 19,506 , Pennsylvania, 13,465 , Michigan, 16,774 Other crops in 1930, 1931 and 1932 were —

Crops	1930			1931			1932		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Rye	3,543	45,481	12.8	3,060	32,026	10.5	3,271	39,855	12.2
Barley	12,666	303,752	24.0	11,419	198,889	17.4	13,218	299,950	22.7
Buckwheat	573	6,960	12.1	505	8,890	17.6	464	6,844	14.8
Flaxseed	3,736	21,287	5.7	2,416	11,798	4.9	2,087	11,841	5.7
Rice	961	44,929	46.2	978	46,012	47.0	869	39,356	45.3
Potatoes	3,038	333,936	109.0	3,375	375,310	111.2	3,368	356,589	105.9
Sweet Potatoes	649	53,117	81.8	785	63,043	80.3	926	75,484	84.8

In 1932 output of tame hay was estimated at 69,609,000 tons from 52,819,000 acres, of alfalfa, 25,992,000 tons from 12,507,000 acres, and of wild hay, 12,179,000 tons from 14,298,000 acres

The output of cane sugar in 1929-30 amounted to 400,000,000 pounds, in 1930-31, 367,386,000 pounds, and in 1931-32, 312,000,000 pounds. All these figures are for Louisiana only. The beet sugar production in 1929-30 amounted to 2,036,000,000 pounds, in 1930-31, 2,416,000,000 pounds, and in 1931-32, 2,234,000,000 pounds.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding 'linters'), for the last six years were —

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs gross)
1927	40,183,000	13,956,043	1930	45,091,000	13,765,518
1928	45,341,000	14,477,874	1931	41,189,000	16,628,874
1929	45,793,000	14,547,791	1932	37,290,000	12,727,000

The cotton production in 1932 was grown in the following States (in bales, 500 lbs gross) Texas, 4,445,000, Mississippi, 1,150,000; Alabama, 930,000, Georgia, 845,000, Oklahoma, 1,080,000, Arkansas, 1,260,000, North Carolina, 640,000, South Carolina, 695,000, Louisiana, 610,000; Tennessee, 450,000, Missouri, 285,000, Arizona, 82,000, California, 128,000, New Mexico, 76,000, Virginia, 28,000, Florida, 15,000, all other, 10,000, total, 12,727,000

In 1932 there were under tobacco 1,432,700 acres (2,015,500 acres in 1931). Output of the chief tobacco-growing States were.—

	1931	1932		1931	1932
	lbs	lbs		lbs	lbs
U S	1,604,326	1,083,330	Ohio	54,615	32,940
North Carolina	479,526	280,840	Connecticut	29,250	30,237
Kentucky	483,725	845,101	Maryland	29,606	22,750
Virginia . . .	97,920	56,715	Indiana	19,306	10,592
Tennessee	135,340	110,565	Massachusetts	10,085	7,896
South Carolina	69,972	39,236	Florida	7,598	2,961
Georgia	59,640	13,501	West Virginia	6,180	2,100
Pennsylvania	57,669	43,363	Missouri	7,125	7,175
Wisconsin . .	45,800	36,176	New York	1,500	1,400

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals on farms in 1910 (April 15) and on January 1, 1920, 1930 and 1932

Live Stock	1910 (Census)	1920 (Census)	1930 (Census)	1932 (Estimate)
Horses	19,833,113	19,767,161	13,684,000	12,679,000
Mules	4,209,769	5,482,391	5,866,000	5,082,000
Cattle of all kinds	61,803,866	66,689,556	59,730,000	62,407,000
Sheep	52,447,861	35,083,516	51,888,000	53,912,000
Swine	58,185,676	59,346,409	55,301,000	59,511,000

Total estimated value of all farm animals on farms in the United States on January 1 was, for 1930, 5,994,970,000 dollars; for 1931, 4,450,708,000 dollars; and for 1932, 3,195,748,000 dollars

In 1931, 1,667,452,000 lbs. of butter, 492,379,000 lbs of cheese, and 1,970,007,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated milk were produced

In 1930 the estimated production of wool was 851,521,000 pounds from 44,433,000 sheep; in 1931, 369,815,000 pounds from 46,401,000 sheep

The census reports for 1930 show that the value of canned vegetables and soups was 321,004,289 dollars, of canned fruits, 136,265,894 dollars, of dried fruits, 75,176,173 dollars. The total value of canned fruit and vegetable products, in 1930, was 709,361,875 dollars

II. FORESTS AND FORESTRY

The United States forest lands cover 495,879,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country. The classification is as follows — Old growth, 98,855,000 acres, second growth of saw timber size, 89,790,000 acres; second growth of cordwood size or smaller, 120,881,000 acres; fair restocking land, 102,078,000 acres, and non-restocking land, 84,280,000 acres. Ownership of forest land is distributed as follows: Federal Government, 88,629,000 acres, State, county, and municipal, 16,633,000 acres, privately owned, 391,217,000 acres

The net area of the 148 national forests administered by the U.S. Forest Service was on July 1, 1932, 161,860,691 acres

Fire takes a heavy annual toll in the forests, total area burned over in 1931 was 51,678,310 acres. About two thirds of total forest area is now under organized fire protection service.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1931, and 1930 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.). The values are: For iron, at point of production; for platinum, the value at New York City; for copper, lead and zinc, the values are those of sales; for quicksilver, the value at New York.

Metallic Products	1930		1931	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pig-iron . . . long tons	29,905,355	\$12,165,191	17,812,579	\$285,147,156
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	50,748,137	19,538,029	80,982,066	8,970,294
Gold . . . "	2,285,008	47,247,600	2,895,878	49,527,200
Copper . . . pounds	1,594,889,527	181,271,000	1,042,711,178	91,887,000
Refined Lead . . . short tons	573,740	57,374,000	890,260	28,879,000
Zinc . . . "	489,861	44,979,000	291,998	22,192,000
Quicksilver . . . flasks	21,553	2,478,789	24,947	2,179,145
Aluminium . . . pounds	229,035,000	50,961,000	177,544,000	37,234,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	17	10,500	4	2,050
Platinum & allied metals troy oz.	43,502	2,048,824	36,205	1,274,039
Antimonial lead . . . short tons	13,711	1,392,524	"	"
Nickel . . . "	808	213,808	873	202,406
Total value (metallic)	—	\$82,580,000	—	\$67,206,000

¹ Of 76 avoirdupois pounds net.

² As the result of a change in method of statistical presentation, comparable figures for 1931 are not available. Estimate of value of antimony and lead contents of antimonial lead from domestic sources are included in total value of metallic products.

Iron ore mined in 1931 totalled 31,131,502 gross tons, of which 23,516,032 tons, valued at 74,123,910 dollars, was shipped.

The following are statistics of the principal non metallic minerals for two years —

Non-Metallic Products	1930		1931	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bituminous coal . . . short tons	407,526,290	\$795,438,000	378,110,000	\$15,000,000
Pennsylvania anthracite long tons	61,900,747	\$54,374,191	53,153,000	\$304,203,000
Stone . . . short tons	126,996,340	178,948,611	96,200,000	131,248,000
Petroleum . . . barrels	898,011,000	1,070,200,000	851,081,000	550,630,000
Natural Gas . . . 1000 cubic feet	1,943,421,000	410,090,000	1,637,000,000	350,000,000
Cement . . . "	160,846,850	231,340,287	138,325,382	142,523,789
Salt . . . short tons	8,054,440	25,009,480	7,358,070	21,541,012
Phosphate rock . . . long tons	8,926,392	13,996,530	2,534,959	9,288,485
Coke . . . short tons	47,072,021	209,187,262	33,433,866	161,068,724
Lime . . . "	3,887,880	25,616,486	2,710,000	18,506,000
Borates . . . "	177,300	3,851,909	172,600	4,761,295
Arsenious oxide . . . "	17,425	1,008,385	13,777	796,744
Total value (non metallic)	—	\$3,773,400,000	—	\$2,905,500,000

¹ Of 42 gallons

² Of 376 lbs net.

³ Not included in total value

The approximate total value of the mineral products in 1931 was 3,180,000,000 dollars; in 1930, 4,764,800,000 dollars.

Oil production in 1931 included 851,081,000 barrels of crude petroleum, 43,617,000 barrels of natural gasoline, and 1,326,000 barrels of benzol. Total value at wells of crude petroleum was 550,630,000 dollars; average price, 0.65 dollar. Number of new oil wells, 1931, was 6,788, number of old wells abandoned, 22,000; number of producing wells, December 31, 1931, 815,850, a loss of 15,220 from 1930. Refinery consumption in 1931 totalled 894,608,000 barrels, of which 847,671,000 barrels were domestic crude, and 46,937,000 barrels were foreign crude petroleum. Production of motor fuel

in 1931 was 18,384,870,000 gallons or 437,735,000 barrels. Output of natural gas, 1931, was 1,637,000 *M* cubic feet, 77 per cent of the domestic consumption was for industrial purposes.

The precious metals in 1930 and 1931 were mined mainly in California, Alaska, South Dakota, Colorado and Utah for gold, and Utah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1931 was as follows —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs troy	Dollars	Ozs troy	Dollars
1792-1847	1,186,977	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872	58,279,781	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1931	164,409,950	8,398,655,300	3,079,327,904	2,355,641,511
Total . .	223,876,708	4,627,942,300	3,198,205,604	2,513,796,911

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States, including sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c

IV MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1904 to 1929. All figures for 1904 and 1909 and those for wages and horse-power for 1914 and 1919 include data for all establishments reporting products valued at 500 dollars or more, whereas at the censuses for 1921 and subsequent years the corresponding limit was 5,000 dollars. The change affects very slightly the statistics except for the number of establishments, this class in 1919 (65,485 establishments with products valued at less than 5,000 dollars), while representing 22.6 per cent of the total number of establishments, reported only five-tenths of one per cent of the total number of wage earners and three-tenths of one per cent of the total value of products.

Year	Number of Establishments	Wage earners (average number)	Wages	Cost of materials ¹	Value of product	Horse-power ²
Expressed in thousands of dollars						
1909	268,491	6,615,046	8 427,088	12,142,791	20 672,052	18,675,376
1914	177,110	6,896,190	4,067 719	14,278,333	23,987,861	22,200 899
1919	214,383	9,000,069	10,461,787	37,282,702	62,041,795	20,327,660
1921	196,267	6,946,570	8,202,324	25,821,055	43,653,288	— ³
1923	196,309	8,778,156	11,009,398	34,705,698	60,555,998	33,004,328
1925	187,390	8,384,361	10,729 969	35,935,648	62,718,719	35,773,628
1927	191,866	8,849,755	10 848 803	35,133,137	62,718,347	38,825,081
1929	210,959	8,888,743	11,620,973	38,649,580	70,434,868	42,931,061
1931 ⁴	174,136	6,511,647	7,226,587	21,420,124	41 833,109	—

¹ Including containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy.

² Rated horse-power capacity of prime movers plus that of electric motors driven by purchased energy.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Figures are preliminary and subject to revision. Data for horse power not yet available.

For comparison of broad types of manufacturing, the industries covered by the census of manufactures have been divided into 16 general groups. The following table presents statistics for these groups (data for 1931 are preliminary) —

Group	Census year	Number of establishments	Wage earners, average number	Wages	Cost of materials ¹	Value of Products	Horse-power ² (thousands)
				In thousands of dollars			
All industries	1931	174,186	6,511,647	7,225,587	21,420,124	41,833,109	—
	1929	210,959	8,888,748	11,620,973	38,549,580	70,484,863	42 981
1 Food and kindred products ³	1931	48,491	647,905	733,198	5,490,492	8,209,134	—
	1929	50,320	753,247	902,143	3,632,223	12,023,589	4,608
2 Textiles and their products	1931	23,566	1,406,994	1,329,619	2,995,278	5,803,876	—
	1929	27,404	1,707,798	1,733,081	5,108,846	9,248,303	4,146
3 Forest products	1931	16,106	512,211	444,757	776,606	1,669,609	—
	1929	26,912	676,388	939,383	1,586,183	3,591,765	3,674
4 Paper and allied products	1931	2,867	193,876	213,021	753,639	1,332,574	—
	1929	3,126	233,393	287,331	1,092,722	1,892,251	3,167
5 Printing, publishing and allied industries	1931	24,761	315,388	535,546	579,042	2,487,410	—
	1929	27,522	357,988	636,371	766,484	3,170,140	649
6 Chemicals and allied products	1931	7,333	230,977	263,473	1,261,333	2,658,418	—
	1929	8,278	290,868	354,393	1,970,718	3,759,405	2,812
7 Products of petroleum and coal	1931	1,297	120,460	183,268	1,542,135	2,352,190	—
	1929	1,497	147,216	229,050	2,540,840	3,647,748	1,755
8 Rubber products	1931	439	98,087	111,518	251,602	610,121	—
	1929	525	149,148	207,306	578,678	1,117,460	821
9 Leather and its manufactures	1931	3,661	276,725	262,029	664,235	1,185,949	—
	1929	4,277	318,415	359,418	1,181,942	1,905,977	436
10 Stone, clay, and glass products	1931	6,350	221,206	248,310	318,820	921,501	—
	1929	8,514	328,417	482,817	526,840	1,561,415	2,864
11 Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1931	5,887	598,308	703,121	1,802,953	3,278,770	—
	1929	6,640	880,882	1,350,987	3,962,873	7,137,928	9,201
12 Nonferrous metals and their products	1931	6,244	207,681	226,232	858,028	1,441,229	—
	1929	7,522	314,741	443,467	2,465,444	3,597,058	1 570
13 Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1931	11,153	683,202	785,985	1,194,018	3,371,868	—
	1929	12,935	1,091,269	1,634,166	2,694,380	7,043,380	3,647
14 Transportation equipment, air, land, and water	1931	2,037	375,003	468,575	1,733,219	2,899,308	—
	1929	2,550	583,855	943,222	3,683,148	6,047,209	2,271
15 Railroad repair shops	1931	2,156	309,084	435,244	298,324	740,768	—
	1929	2,207	398,156	637,311	548,344	1,369,917	1,153
16 Miscellaneous	1931	11,788	313,400	371,661	885,867	2,460,465	—
	1929	14,620	417,467	500,532	1,359,361	3,426,319	664

¹ Includes containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy

² Rated horse power capacity of prime movers plus that of electric motors driven by purchased energy. Figures for 1931 are not yet available

The relative importance of industries with products valued at 500,000,000 dollars or over, according to preliminary data, for 1931 was —

Industry	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for the year)	Wages	Cost of materials, containers, for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy	Value of products
Printing and publishing . . .	21,857	253,640	4 6,079	509,986	2,200,327
Meat packing, wholesale . . .	1,209	166,594	134,259	1,337,568	2,177,737
Motor vehicles (not including motor cycles) . . .	199	135,426	157,437	1,044,150	1,569,574
Petroleum refining . . .	858	67,936	106,810	1,200,918	1,511,598
Iron and steel works and rolling mills . . .	446	264,561	338,316	831,749	1,402,628
Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified ¹ . . .	7,941	178,514	188,979	708,601	1,291,196
Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere classified ² . . .	7,221	284,090	88,455	452,491	1,266,674
Bread and other bakery products . . .	17,714	188,000	238,560	504,110	1,189,248
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies . . .	1,389	180,064	204,440	337,804	995,489
Cigars and cigarettes . . .	1,063	87,600	60,197	294,808	983,842
Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts . . .	917	151,799	193,781	318,100	945,950
Cotton goods . . .	1,136	329,279	219,410	404,163	804,421
Paper . . .	660	37,683	108,852	33,420	684,971
Car and general construction and repairs, steam railroad repair shops . . .	1,738	282,405	396,396	276,705	678,922
Boots and shoes, other than rubber . . .	1,156	185,928	163,261	337,627	653,880
Flour & other grain mill products . . .	2,410	22,833	27,291	461,024	597,981
Knit goods . . .	1,675	171,524	145,313	271,785	564,564
Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified ³ . . .	2,945	121,965	115,041	263,675	551,416
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified ⁴ . . .	556	48,480	66,317	246,561	532,911
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, pickles, jellies, preserves and sauces . . .	2,530	80,047	63,916	321,685	512,417

¹ Does not include millinery, gloves, footwear, underwear and outerwear made in knitting mills, and corsets.

² Embraces the manufacture of products of boiler shops, foundries, and machine shops, exclusive of products of establishments specializing in specific classes of products such as locomotives, stoves and furnaces, cast-iron pipe, engines and power pumps, machine tools, and textile machinery, which are placed in other classifications.

³ Does not include fur and fur line garments, hats, gloves, boots and shoes, shirts, hosiery, underwear and outerwear made in knitting mills.

⁴ The principal products, in a broad sense classified as chemicals, which are treated as separate industries and not here included are explosives, fertilizers, soap, and wood distillation products.

In certain textile industries the average number of active spindles and looms in the years 1926 to 1931 was as follows¹

Year	Spindles in operation			Wool looms in operation		
	Cotton	Woolen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet and Runn
1926	32,352,000	1,662,008	1,818,345	37,719	11,410	6,562
1927	32,547,000	1,669,813	1,766,707	36,219	10,898	6,434
1928	29,962,000	1,643,989	1,558,089	32,618	9,236	6,480
1929	30,409,000	1,672,853	1,622,114	31,743	8,261	6,415
1930	27,270,000	1,942,248	1,818,878	23,102	5 822	4,681
1931	25,687,000	1,166,920	1,841,943	22,818	4,271	4,084

¹ Based on monthly returns from about 97 per cent. of the manufacturers.

Value of the output of certain classes of textiles in 1929 and 1931 :—

Nature of products	1929	1931
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs, wool, except rag .	174,286,000	86,403,000
Cotton goods	1,514,298,000	798,746,000
Cotton small wares	65,494,000	39,935,000
Knit goods	881,176,000	558,133,000
Silk and rayon goods	680,485,000	375,857,000
Woollen and worsted goods	802,876,000	479,578,000

Output of motor vehicles in 1931 comprised 1,973,090 passenger vehicles valued at 1,110,868,449 dollars, and 416,648 motor trucks valued at 268,071,534 dollars. Automotive products (automobiles, parts, accessories, tyres, service appliances, fire engines and trailers) exported in 1931 were valued at 170,723,784 dollars; in 1930, 314,856,511 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1927 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute —

Year	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron production, including ferro-alloys	Steel ingots and castings production	Production of semi-finished and finished rolled iron and steel		
				Total	Rails	Plates and sheets
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1927	178	36,505,645	44,935,185	32,879,081	2,806,486	9,627,784
1928	203	38,153,714	51,544,180	37,662,916	3,647,498	11,006,060
1929	165	42,613,988	56,433,478	41,069,416	2,722,188	12,436,312
1930	97	81,752,169	40,899,483	29,513,007	1,873,238	9,067,366
1931	61	18,426,354	25,945,501	19,175,694	1,157,751	6,089,581

Production of semi finished and finished rolled iron and steel—continued

	Wire rods	Structural shapes	Merchant bars ¹	Skelp, flue and pipe iron or steel	Hoops and bands	All other
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1927	2,770,271	3,742,445	5,686,269	3,418,853	499,429	4,327,554
1928	3,080,816	4,096,143	7,329,723	3,368,978	560,426	5,678,392
1929	3,134,409	4,778,020	7,423,496	3,517,288	588,952	6,468,851
1930	2,344,600	3,512,473	4,988,515	2,682,046	126,038	4,914,736
1931	1,844,620	2,062,468	3,088,028	1,499,280	118,116	3,370,601

¹ Including concrete reinforcing bars

Output of pig-iron (not including ferro-alloys) for 4 years was :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Foundry	4,209,700	4,446,011	3,622,779	2,183,939
Bessemer and low phosphorus .	9,013,847	9,877,340	7,314,749	4,685,648
Basic	22,124,410	24,911,654	18,893,354	10,174,447
Malleable	1,923,970	3,312,818	1,571,512	945,664
Forge	83,363	167,930	50,596	36,492
All other	42,359	41,567	67,787	31,599
Total	37,401,646	41,787,216	31,020,907	17,957,779

The production of tin plates and terne plates was, in 1920, 1,445,545 gross tons, in 1928, 1,839,205 gross tons; in 1929, 1,968,280 gross tons; in 1930, 1,763,443 gross tons; and in 1931, 1,458,943 gross tons

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were in 1931¹ 233 blast furnaces (in active plants) with a daily capacity of 141,917 gross tons, in 1929, 273 blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 148,274 tons. In 1931 the output of pig-iron (including blast-furnace ferro alloys) was 18,288,715 gross tons, value 296,212,000 dollars; and in 1929, 42,486,758 tons, value 744,588,193 dollars. Active Bessemer, or modified Bessemer, steel plants in 1931, had 79 converters with a total daily capacity (24 hours) of 47,491 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings, in 1929, 76 converters with total daily capacity (24 hours) of 43,007 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings. Active open-hearth steel plants in 1931 had 1,123 basic and acid furnaces with daily capacity (24 hours) 180,861 gross tons, in 1929, 1,140 basic and acid furnaces with daily capacity (24 hours) of 172,338 gross tons. The crucible steel furnaces in active steel plants in 1931 were 36 of 174 gross tons daily capacity (24 hours), in 1929, 46 of 288 gross tons daily capacity (24 hours); and the electric steel furnaces numbered 271 of 6,407 tons in 1931, and 265 of 6,572 tons in 1929

The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1931 was 1,402,843,188 dollars, compared with 3,365,788,805 dollars in 1929, and in 1927, 2,779,840,238 dollars. The values of the principal products, excluding the values of amounts consumed in the same works, were for 1929 and 1931 as follows —

Products	1929	1931
	Dollars	Dollars
Direct steel castings	191,393,000	59,557,000
Steel rails	113,925,000	48,197,000
Iron & steel bars, incl concrete reinforcing bars	414,802,000	188,414,000
Structural shapes, steel (not assembled or fabricated)	188,898,000	71,668,000
Iron and steel skelp, strips, hoops, &c.	147,094,000	71,157,000
Iron and steel plates and sheets (not armour)	535,172,000	201,773,000
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c , muck and scrap bar and sheet and tinplate bars	421,328,000	161,673,000
Steel manufactured for consumption or sale	Gross tons	Gross tons
Bessemer	7,109,923	3,018,938
Acid open-hearth	1,096,033	387,032
Basic open-hearth	47,141,354	22,131,176
Crucible	6,584	1,354
Electric or electrically refined	806,789	357,140
Total	56,160,683	25,895,640

The output of tin plates in 1931 was valued at 134,139,000 dollars; in 1929 at 194,107,000 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1931 was valued at 6,167,000 dollars, in 1929 at 15,568,000 dollars.

¹ All figures for 1931 are preliminary

The following are some statistics of cotton (exclusive of linters) —

Year ending July 31	Production		Consumption (running bales)	Exports of U S. produc- tion (running bales)	Net imports (500-pound bales)
	Running bales ¹	500 pound bales			
1927-28	12,783,112	12,956,043	6,834,063	7,539,945	320,666
1928-29	14,296,549	14,477,874	7,091,065	8,043,598	441,698
1929-30	14,547,791	14,824,861	6,105,840	6,689,796	368,124
1930-31	13,755,518	13,931,597	5,262,974	6,759,927	98,938
1931-32	16,628,874	17,095,594	4,866,616	8,707,548	106,782

¹ Counting round as half bales.

The canned fishery products of the United States (including Alaska) in 1931, exclusive of by products, were valued at 62,949,000 dollars, of which salmon represented 38,083,000 dollars and sardines 7,362,000 dollars. The value of fishery by products prepared was 16,565,000 dollars

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30 —

Year (ended June 30)	Exports			General Imports	Year (ended June 30)	Exports			General Imports
	Total	U S	Mdse			Total	U S	Mdse	
	1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols			1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols	
1927	4,968,100	4,867,346	4,352,024		1930	4,693,626	4,617,730	3,848,971	
1928	4,877,071	4,773,332	4,147,499		1931	3,088,429	3,031,557	2,432,074	
1929	5,373,456	5,283,938	4,291,838		1932	1,949,349	1,909,001	1,730,169	

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul, for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The 'most favoured nation' treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1837.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30 —

Year	Exports			Imports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1927	103,844	80,881	184,725	231,756	59,665	311,361
1928	627,102	79,964	707,066	129,140	59,530	188,670
1929	112,291	86,406	198,697	267,428	69,400	336,828
1930	119,196	72,058	191,249	342,340	54,477	396,817
1931	107,094	33,931	146,025	403,705	22,522	427,227
1932	1,233,844	19,979	1,253,823	530,023	25,384	555,407

Imports of merchandise, calendar year 1932, 1,322,665,000 dollars, 1931, 2,090,635,000 dollars Exports of domestic merchandise, 1932,

1,617,877,000 dollars; 1931, 2,377,932,000 dollars. Total exports, 1932, 2,940,542,000 dollars, 1931, 2,424,289,000 dollars.

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce by economic classes for two years ending June 30 —

Merchandise	Exports (U S merchandise)				Imports			
	1930-31		1931-32		1930-31		1931-32	
	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	725	23.9	539	28.2	765	31.5	506	20.8
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	150	5.2	122	6.4	349	14.3	260	15.0
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	298	9.8	195	10.2	242	9.9	201	11.6
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	404	13.3	244	12.8	453	18.6	295	17.1
Manufactures ready for consumption	1,445	47.7	810	42.4	623	25.6	468	27.0
Total	3,032	100.0	1,909	100.0	2,432	100.0	1,731	100.0

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1932 —

1931-32	1,000 dollars	1931-32	1,000 dollars
Animal oils and fats	44,807	Machinery	193,108
Lard	37,557	Electrical and apparatus	62,769
Automobiles, parts and accessories	99,116	Agricultural & implements	12,749
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter	15,087	Industrial	91,903
Brass and bronze	4,401	Office appliances	19,715
Chemicals (coal tar, industrial, medicinal)	50,480	Meat products	24,973
Coal and coke	53,126	Naval stores, gums, and resins	18,416
Copper and manufactures	31,480	Oilcake and oilcake meal	10,676
Cotton, unmanufactured	339,286	Paper and manufactures	18,829
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc.	52,677	Petroleum and products	238,890
Cloth, duck, tire fabric	32,187	Crude oil	23,831
Dairy products	8,723	Refined oils	200,182
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	9,650	Photo- and cinematographic goods	16,457
Fish	9,157	Pigments, paints, and varnishes	12,268
Fruits and nuts	92,714	Rubber and manufactures	24,825
Furs and manufactures	15,806	Automobile casings	11,709
Grains and preparations	101,327	Silk manufactures	6,001
Wheat and wheat flour	84,130	Sugar and related products	5,768
Iron and steel mill products	41,440	Sulphur or brimstone	3,894
Iron and steel mfs. (advanced)	26,908	Tobacco, unmanufactured	86,282
Leather	18,088	Tobacco manufactures	7,820
Leather manufactures	4,848	Vegetables and preparations	9,866
		Wood and manufactures	51,968
		Wood—Saw-mill products	33,835
		Wood mfs. (advanced)	18,627

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1932:—

1931-32	1,000 dollars	1931-32	1,000 dollars
Art works	31,647	Machinery and vehicles	11,938
Chemicals (coal tar, industrial medicinal)	38,871	Meat products	10,174
Clay and clay products	8,139	Nickel and manufactures	5,256
Cocoa, or cacao beans	19,847	Oil seeds	25,816
Coffee	149,120	Paper base stocks	68,056
Copper and manufactures	48,894	Wood pulp	56,298
Cotton, unmanufactured	6,435	Paper and manufactures	110,296
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc	87,079	Standard newsprint	99,684
Dairy products	14,234	Petroleum and products	87,876
Diamonds	14,395	Crude oil	37,930
Ferrous alloys	8,271	Refined oils	48,548
Fertilisers and materials	28,212	Rubber, crude, and milk of	50,849
Fish	25,796	Silk, raw	157,786
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures	27,320	Silk manufactures	12,871
Fruits and nuts	51,316	Sisal and henequen	6,390
Furs and manufactures	28,868	Spices	8,908
Grains and preparations	10,409	Sugar, cane	107,017
Gums, resins, and balsams	10,771	Tea	15,767
Hats of straw, grass, fibre, etc	9,004	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	23,464
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	37,413	Tobacco and manufactures	26,946
Iron and steel	14,429	Unmanufactured	32,551
Jute and manufactures	99,848	Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats	37,083
Burlaps	22,631	Vegetables and preparations	18,846
Leather	9,043	Wood and manufactures	26,501
Leather manufactures	15,605	Saw mill products	16,987
		Wool and mohair	12,706
		Wool manufactures, including yarns, etc	18,829

The net customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1930-31 to 356,985,000 dollars, and in 1931-32 to 310,552,000 dollars

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Grand divisions	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
North America	613,055	446,593	798,748	448,767
South America	244,516	253,295	247,352	111,004
Europe	719,216	626,286	1,522,595	943,977
Asia	685,074	462,743	384,962	864,490
Oceania	24,562	13,074	64,305	38,673
Africa	45,632	27,391	70,667	47,471
Total	2,432,074	1,781,880	3,083,429	1,949,871
Principal countries				
Canada	322,688	226,081	519,916	296,587
Newfoundland & Labrador	11,044	9,639	9,529	5,532
Central America	24,559	25,142	54,965	37,679
Cuba	96,780	79,088	66,317	26,818
Mexico	59,238	42,270	85,235	35,148
Netherland West Indies	65,949	46,489	18,295	5,987
Argentina	25,409	23,857	88,814	37,231
Brazil	120,707	98,897	37,745	37,617
Chile	48,482	25,004	88,077	7,929
Colombia	24,306	69,182	21,449	16,581
Peru	13,385	5,466	10,598	5,930
Venezuela	24,757	20,827	23,798	11,829

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Principal countries	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Belgium	40,762	80,305	71,391	47,529
Czechoslovakia.	22,975	18,267	4,585	2,757
Denmark	2,244	1,551	33,673	20,062
France	91,951	64,120	185,958	103,780
Germany	144,569	102,088	234,592	140,108
Greece	11,439	9,653	9,107	10,518
Italy	61,809	56,346	71,028	50,751
Netherlands	38,096	30,095	86,720	55,874
Norway	19,125	10,006	15,855	9,702
Soviet Russia in Europe	16,967	11,078	106,628	41,724
Spain	19,244	14,156	45,754	27,618
Sweden	37,649	31,460	39,079	22,262
Switzerland	23,783	18,032	9,901	8,861
United Kingdom	159,830	105,473	566,460	376,969
British India	72,389	46,951	42,529	31,260
British Malaya	102,884	55,963	4,339	3,519
Ceylon	13,978	8,118	1,566	950
China, Hongkong, and Kwantung	87,814	46,776	98,719	107,995
Netherland East Indies	44,910	29,275	22,529	11,429
Japan	240,304	177,691	145,866	154,149
Philippine Islands	98,490	79,782	55,319	47,171
Australia	14,963	8,279	43,083	26,296
New Zealand	6,527	3,491	19,787	11,572
British South Africa	5,745	3,573	32,045	22,330

Exports of exposed motion picture films for the calendar year 1931 totalled 199,690,014 feet, valued at 5,585,161 dollars, for 1930, 274,351,341 feet, valued at 8,118,736 dollars

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns —

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt	£	cwt	£	cwt	£
1927	35,619,001	21,944,763	2,015,726	2,343,607	593,890	234,085
1928	23,662,487	18,186,725	1,918,686	1,419,133	1,538,544	719,241
1929	22,265,950	11,742,051	2,596,495	1,850,850	3,042,599	1,642,019
1930	21,035,743	9,126,985	3,175,752	2,010,459	8,730	4,074
1931	11,241,671	3,014,448	2,077,583	905,152	10,109	4,306

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Quantity ¹	9,469,376	8,793,723	8,456,610	5,948,431	4,487,084
Value	£ 38,747,032	40,700,234	38,022,221	19,503,772	10,050,322

¹ Centals of 100 lbs

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1930	1931	—	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Fish	1,496,778	1,247,848	Machinery	8,890,959	7,740,689
Bacon	2,096,890	620,623	Copper (plates, etc.)	5,223,886	2,549,473
Hams	4,069,808	2,381,476	Petrol	14,444,542	5,792,986
Lard	5,918,489	1,847,900	Lubricating oil	3,579,013	2,987,723
Motor cars & parts	3,684,885	4,783,446	Tobacco	12,376,819	8,889,416
Leather (manuf of)	2,170,007	2,112,412	Cinematograph films	648,424	378,996

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States (Board of Trade returns).—

Year	Iron and Steel	Cotton Piece Goods	Linen Piece Goods	Woollen Piece Goods
	£	£	£	£
1927	900,980	2,755,728	1,926,499	2,475,437
1928	1,808,961	2,531,545	1,660,803	2,903,911
1929	1,814,159	2,198,827	1,751,960	3,173,252
1930	759,392	1,244,038	1,258,921	1,540,682
1931	378,601	587,377	1,326,899	695,046

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for years (Board of Trade returns) in thousands of pounds sterling was as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U S to U K	188,447	195,979	153,497	104,009	83,672
Exports to U S from U K	40,665	45,558	28,705	18,246	15,098
Re exports from U K to U S	22,064	16,458	11,229	7,967	5,737

Shipping and Navigation.

About 37 per cent of the total cargo tonnage of waterborne foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American bottoms in 1931. The shipping registered under the United States was classed as follows on June 30, 1932 — Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 1,342 of 624,837 tons, steam vessels, 5,776 of 12,499,301 tons, motor vessels, 12,448 of 1,068,524 tons, total (including canal boats and barges), 25,156 vessels of 15,838,655 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1932, 5,072,778 tons, showing a decrease of 509,576 tons as compared with 1931, while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1932 was 10,765,877 tons, or 439,975 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1932).—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Motor Vessels		Barges ¹		Total	
	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts	1,210	425,756	3,544	8,347,246	6,401	698,169	3,216	1,207,069	14,377	10,673,240
Pacific Coast	90	119,504	855	2,473,484	3,023	274,486	1,665	247,190	6,533	3,114,754
Western Lakes	86	79,487	904	1,568,608	936	62,111	406	146,347	2,272	1,836,553
Western Rivers	—	—	473	109,968	1,168	83,758	303	46,837	1,974	189,108
Total	1,342	624,837	5,776	12,499,301	12,448	1,068,524	5,590	1,645,998	25,156	15,838,655

¹ Includes 176 canal boats of 23,180 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1932, there were built and documented — Sailing vessels, 2 of 18 gross tons; steam vessels, 81 of 188,712 gross tons; motor vessels, 492 of 25,908 gross tons; canal boats, none, and barges, 197 of 48,252 gross tons, total, 722 of 212,892 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was —

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Entered —	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	32,570,898	32,291,039	29,607,189	23,465,870
Foreign	50,212,986	50,200,689	47,977,126	43,927,689
Total	82,783,884	82,491,878	77,584,265	70,393,499
Cleared —				
American	32,994,662	31,942,075	29,400,684	26,345,321
Foreign	50,234,541	50,478,904	48,542,201	44,096,063
Total	83,229,203	82,420,977	77,942,885	70,441,374

According to nationality the net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year 1931 was as follows:—

Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared	Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	26,907	26,854	Italian	1,808	1,822
Belgian	329	320	Japanese	2,526	2,734
Brazilian	173	171	Mexican	80	79
British	24,564	24,835	Nicaraguan	63	66
Chilean	83	43	Norwegian	3,999	4,180
Danish	1,080	1,029	Panamanian	436	478
Danzig	568	578	Spanish	497	492
Dutch	1,974	1,986	Swedish	1,050	1,080
French	1,752	1,728	Venezuelian	42	45
German	3,660	3,702	All Other	50	45
Greek	188	147			
Honduran	1,094	1,083	Total Foreign	45,875	46,647
Irish	11	11	Grand Total	72,782	73,501

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1931, the road mileage, including State Highway Systems, was 3,009,066, of which 693,559 miles were surfaced roads, and 2,315,507 earth roads, non-surfaced. Mileage of roads of State Highways, January 1, 1932 was 328,942.

Railway history in the United States commenced in the year 1828. According to Peor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 167,191 miles in 1890. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission the mileage on December 31, 1920, was 263,821; 1925, 261,671; 1930, 262,215; and 1931, 261,816. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft 8½ in.

Loading of revenue freight cars in 1932 totalled 28,100,000 cars; in 1931, 27,272,371 cars; in 1930, 45,877,747 cars.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Mileage owned	249,131	249,309	249,483	249,052	248,829
Revenue freight originated (million tons)	1,373	1,371	1,419	1,220	945
Freight ton mileage (million ton miles)	482,014	486,087	450,189	385,815	311,078
Passengers carried (thousands)	840,029	798,476	786,432	707,987	599,227
Passenger miles (millions)	83,798	81,718	81,165	26,876	21,988
Operating revenues (million dollars)	6,246	6,212	6,373	5,366	4,246
Operating expenses (million dollars)	4,663	4,509	4,679	3,994	3,274
Net railway operating income (million dollars)	1,078	1,182	1,263	874	528

The total capital (stock and funded debt) actually outstanding on December 31, 1931, was 22,747,228,619 dollars, the total amount of dividends declared, 401,462,731 dollars, interest accrued on funded debt, 592,865,813 dollars. Equipment in service on Dec 31, 1931, was as follows: locomotives, including electric, 58,652, freight cars (excluding caboose cars), 2,245,904, passenger train cars, 52,096.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had on December 31, 1931, 219,298 miles of pole line, 1,913,485 miles of wire, 3,879 miles of land cables, 30,768 miles of ocean cable, and 23,490 offices. The receipts of the company in 1931 were 110,547,246 dollars, expenses, taxes and other deductions, 104,572,746 dollars, net income, 5,974,500 dollars.

The telephone business of the United States is almost entirely controlled by one company. The statistics of this corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its associated operating companies which together form the 'Bell Telephone System,' are shown in the following table for December 31 of each year —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of central offices	6,224	6,896	6,585	6,645	6,778
Total miles of wires	62,193,000	69,519,425	76,348,000	79,239,000	80,491,000
Total miles of exchange service wire	53,416,000	58,511,111	62,867,000	64,708,000	—
Telephone stations, total	19,197,000	20,096,854	20,098,059	19,595,994	17,500,229
Bell-owned	14,525,000	15,414,005	15,682,059	15,389,994	13,793,229
Bell connecting ¹	4,672,000	4,682,849	4,416,000	4,206,000	3,707,000
Total employees	834,835	864,045	824,843	294,766	266,857
Exchange messages (daily average)	56,196,000	61,084,000	62,865,000	62,205,000	58,813,000
Toll messages (daily average)	2,889,000	3,189,000	2,935,000	2,700,000	2,551,000
Capital of Companies, dollars	1,564,644,000	1,611,862,252	2,156,052,736	2,172,897,419	2,097,347,548
Gross Revenue dollars	1,003,048,000	1,114,760,438	1,151,666,013	1,112,325,265	974,071,515
Net Income	191,087,000	217,104,872	201,645,906	193,379,175	189,336,239

¹ Owned by other companies

Particulars of certain items of postal business for the year ended June 30 are shown as follows. —

	1930	1931	1932
Transactions in stamped paper			
Ordinary postage stamps issued (millions)	16,269	15,559	14,651
Stamped envelopes and wrappers issued (millions)	8,164	2,847	2,875
Postal cards issued (millions)	1,648	1,581	1,885
Total pieces of mail carried (millions)	27,888	26,544	24,806
Second class matter carried			
Free in county (1,000 pounds)	75,826	70,458	68,165
Paid at pound rates (1,000 pounds)	1,554,415	1,895,146	1,187,414
Weight of foreign mails dispatched by sea			
Letters (1,000 pounds)	7,108	6,895	5,504
Other articles (1,000 pounds)	83,877	76,907	63,459
Mail registered			
Domestic, paid (1,000 pieces)	76,489	65,940	57,082
International, paid (1,000 pieces)	7,869	6,582	5,421
Official, free (1,000 pieces)	8,680	8,566	8,986
Registry fees (1,000 dollars)	12,807	11,006	9,503
Mail insured			
Domestic, parcel post (1,000 pieces)	126,421	111,345	92,605
International (1,000 pieces)	649	576	470
Total fees paid (1,000 dollars)	8,775	7,616	6,193
Mail sent C O D			
Total pieces sent (1,000)	46,249	40,875	33,952
Total fees (1,000 dollars)	5,825	5,055	4,226

On July 1, 1932, there were 48,159 post offices. The total expenditure of the Postal Service during the year 1931-32 was 793,684,323 dollars, total receipts, 588,171,923 dollars, excess of expenditures over revenues, 205,512,400 dollars, losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, &c, 38,211 dollars, making the total deficiency in postal revenues, 205,550,611 dollars.

Money orders issued during 1931-32 were as follows: domestic, 178,632,974, amounting to 1,536,889,111 dollars, international, 3,163,780, amounting to 48,848,768, total, 181,796,754, amounting to 1,585,737,879 dollars.

For the year ending June 30, 1932, mails were transported by rail on a length of 211,809 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 21,517. During the year there were 15,959,199,123 distributions and redistributions of pieces of mail, exclusive of registered mail, by railway postal clerks, registered pieces, 78,538,375. Air mail was carried on 23 routes (26,745 miles).

On June 30, 1932, the postal savings deposits amounted to 784,820,623 dollars, an increase of 437,404,000 dollars as compared with the previous year.

Currency and Credit.

The monetary system has been monometallic since 1878, gold being the standard. There are a number of different types of currency in circulation, the issuance of which are governed by various laws. Gold coin, gold certificates, silver dollars, Treasury notes of 1890, and United States notes are legal tender to any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are legal tender to an amount of Ten Dollars in one payment.

Gold certificates and silver certificates are always backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver, respectively, held in the Treasury. They are receivable for all public dues and may be held by banks as lawful reserve. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in either gold coin or silver dollars. They are being cancelled when received by the Treasury of the United States and are being replaced by silver certificates. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt. Federal Reserve Notes, though not legal tender, are receivable by the

government for all public dues and are receivable on all accounts by all Federal Reserve Banks, National Banks, and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System. They are redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury, and in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank. National bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes are also not legal tender but are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be used by the Government in all payments except interest on a public debt. They are redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury and at the various banks of issue.

The following statement shows the stock of United States money, including paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agency of the Federal reserve banks, on September 30, 1932 —

Kind of money	Total stock	Held in the Treasury	Outside of the Treasury	
			Held by Federal reserve banks and agents	In circulation
Gold coin and bullion ¹	1,000 Dollars 4 198,049	1,000 Dollars 3,026,536 ²	1,000 Dollars 721,571	1,000 Dollars 444,942
Gold certificates	1,856 431 ³	—	712,178	644,268
Standard silver dollars	540,008	501,081	9 505	29,421
Silver certificates	488,791 ³	—	180,160	358,681
Treasury notes of 1890	1,219 ³	—	—	1,219
Subsidiary silver	806,533	10,991	38,881	256,660
Minor coins	126,513	5,040	8,622	112,861
United States notes	346,681	2,725	57,889	286,066
Federal reserve notes	2,983,779	5,786	246,633	2,731,360
Federal reserve bank notes	2,694	3	—	2 691
National bank notes	892,023	17,193	29,575	763,256
Total	9,381,280	3,569,356 ⁴	1,955,015	5,653,350 ⁵

¹ Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin other than that held by the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents. Gold held by Federal reserve banks under earmark for foreign account is excluded, and gold held abroad for Federal reserve banks is included.

² Includes 1,411,202,000 dollars held for Federal reserve banks and agents.

³ Not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

⁴ The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, which is equal to the total amount of these certificates and notes outstanding (1,846,441,000 dollars), must be deducted from this total before combining it with money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

⁵ Money in circulation, December 31, 1932, was 5,676,183,214 dollars, equal to 45 34 dollars per capita.

The coinage of the United States mints in five calendar years was as follows, in thousands of dollars —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Gold	177,360	40,235	2,440	60,895	66,665
Silver	8,749	8,691	2,658	621	1,562
Minor	3,665	5,400	3,032	307	196
Total	189,774	54,326	8,731	61,823	68,423

Banking.

The banking system of the United States includes (1) National banks supervised by the Federal Government, under the National Bank Act of 1863 and subsequent amendments; (2) State chartered banking institutions,

State banks, trust companies and savings banks organized under the banking laws of the various States, and private banks; (3) Federal Reserve banks operating under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board as provided in the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, and (4) banks for extending agricultural credits operating under supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board

National banks are required to have a minimum capital of 25,000 dollars. Under certain limitations they are permitted to establish branches within the cities in which they are located. They are authorized to issue circulating notes not in excess of paid-in capital, secured by United States bonds of certain issues deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. On June 30, 1932, 674,625,630 dollars of such bonds were outstanding and 669,570,346 dollars of these were on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation. By an act approved July 22, 1932, the eligible list of bonds was, for the next three years, extended by 3,088,813,000 dollars, permitting National banks to issue notes up to their capital (1,568,983,000 dollars on June 30, 1932). National banks (including those in Alaska and Hawaii) on June 30, 1932, numbered 6,150, and reported resources and liabilities as follows:—

Resources	Thousands of dollars	Liabilities	Thousands of dollars
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts and overdrafts)	10,286,377	Capital stock paid in	1,568,983
U. S. Government securities owned	3,852,666	Surplus fund	1,259,425
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc. owned	3,843,986	Undivided profits, net	302,521
Reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,150,575	Reserves for dividends, contingencies, interest, taxes, etc.	198,358
Cash in vault	838,404	National bank notes outstanding	652,168
Due from banks ¹	1,956,154	Due to banks ²	2,041,833
Other resources	1,489,549	Demand deposits	7,940,653
		Time deposits	7,265,640
		United States deposits	213,237
		Bills payable & rediscounts	506,590
		Other liabilities	418,453
Total resources	22,367,711	Total liabilities	22,367,711

¹ Including items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection, exchanges for clearing, and other checks on local banks.

² Includes certified and cashiers' checks, and cash letters of credit and travellers' checks outstanding.

For State-chartered banking institutions, minimum capital and other requirements imposed by state banking codes vary from state to state. These institutions (including mutual and stock savings banks and all private banks under state supervision) numbered 19,046 on June 30, 1932 and reported loans of 27,834,837,000 dollars, investments of 18,237,043,000 dollars, deposits (excluding inter bank items) of 41,962,950,000 dollars, and rediscounts and bills payable of 1,238,467,000 dollars.

There is no central bank in the United States. The Federal reserve system, established by Act of December 23, 1913, comprises the Federal Reserve Board of eight members sitting in Washington, and 12 Federal Reserve banks located one in each of the Federal Reserve districts into which the country is divided. Of the Board members, six are appointed for ten-year terms by the President, who designates one to serve as Governor and one as Vice-Governor.

of the Board. The Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency are members *ex officio* and the Secretary of the Treasury serves *ex officio* as Chairman of the Board. This Board prescribes administrative regulations and exercises general supervisory powers. In each Federal Reserve district the capital of the reserve bank is subscribed by member banks of the district in proportion to their capital and surplus. Member banks include all National banks, except in Hawaii and Alaska, since these banks are required by law to join the system, and such eligible state banks and trust companies as elect to accept the conditions of membership. On June 30, 1932, the number of state members was 835. Total resources of member banks—national and state—amounted on this date to \$35,911,061,000 dollars, being equal to nearly two thirds of the resources of all banks in the country. Member banks are required to deposit their reserves in the reserve banks and only deposit credits in the reserve banks count as legal reserve for the member banks. The reserve banks are authorized to issue Federal Reserve notes secured by gold or eligible paper, with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent, to discount eligible paper for member banks, to fix the rate of discount on advances to member banks subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, to engage in certain open market operations, principally to buy and sell U. S. securities and bankers' acceptances, to function as collection agencies and clearing houses for member banks, and to act as fiscal agents of the United States Government. These banks make no loans to individuals and carry no deposits, except for other banks and for governments. On September 30, 1932, the capital funds and total resources of these banks were as follows:

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Resources (in thousands of dollars)	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Resources (in thousands of dollars)
1	Boston	30,911	305,084	8	St. Louis	14,460	190,721
2	New York	134,097	1,958,490	9	Minneapolis	9,266	138,614
3	Philadelphia	42,584	440,417	10	Kansas City	12,183	189,232
4	Cleveland	41,861	505,724	11	Dallas	11,532	104,476
5	Richmond	16,616	207,248	12	San Francisco	28,239	425,276
6	Atlanta	15,907	176,542				
7	Chicago	55,321	1,111,410		Total	412,417	5,847,934

Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on September 30, 1931 and 1932 were as follows:—

Resources	1931	1932
Reserves	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold	3,188,181	2,898,179
Other than gold	162,964	197,552
Total reserves	3,350,145	3,095,731
Non-reserve cash	70,774	77,078
Bills discounted	327,925	331,788
Bills bought in open market	468,527	33,805
U. S. Government securities	742,345	1,853,669
Reserve bank float	11,274	6,367
Other reserve bank credit	27,925	7,489
Total reserve bank credit	1,577,906	2,332,618

¹ Uncollected items (exclusive of Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks) in excess of deferred availability items.

Resources	1931	1932
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks .	1,000 dollars 16,996	1,000 dollars 12,540
Uncollected items not included in float . .	467,689	332,818
Bank premises	59,225	58,126
All other resources .	36,359	44,023
Total Resources .	5,529,584	5,847,984
Liabilities	1931	1932
F R notes in actual circulation	1,000 dollars 2,097,798	1,000 dollars 2,749,684
Deposits		
Member Bank—reserve account	2,363,584	2,224,689
Government	22,243	51,347
Foreign bank	95,135	8,261
Other deposits	25,194	28,182
Total deposits	2,506,156	2,312,479
Deferred availability items	467,689	332,818
Capital paid in .	166,759	152,996
Surplus	274,686	259,421
All other liabilities	16,551	40,586
Total Liabilities	5,529,534	5,847,934
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F R note liabilities combined	71.7 per cent.	61.1 per cent

Banks operating under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board include the Federal Land Banks (12 in number) and the Joint-Stock Land Banks (49 in number) which extend to farmers mortgage loans for terms of 5 to 40 years, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (12 in number) which extend agricultural credits for periods of not more than 3 years. Loans outstanding of the Federal and Joint-Stock Land Banks amounted on September 30, 1932, to 1,582,721,000 dollars, and of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to 101,671,000 dollars.

Savings banks and trust companies reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, total savings deposits of 24,281,846,000 dollars belonging to 44,352,106 depositors, a decrease of 3,925,898,000 dollars and 7,047,340 depositors from the previous year.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 cents is of the par value of 49.322, or 4.8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25.8 grains (or 1.6718 gramme) 900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and in 1890 established a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight. This fund has been increased to 156,089,000 dollars.

Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 and 2½-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, *eagles*, *half-eagles*, and *quarter-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16.71818 grammes .900 fine, and therefore contains 232.2 grains or 15.0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains or 26.780 grammes 900 fine, and

therefore contains 371 25 grains or 24 057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347 22 grains of fine silver per dollar. These are the half-dollar, quarter dollar and dime (one-tenth). There is a 5 cent piece of nickel and a one cent piece of bronze.

Seven kinds of Notes are in circulation in the United States. (1) United States Notes, in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 dollars (so-called 'Greenbacks') which are covered by a gold reserve of 156 million dollars in the Treasury. (2) Gold Certificates, in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 dollars. (3) Silver Certificates in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars. (4) Treasury Notes of 1890. (5) Federal Reserve notes in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. (6) National Bank Notes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars. (7) Federal Reserve Bank Notes. Of the note issues only United States Notes, Treasury Notes of 1890, and gold certificates are legal tender. The Treasury notes of 1890 and the Federal reserve bank notes, of which about 4,000,000 dollars were outstanding on September 30, 1931, are being withdrawn from circulation.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are —

Wine Gallon = 0 83267 gallon

Bushel = 0 9689 imperial bushel

Instead of the British cwt a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used, the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs, the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador — Robert W. Bingham, appointed March 13, 1933

Counsellors of Embassy — Ray Atherton and David E. Finley

Secretaries — Benjamin Thaw, jr., Eugene H. Dooman, Raymond E. Cox, Wainwright Abbot, Walter T. Prendergast and David McK. Key.

Naval Attaché — Capt. Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N.

Military Attaché — Lieut.-Col. Cortlandt Parker (F.A.), U.S.A.

Commercial Attaché — William L. Cooper

Agricultural Attaché — Edward A. Foley

Consul-General (London) — Robert Frazer

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES

Ambassador — Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, P.C., G.O.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (appointed March 24, 1930)

Minister for Canada — Hon. William Duncan Herridge, K.C., D.S.O.

Minister — F. D'A. G. Osborne, C.M.G.

Secretaries — T. A. Shone, O. J. W. Torr, R. M. Makins, Maurice Rodney Greiffenhagen and H. W. A. Freese Pennefather

Naval Attaché — Captain P. Macnamara, R.N.

Military Attaché — Colonel M. F. Day, M.C.

Air Attaché — Group Captain the Hon. L. J. Fiennes, R.A.F.

Commercial Counsellor.—H O Chalkley, C M.G., C B E

Commercial Secretaries.—J H. Magowan, O B E, and Leander McCormick-Goodhart, O B E.

Consul-General at New York —Gerald Campbell, C M G

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D C, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Pittsburgh

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 446

See also under Education, Justice and Crime, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—Alabama was settled in 1702, organised as a Territory, 1817, and admitted into the Union on December 14,

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION AND EDUCATION 491

1819 The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members, all elected for four years. The State is divided into 67 counties. The Capital is Montgomery. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and nine Representatives.

Governor —B. M. Miller, 1931-1935 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —John Brandon

Area and Population.—Area, 51,998 square miles, including 719 square miles of water. Census population April 1, 1930, 2,646,248, an increase of 298,074, or 12.7 per cent., over that of 1920.

The population at the date of each Federal census was as follows —

Years	Population			Per Sq Mile
	White ¹	Negro	Total	
1890	834,912	678,489	1,513,401	29.5
1910	1,229,811	908,282	2,138,093	41.7
1920	1,447,522	900,652	2,348,174	45.8
1930	1,701,414	944,834	2,646,248	51.6

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

By sex and race the population in 1930 was thus distributed —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian ¹	Total
Male	857,523	457,144	88	255	1,315,009
Female	848,253	487,690	17	279	1,331,239
Total	1,705,775	944,834	105	534	2,646,248

¹ Including Mexicans

Number of families, 1930, 592,530 (of 4.5 persons), 1920, 508,769. The foreign-born white population numbered 15,710 (0.6 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,114 (13.5 per cent.) were German, 1,760 (11.2 per cent.) English, 575 Irish, 860 Scotch, 1,067 (6.8 per cent.) Russian, and 2,140 (13.6 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 28.1 per cent. were urban, 35.7 per cent. Negro, and 38.8 per cent. (771,918 males and 254,402 females) were gainfully employed.

The large cities (census population in 1930), Birmingham 259,678, Mobile, 68,202, Montgomery (capital), 66,079. In 1930 (census), 7,307 men and 13,019 women had been divorced.

Religion and Education.—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The leading religious bodies are Baptist (Negro Baptists with 364,565 members in 1926, and the Southern Baptists with 271,992), Methodist (197,219), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ. Total membership, all denominations, 1,217,170.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 251,095 (12.6 per cent.), of whom 188,678 were negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years of age, 610,529, or 62 per cent., were attending school.

The public elementary schools in 1931 reported 12,080 teachers and 501,856 enrolled pupils, the public high schools, 4,928 teachers and 129,032 pupils, the 5 white public normal schools, 11,742 pupils, the 1 coloured normal school, 817 students. Total public expenditure on education

(1930-31), 25,625,814 dollars. For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1932) being the State University of Alabama (founded 1931) with 185 instructors and 3,603 students, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 153 instructors and 2,025 students, Tuskegee Institute (coloured), 2,811 students

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1931, were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct 1, 1930	390,363
Receipts, 1930-31	36,724,398
Total	37,114,761
Disbursements, 1930-31	36,254,270
Balance, Sept. 30, 1931	860,491

The bonded debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1931, amounted to 61,416,000 dollars. In 1931, the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,209,763,336 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 212 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,569 enlisted men.

Production and Industry —Alabama is largely an agricultural State, the number of farms in 1930 was 257,395, the farm area was 17,555,635 acres, of which 8,199,000 acres were crop land, value of farm land and buildings was 502,371,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 81,873,000 dollars, from live-stock, 43,480,000 dollars. Chief crops, 1932, were maize, 37,076,000 bushels, oats, 1,485,000 bushels, potatoes, 2,484,000 bushels, sweet potatoes, 8,385,000 bushels, peanuts, 242,320 000 lbs. Sugar cane is largely grown and 2,640,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured in 1932. On January 1, 1932, the live-stock comprised 58,000 horses, 319,000 mules, 494,000 milch cows, 810,000 all cattle, 50,000 sheep, and 957,000 swine. In 1932 the area under cotton was 8,159,000 acres, the yield was 930,000 bales. Area of national forest lands on June 30, 1932, 170,000 acres.

In 1929, 2,848 manufacturing establishments, employing 10,471 salaried employees, earning 24,605,914 dollars, and 120,064 wage earners earning 102,040,108 dollars, used raw material, containers, fuel and power worth 299,518,980 dollars, and turned out products valued at 560,974,640 dollars. Steel products in 1927 reached value of 73,487,868 dollars; cotton goods, 80,833,617 dollars, cast iron pipe, 42,590,922 dollars. Iron ore, 1931, amounted to 3,615,144 long tons; pig-iron output, 1,617,331 long tons, coal, 11,620,000 short tons. Portland cement output, 1931, was 4,446,902 barrels. The mineral output in 1930, comprising coal, iron ore, cement and clay products, was valued at 55,461,985 dollars. On July 31, 1932, there were 1,736,344 active spindles consuming 532,250 bales of cotton.

The chief port is Mobile, through which there is a large ocean-going trade. The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles, the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1931 the railways within the State had a length of 5,256 miles, exclusive of 385 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads comprises 5,539 miles, of which 3,292 had been surfaced by January 1, 1930.

On September 30, 1932, Alabama had 79 national banks with deposits of

112,889,000 dollars and loans and investments of 135,412,000 dollars, and 162 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 43,237,000 dollars, and loans and investments of 50,409,000 dollars.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was settled in 1580, organized as a Territory in 1863 and became a State on February 14, 1912. The first State Legislature placed the government under direct control of the people through the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives of 64. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower House and two Senators.

Governor—Dr. B. B. Moeur, 1933-35 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State—James H. Kerby.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1930, 48,118). Tucson has a population of 32,506. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Education.—Area, 113,956 square miles, including 146 square miles of water. According to the 1930 census, population was 435,573, an increase of 101,411, or 30.3 per cent. over that of 1920. The Indian reservations had an area of 26,950 square miles in 1931, with a population of 47,577. Public lands unappropriated in 1932 totalled 13,581,760 acres.

The population in four census years was —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	86,886	1,357	88,243	0.8	1920	326,157	8,005	334,162	2.9
1910	202,346	2,009	204,354	1.8	1930	424,824	10,749	435,573	3.8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by race and sex was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	141,537	59,102	6,352	1,842	22,471	231,304
Female	122,341	55,071	4,397	705	21,255	204,269
Total	264,378	114,173	10,749	2,547	43,726	435,573

Number of families in 1930 was 106,630 (of 413 persons); in 1920, 80,208. In 1930, 15,591, or 3.6 per cent. of the total population were

foreign-born whites, of whom 2,309 were English, 2,018 Canadians, 1,433 Germans, 888 Irish, and 822 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 34.4 per cent were urban, 2.5 per cent Negro, and 38 per cent (185,209 males and 30,095 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 2,957 men and 2,348 women were reported divorced.

The order of strength of religious bodies is Roman Catholics (96,471 adherents in 1926), Mormons (16,891), Presbyterians (6,163) and Methodists. Total membership, all denominations, 153,086.

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16 years, and instruction is free for pupils from 6 to 21 years of age. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 33,969, or 10.1 per cent of that age group (in 1920, 15.3 per cent). Persons between the age of 5 and 20 years attending school in 1930 numbered 94,420, or 66.8 per cent of the total. The enrolled pupils in 1930-31 in the 382 district elementary schools were 82,681, with 2,828 teachers. Fifty-six public high schools had 13,683 pupils and 728 teachers in 1929. There are two teachers' colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools (1930-31) was 11,932,593 dollars. The State maintains a University and a State Agricultural School, both at Tucson.

Finance and Defence.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1931	2,875,393
Receipts, 1931-32	16,411,950
Total	19,287,343
Disbursements, 1931-32	17,518,761
Balance, June 30, 1932	1,768,582

The bonded debt of the State, June 30, 1932, amounted to 252,000 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted in 1932 to 674,729,240 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1932) of 76 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,150 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, despite its dry climate, is well suited for agriculture along the watercourses and where irrigation can be used, the soil is productive. The wide pasture-lands in this State are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been constructed by the United States and State Government, irrigated area, 1930, 318,931 acres.

In 1930 Arizona contained 14,173 farms, with 649,000 acres of crop land, out of a total farm area of 10,526,627 acres, value of farm lands and buildings was 184,231,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 13,597,000 dollars, from live-stock, 16,313,000 dollars. Most important crops (1932) were — Cotton, 82,000 bales; wheat, 609,000 bushels; corn, 615,000 bushels, citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grape fruit), 618,000 boxes. Truck crops, especially lettuce and cantaloupes, are important. On January 1, 1932, there were 20,868 horses, 4,279 mules, 404,249 all cattle, 449,359 sheep, and 3,105 swine. The wool clip in 1931 amounted to 5,760,000 pounds. The National forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1932) of 19,552,000 acres.

The mining industries of the State are important, producing copper, gold, silver, asbestos, lead, and zinc. The production of gold in 1931 was 136,805 ounces (1930, 148,681 ounces), silver, 4,070,860 ounces (1930, 4,910,394 ounces), copper, 400,310,634 lbs., and lead (1930), 4,246 short tons. The total value of all minerals mined in 1930 was 82,933,802 dollars. The leading industry is the smelting and refining of copper, Arizona is the leading copper state, having produced from 1845 through 1930 40 per cent of all the copper produced in the United States.

In 1931 there were 2,472 miles of steam railroad and 37 miles of electric railroad. The State maintains 2,747 miles of road, of which 1,974 miles were surfaced in 1932.

On June 30, 1932, Arizona had 10 national banks with capital of 1,800,000 dollars and resources of 30,523,513 dollars and 16 State banks and trust companies with capital of 3,316,000 dollars and resources of 53,466,474 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Arizona Year Book, 1930-31. Phoenix.
The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
Farish, History of Arizona, 1918. 8 vols.
McClintock, History of Arizona, 1914. 3 vols.

ARKANSAS.

Government.—Arkansas was settled in 1685, made a Territory in 1819 and admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and usually limited to 60 days. The State is divided into 75 counties, the Capital is Little Rock. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor —J. Marion Futrell, 1933-35 (6,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Ed F. McDonald

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 175,924 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,854,482, an increase of 102,278 or 5.8 per cent over that of 1920.

Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8.3
1910	1,181,558	442,891	1,574,449	30.0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33.4
1930	1,376,019	478,463	1,854,482	35.3

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by birth and sex was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	Native					
Female	702,261	236,909	115	248	210	989,848
	672,645	241,554	81	161	198	914,639
Total	1,374,906	478,468	196	409	408	1,854,482

Number of families in 1930 was 439,408 (of 4.2 persons), in 1920, 390,960. Of the foreign-born white population (10,173) which, in 1930, represented 0.5 per cent of the total population, 2,989 (29.3 per cent) were German, 952 (9.4 per cent) Italian, 800 (7.9 per cent) English, 454 Irish, and 695 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 20.6 per cent were urban, 25.8 per cent Negro, and 36 per cent (548,373 males and 119,497 females) were gainfully employed. Divorced persons in 1930 numbered 7,067 men and 9,421 women.

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 81,679 in 1930, Fort Smith, 31,429, Pine Bluff, 20,760. Hot Springs, 20,238.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist (Negro Baptists with 14,720 members in 1928 and Southern Baptists with 103,346), Methodist (123,676), Roman Catholic and Disciples of Christ. Total membership, all denominations, 621,107.

The State provides separate schools for white and coloured children. Illiterates 10 years of age and over in 1930 numbered 96,818, or 6.8 per cent of that age group, Negroes furnished 60,102. In 1930, of 677,544 persons between 5 and 20 years of age, 449,117, or 66.3 per cent were attending school.

In 1929, the 6,316 elementary schools had 10,992 teachers and 440,469 enrolled pupils. The 400 high schools had 1,868 teachers and 38,639 pupils, 2 public normal schools had 37 teachers and 743 students. Higher education is provided at the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, and the State Teachers College at Conway. Philander Smith College, at Little Rock, is for coloured students. Expenditure on education (1928), 17,302,787 dollars, of which 15,649,611 dollars were for elementary and secondary schools.

Finance and Defence—The total receipts and expenditure for the biennium ending June 30, 1930, were —

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, July 1, 1928	15,328,259
Receipts, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930.	97,940,898
Total	113,269,157
Disbursements, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930	104,896,202
Balance, June 30, 1930.	8,372,955

The State debt on July 1, 1930, amounted to 82,277,000 dollars, most of it in 8 per cent. interest bearing bonds. The assessed value of property (1927) was 614,388,152 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars, exclusive of interest charges.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 156 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,069 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1930 the total farm area was 16,052,962 acres, of which 7,907,000 acres were crop land (number of farms, 242,334); value of farm lands and buildings, 547,828,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 88,128,000 dollars, from live-stock, 36,712,000 dollars. In the north maize (35,874,000 bushels in 1932), wheat (248,000 bushels), oats, sorghum (780,000 gallons of syrup), potatoes (2,627,000 bushels), sweet potatoes (2,360,000 bushels), hay and forage crops are grown, in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1932 the cotton area was 3,530,000 acres, and the yield 1,260,000 bales. In the north west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1932, comprised 132,000 horses, 332,000 mules, 518,000 milch cows, 848,000 all cattle, 59,000 sheep, and 832,000 swine. The national forests in Arkansas on June 30, 1932, had an area of 1,167,054 acres.

The State has a large coal area, 1,238,000 short tons were mined in 1931. The State also produced in 1931 manganese ores (6,258 long tons), lead, whetstones (from novaculite), bauxite for aluminum (186,697 long tons), petroleum (14,791,000 barrels), natural gasoline or petrol (26,282,000 gallons), and natural gas (18,585,000 *M* cubic feet in 1930). The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite and slate, besides asphalt, and mineral waters. Total mineral output in 1930 was valued at 34,901,476 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is one of the most important. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1929, had 1,731 manufacturing establishments employing 44,073 wage earners earning 39,221,333 dollars, and with an output valued at 208,897,093 dollars.

In 1931, there were in the State 4,812 miles of steam railway and 122 miles of electric railway. State maintained highways total 8,705 miles, of which 7,283 miles are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Arkansas had 51 national banks with deposits of 42,002,000 dollars and loans and investments of 46,439,000 dollars and 223 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 54,887,000 dollars and loans and investments of 59,081,000 dollars.

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State, including the Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, first settled in 1769, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The Senate is composed of 40 members elected for four years—half being elected each two years—and the Assembly, of 80 members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held biennially. The State capital is Sacramento.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 20 Representatives.

Governor—James Rolph, Jr., 1931–35 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. The legislative

authority is vested in a board of 15 supervisors elected from the city and county at large. Each of the other counties is governed by a board of 5 supervisors elected from districts.

Area and Population.—Area, 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 15,712,567 acres, practically all either mountains or deserts.

Census population, April 1, 1930, 5,677,251, an increase of 2,250,390, or 65.7 per cent over 1920.

The population at the date of recent Federal censuses was as follows —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3.6
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15.3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22.0
1930	5,596,203	81,048	5,677,251	36.5

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexican	Asiatics ¹	Negro	Indian	Total
Male	2,577,484	199,228	115,868	40,052	10,018	2,942,595
Female	2,462,818	168,785	52,868	40,996	9,194	2,784,656
Total	5,040,247	368,013	168,731	81,048	19,212	5,677,251

¹ California leads in the number of Asiatics, they include males, 27,988 Chinese, 56,440 Japanese and 28,625 Filipinos, females 9,378 Chinese, 41,016 Japanese and 1,845 Filipinos, a total equal to almost 3 per cent. of the population.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 810,034 persons of white foreign birth in 1930 (14.3 per cent of the total) 107,249 (13.2 per cent) were Italian, 101,445 (12.5 per cent) Canadian, 85,019 (10.5 per cent) English, 81,840 (10.1 per cent) German, 45,385 (5.6 per cent) Irish, 27,803 Scotch, 44,047 Russian, 41,734 Swedish, 23,175 Danish, and 22,695 Portuguese. Of the total population in 1930, 78.3 per cent. were urban, 1.4 per cent Negro, and 44.1 per cent (1,942,155 males and 558,814 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 59,586 men and 68,567 women divorced.

There are about 27 Indian reservations in the State, with a total area (1931) of 899 square miles and population of 19,251 Indians.

The census population of the larger cities on April 1, 1930, was: Los Angeles, 1,238,048; San Francisco, 634,394; Oakland, 284,063; San Diego, 147,995; Long Beach, 142,082; Sacramento, 93,750; Berkeley, 82,109; Pasadena, 76,086; Glendale, 62,736; San José, 57,651; and Fresno, 52,513.

Religion and Education.—The Roman Catholic Church, with 720,803 adherents in 1926, is much stronger than any other single church, next are the Jewish congregations with 122,724 members, Methodists (116,974), Presbyterians and Baptists. Total membership, all denominations, 1,522,211.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 124,810 (2.6 per cent of that age group), of whom 45,600 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,104,943 (78.5 per cent) were attending school. Education is compulsory for children from 8-16 years of age for eight

months in the year In 1931-32, 1,894 kindergartens had 1,904 teachers and 78,578 pupils, the 4,025 elementary schools had an enrolment of 701,129 pupils, with 23,675 teachers, the 641 public high schools (including 169 junior high schools) had an enrolment of 665,308 pupils (of whom 150,309 were in junior high schools and 4,800 taking junior college courses), and 20,804 teachers, 17 junior colleges had 25,493 pupils and 797 teachers. The 7 teachers' colleges had 13,875 students and 759 teachers Total expenditures for the above in 1931-32 were 145,684,567 dollars

There are in California three great universities—the University of California (State), Leland Stanford Junior University, and the University of Southern California The University of California has colleges for resident instruction and research at Berkeley, at San Francisco, at Los Angeles, at Mount Hamilton (the Lick Astronomical Department), at Riverside and Davis, and at La Jolla (the Scripps Institution of Oceanography) In 1931-32, during the regular college year, there were at Berkeley, 1,081 officers of instruction and 12,529 students, at Los Angeles, 327 officers of instruction and 6,814 students, at other centres, 780 officers of instruction and research and 1,110 students a grand total (with deduction for duplicates) of 2,185 officers and 20,361 resident students The total income of the University is about 15,000,000 dollars Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891 It has an endowment now amounting to about 30,000,000 dollars in interest bearing funds and total assets of 43,500,000 dollars The original endowment, including large landed estates, was given by Mr and Mrs Leland Stanford in memory of their son In 1931-32 it had 669 professors and teachers and 4,340 students The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth Episcopal) had 550 instructors and 15,590 students (1931-32) It has an endowment of one million dollars California (State) Polytechnic School is located at San Luis Obispo,

Charity.—On June 30, 1932, there were in the State 85 orphanages, 32 homes for delinquent, dependant or retarded children, 37 day nurseries, 70 county hospitals and poor farms, 16 preventoria, 6 State hospitals for the insane with 16,745 inmates, 2 State homes for the feeble minded with 2,981 inmates, 1 State narcotic hospital with 81 inmates, 3 State correctional schools with 1,130 inmates, 57 county jails with 5,481 inmates, and 2 State prisons with 7,862 men and 127 women inmates.

Finance and Defence—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1931	76,881,255
Receipts, 1931-32	. 166,785,663
Total	. 243,666,918
Disbursements, 1931-32	. 190,337,706
Cash in hand, June 30, 1932	. 53,329,212

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1932, was 8,498,447,651 dollars, and the gross bonded State debt amounted to 140,574,500 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1932, consisted of 462 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 6,028 enlisted men.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical. Irrigated land, 1930, 4,746,632 acres. On April 1, 1930, there were 135,676 farms, comprising 30,442,581 acres, from 6,549,967 of which crops were harvested in 1929, 4,502,755 acres were classed as woodland, the value of all farm lands and buildings was 3,419,470,764 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 295,522,000 dollars, from live-stock, 173,895,000 dollars.

The cereal crops in 1932 were maize, 1,488,000 bushels; wheat, 11,780,000 bushels, oats, 2,149,000 bushels, barley, 39,498,000 bushels, rice, 3,168,000 bags, beans, 2,461,000 bags. California leads in the following fruit crops (with output in 1932): wine grapes, 388,000 tons, table grapes, 317,000 tons, raisin grapes, 1,177,000 tons, oranges, 33,400,000 boxes, lemons, 9,200,000 boxes, pears, 9,917,000 bushels, figs, 23,000 tons, peaches, 26,886,000 bushels, apricots, 270,000 tons, plums, 68,000 tons, prunes, 181,000 tons, olives, 22,000 tons, almonds, 14,000 tons, and walnuts, 44,000 tons. Grapefruit, 1932, was 2,200,000 boxes, apples, 9,045,000 bushels; cherries, 18,000 tons. It also leads in truck or vegetable crops.

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the State, acre age, 1932, 1,764,000; crop, 4,768,000 tons. The State leads in output of alfalfa, 2,836,000 tons in 1932. Hops amounted to 6,600,000 pounds, and cotton 126,000 bales.

On January 1, 1932, the farm animals were: 190,000 horses, 38,000 mules, 782,000 milch cows, 1,886,000 all cattle, 3,444,000 sheep, and 672,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1931 was 28,004,000 lbs. The coast and river fisheries are important.

There are (1932) in the State 19 national forests covering a total net area of 18,971,409 acres, 4 national parks with a total net area of 928,021 acres, 9 State parks with a total area of 67,047 acres; a total ocean beach frontage of 78 miles, and private timber land with a total area of 5,800,000 acres.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1931 the gold output was 521,158 ounces, valued at 10,773,300 dollars, silver output (777,025 fine ounces) valued at 225,337 dollars. Other mineral products (1931) were copper, 8,344,901 pounds, 1,780 short tons of lead (1930); and quicksilver, 13,448 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 1,174,696 dollars. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing States of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two), in 1931 the output reached 188,830,000 barrels. Natural gas utilised (1931) amounted to 344,959,920 *M* cubic feet, valued at 16,690,000 dollars. Natural gasoline or petrol output (1931) was 680,339,000 gallons. Portland cement (1931) was 7,740,168 barrels. From California comes the whole of the borate materials produced in the United States. The output of borax was 206,405 short tons. The State produces a wide variety of mineral products. The value of all the minerals produced in 1930, 479,049,507 dollars, in 1931, 215,964,420 dollars.

In California in 1929 there were 12,003 manufacturing establishments, employing 290,702 wage-earners earning 418,797,162 dollars, using materials, fuel and power costing 4,759,929,383 dollars, and giving an output worth 3,104,086,175 dollars. Petroleum refining, the chief industry, reached a production in 1927 valued at 356,910,953 dollars, motion picture industry,

101,044,521 dollars; meat packing, 124,546,033 dollars, canning and preserving fruit, 181,661,591 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The chief commercial ports of California are San Francisco and Los Angeles. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, total exports through San Francisco were valued at 94,359,652 dollars, imports, 66,001,676 dollars. Exports through Los Angeles were valued at 71,475,311 dollars, imports, 27,900,530 dollars.

Total mileage of steam railroads (1931) was 18,817 miles, electric railways, 3,120 miles. During the year 1930 there were 486 automobile stage and truck lines operating on the highways of California. During 1930 the foregoing carriers transported (1) freight: steam roads, 41,525,073 tons, automobile stage and truck lines, 2,035,744 tons, and (2) passengers: steam roads, 38,119,557, electric roads, 621,077,410, automobile stage and truck lines, 30,078,107. On June 30, 1932, the State maintained 7,350 miles of highway, of which 5,214 miles were constructed by the State.

On June 30, 1932, 27 State savings banks and 137 savings departments of State departmental banks had 1,107,113 depositors with 730,257,090 dollars to their credit, 17 State commercial banks and 136 commercial departments of State departmental banks had 345,654 depositors with 208,603,690 dollars to their credit. The combined assets of all California building and loan associations on June 30, 1932, were 415,626,334 dollars.

On September 30, 1932, the State had 165 national banks with deposits of 1,702,453,000 dollars and loans and investments of 1,856,957,000 dollars, and 194 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 1,004,356,000 dollars and loans and investments of 1,028,323,000 dollars.

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COLORADO.

Government.—Colorado was first settled in 1858, made a Territory in 1861 and admitted into the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately

preceding the election The State is divided into 63 counties The Capital is Denver The State sends to Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives

Governor —Ed C Johnson, 1933-1935 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Charles M Armstrong, 1933-1935

Area and Population.—Area, 103,948 square miles (290 square miles being water) Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 7,467,597 acres Indian reservations cover an area of 619 sq miles, with a population of 807 on April 1, 1931

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,035,791, an increase of 96,162 or 10.2 per cent over that of 1920

Population in four census years was as follows —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0.3
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7.7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9.1
1930	1,023,963	11,828	1,035,791	10.0

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,383 Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexicans	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	491,121	30,324	5,799	2,320	748	530,752
Female	469,996	26,852	6,089	1,455	647	505,039
Total	961,117	57,676	11,828	3,775	1,395	1,035,791

In 1930 there were 268,531 families (8.9 persons) compared with 220,843 in 1920 In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 85,406 (8.2 per cent of the total State population), of whom 12,979 (15.2 per cent) were Russian, 10,670 (12.5 per cent) Italian, 9,988 (11.7 per cent) German, 8,328 Swedish, 6,891 English, 2,877 Scottish, 4,084 Irish, and 5,816 Canadian Of the total population in 1930, 50.2 per cent were urban, 1.1 per cent Negro, and 38.9 per cent (321,718 men and 81,176 women) were gainfully employed Denver, the capital, had a population in 1930 of 287,861, Pueblo, 50,096, Colorado Springs, 33,237, Trinidad, 11,732, Fort Collins, 11,489, Boulder, 11,223 Divorced persons, 1930, numbered 6,938 men and 7,013 women Marriages in 1931, 9,952, divorces, 2,209, annulments, 106

Religion and Education.—Roman Catholics, with 125,757 members in 1926, outnumber other denominations, with Methodists (46,974) and Presbyterians (27,090) ranking next. Total membership, all denominations, 352,863.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 23,141 or 2.8 per cent of that age group, 231,728 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 were attending school; this was 78.2 per cent of that age group On June 30, 1931, the 710 public elementary, the 324 senior high schools, the 150 junior high schools, and the 2,065 rural schools had 9,860 teachers with 260,635 enrolled

pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College (182 teachers and 6,953 students) and at the Western State College at Gunnison (49 teachers and 558 students). Public school expenditure, year ending June 30, 1931, 26,172,931 dollars. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, has 63 professors and 613 students, University of Colorado, at Boulder, 333 professors and 3,452 students (including summer school), University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, has 174 professors and teachers and 2,253 students (including summer school). There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 135 professors and 2,453 students (including summer school), and a School of Mines with 50 professors and 736 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the nineteen months ending June 30, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1928	5,034,809
Receipts, December 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930	34,911,646
Total Receipts	39,946,455
Disbursements, December 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930	34,206,183
Balance June 30, 1930	5,740,272

The State total debt on June 30, 1932, was 7,346,100 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1932 amounted to 1,280,548,980 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard consisted of 141 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,737 men.

Production and Industry—The number of farms in 1930 was 59,956, with a total area of 28,876,1.1 acres, of which 8,448,684 acres were crop land and 19,338,377 acres pasture. The value of land and buildings in 1930 was 629,346,675 dollars, of machinery and implements, 50,241,437 dollars. By irrigation 3,393,619 acres in 1930 have been brought under cultivation. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 37,034,000 dollars, from live-stock, 58,382,000 dollars. The chief crops in 1932 were wheat (6,699,000 bushels), corn (13,363,000 bushels), alfalfa, 1,200,000 tons, and oats (3,384,000 bushels). Colorado leads in production of sugar beets, output in 1932, 1,790,000 tons. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated, output in 1932, potatoes, 11,000,000 bushels, and apples, 2,290,000 bushels. On January 1, 1932, the number of farm animals was 324,000 horses, 27,000 mules, 266,000 milch cows, 1,541,000 all cattle, 3,361,000 sheep, 624,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1931 yielded 13,541,000 pounds of wool from 1,736,000 sheep. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1932) of 14,850,743 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (6,604,063 tons in 1931) and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1931 the value of the gold output (230,573 fine ounces) was 4,766,388 dollars and the silver output was 2,074,591 fine ounces valued at 601,631 dollars. The copper output (1931) was 7,722,000 pounds, valued at 640,926 dollars, the lead output was 13,457,000 pounds, valued at 511,866 dollars, the zinc output was 31,975,000 pounds, valued at 1,215,050 dollars. Total mineral output in 1930 was valued at 46,270,545, in 1929, 55,331,911 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1929, engaged 1,545 establishments with 32,735 wage-earners who earned 43,429,074 dollars. They consumed materials, fuel and power valued at 182,452,517 dollars and gave an output valued at 304,654,661 dollars.

In 1932, there were in the State 5,262 miles of main-track steam railway, and 227 miles of electric railways. The State maintains 9,284 miles of highway, of which 4,375 miles are surfaced

The State on September 30, 1932, had 99 national banks with deposits of 170,704,000 dollars, and 109 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 37,804,000 dollars

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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut was first settled in 1635 and has been an organised commonwealth since 1637 In 1689 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact This Constitution was confirmed by a charter from Charles II in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention Connecticut was one of the original thirteen States of the Union

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives All citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English The Senate consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, salary, 300 dollars and mileage Legislative sessions are biennial The State Capital is Hartford

Governor —Wilbur L Cross, 1933–35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State.—John A Danaher

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and six Representatives For local administration the State is divided into eight counties which are subdivided into towns within which are cities and boroughs.

Area and Population.—Area, 4,965 square miles (145 square miles being water) Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,606,903, an increase of 226,272 or 16.4 per cent over that of 1920 Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64.3
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231.3
1920	1,359,585	21,046	1,380,631	286.4
1930	1,577,549	29,354	1,606,903	333.4

¹ Including Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians

The population by sex and colour in 1930 was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatics	Indian	Total
Male	786,018	14,573	20	602	90	801,303
Female	790,655	14,781	7	85	72	805 600
Total	1,576,673	29,354	27	687	162	1,606,903

In 1930, the foreign-born white population, representing 23·8 per cent of the total State population, numbered 382,871, of whom 22,062 were English; 10,013 Scottish, 38,428 (10·1 per cent) Irish, 37,808 Canadian, 23,465 (6·1 per cent) German, 25,769 (6·7 per cent) from Russia; 49,267 (12·9 per cent) Polish, 18,453 Swedish; 87,123 (22·8 per cent) Italian. Of the total population (in 1930) 70·4 per cent were urban, 1·8 per cent Negro, and 42·1 per cent (498,924 males and 178,368 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 3,482 men and 4,802 women were reported divorced.

The chief towns are Hartford (capital), with population (census April 1, 1930), 164,072, New Haven, 162,655, Bridgeport, 146,716, Waterbury, 99,902, New Britain, 68,128, Stamford, 46,346, Meriden, 38,481, Norwalk, 36,019.

Religion, Education, and Charity—Of the 65 religious denominations in the States, the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic (601,329 members in 1932), Protestant Episcopal (56,922), and Congregationalist (88,138). Jewish Congregations had 90,165 at the 1926 census. Total membership, all denominations, in 1926, 956,728.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 59,874 (4·5 per cent of the age group), 353,540 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 (72·4 per cent of the age group) were attending school. Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1931-32, the 1,139 public elementary schools had 7,002 teachers with 241,719 enrolled pupils, the 22 junior high schools had 541 teachers and 17,036 pupils, the 86 public high schools, 2,107 teachers and 62,977 pupils. The four normal schools had 41 teachers and 867 pupils. There were also 13 State and State aided trade schools with 167 teachers and 5,279 pupils. Total expenditure on education for the year ending June 30, 1932, 5,416,117 dollars. The Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs had 116 professors and 595 students in 1932-33. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1931-32, 1,351 professors and 5,914 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had 95 professors and teachers, and 637 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had 47 professors and teachers, and 426 students, and Connecticut College for Women, 67 teachers and 577 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 30, 1932, 107 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On that date the number of State paupers was 30,722, and the number of inmates in State Hospitals, 7,900. The total expenditure for correctional, reformatory and social welfare ends for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, was 1,920,821 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, were.—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1931	11,535,581
Receipts, 1931-32	45,169,111
Total	56,704,692
Disbursements, 1931-32	50,254,373
Balance, July 1, 1932	6,450,319

The assessed value of real property on October 1, 1931, was 3,151,283,930 dollars On July 1, 1932, the outstanding debt amounted to 13,351,100 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 314 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 4,064 enlisted men The Naval Militia consisted of 29 officers and 297 enlisted men, the Air Service, 22 officers, 113 enlisted men (included in total of National Guard)

Production and Industry.—In 1930, the State had 17,195 farms with a total area of 1,502,279 acres, total value of farm lands and buildings, 227,412,905 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 18,277,000 dollars; from live-stock, 32,020,000 dollars In 1932 the output of tobacco was 20,257,000 pounds

The State has some mineral resources, total production in 1930 was valued at 5,485,120 dollars

The census of manufactures of 1929 showed 3,121 manufacturing establishments employing 253,468 wage earners, who earned 329,656,824 dollars, used raw material, fuel and power worth 667,133,307 dollars and produced output valued at 1,495,635,453 dollars On July 31, 1932, there were 854,532 active spindles in the State, consuming 52,474 bales of cotton

On September 30, 1931, there were 870 miles of steam railroad track, 441 miles of electric railway track, and motor-bus lines in operation on 2,128 miles The State (1932) maintains 2,358 miles of highway, all surfaced

Connecticut on September 30, 1932, had 58 National banks with deposits of 198,911,000 dollars and 148 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 890,918,000 dollars

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware, first settled in 1726, is one of the original thirteen States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, and complied with local residential requirements, have the right to vote. But no person who has attained the age of 21 since the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor —C. Douglass Buck, 1933–37 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —Charles H. Grantland

The State Capital is Dover. Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 2,370 square miles (405 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 238,380, an increase of 15,377, or 6.9 per cent, over that of 1920, in four census years it was as follows:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.7
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103.0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113.5
1930	205,778	32,602	238,380	121.3

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and colour was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican and Indian	Total
Male	104,200	16,983	47	27 ¹	121,257
Female	101,494	15,619	8	2	117,123
Total	205,694	32,602	55	29	238,380

¹ Twenty four Mexican males

The foreign-born whites, 1930 (7.1 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 16,885, of whom 3,769 (22.3 per cent.) were Italian, 2,954 (17.5 per cent.) Polish, 2,264 (13.4 per cent.) Irish, 1,459 (8.6 per cent.) German, 1,450 (8.6 per cent.) Russian, and 1,302 (7.7 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 51.7 per cent. were urban, 13.7 per cent. Negro, and 41.2 per cent. (77,153 males and 20,951 females) were gainfully employed. Total number of families in 1930 was 59,295 (of 4.0 persons) compared with 52,070 (of 4.8 persons) in 1920. In 1930, 661 men and 781 women were reported divorced.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 106,597 in 1930. Other towns (1930), Dover, 4,800; Milford, 3,719; Newark, 3,899.

The most numerous denominations of the State are: Roman Catholic with 36,696 adherents (1926), Methodists (29,351), and Episcopalian with 7,402. Total membership, all denominations, 110,142.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, with separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,805 (4 per cent. of the age group), of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 48,639 (69.2 per cent.) were attending school. In 1931-32, the 288 elementary schools had 923 teachers and 43,831 enrolled pupils, 27 high schools, 302 teachers and 14,445 pupils. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools, 6,362,672 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and, at Newark, Delaware University, founded in 1834, having, in 1932, 89 professors and 772 students.

Finance and Defence—For the year ending June 30, 1931, the receipts and disbursements of the State were.—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1931	14,603,136
Receipts 1931-32	11,819,914
Total	26,423,050
Expenditure, 1931-32	14,124,617
Cash in hand, July 1, 1932	12,298,433

On June 30, 1932, the outstanding debt amounted to 3,180,000 dollars. Assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1930 was 285,117,813 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 55 officers, 1 warrant officer and 791 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1930 numbered 9,707, and had a total area of 900,815 acres, 504,000 acres being crop land, value of farm lands and buildings, 66,942,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 6,678,000 dollars, from live-stock, 7,202,000 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato growing are important.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, consisting chiefly of clay products, stone, sand and gravel.

The number of manufacturing industries in the State in 1929 was 458 with 28,382 wage-earners earning 28,846,813 dollars; the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 77,050,673 dollars, and the output was valued at 146,855,606 dollars. Industries include tanning, fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1929 the length of steam railway in the State was 325 miles, besides 83 miles of electric street railway track. The State maintains 756 miles of highways, all surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Delaware had 16 national banks with deposits of 15,741,000 dollars and 34 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 115,443,000 dollars.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia, first settled in 1790, is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of approximately sixty-nine and one-quarter square miles, which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under Acts of Congress in 1790 and 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the Constitution of the United States providing for the seat of the Government. Congress first met in it in 1800 and Federal authority over it became vested in 1801.

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation administered by a board of three Commissioners. Two of these are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of three years each. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army. Congress alone has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners —Daniel E. Garges

Area and Population —The area of the District of Columbia is 39 245 square miles, approximately 62 of which are land.

The population at the Federal Census of 1930 was 486,869, including 353,914 white, 887 Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Mexicans, and Indians, the remainder (132 068) Negroes, population in 1920, 487,571, including 326,860 whites and 109,966 Negroes.

In 1930, 27 1 per cent of the total population was Negro or of Negro descent, 50 1 per cent of the population (154,882 men and 88,977 women) were gainfully employed. Of the foreign-born white population, representing 6 1 per cent of the total population 9 5 per cent were English, 11 7 per cent Irish, 11 4 per cent German, 16 4 per cent Russian, 14 5 per cent Italian, and 5 6 per cent Canadian.

In 1930 census, 1,803 men and 2,992 women were reported divorced.

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known in law as the City of Washington, 'The Federal Capital'. But that name is a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipal government separate from the rest of the District of Columbia, but is subject to the same national and municipal control in every respect.

Religion and Education.—The most numerous religious bodies are Roman Catholic with 67,348 adherents (1926), Negro Baptists (41,262), Protestant-Episcopal (28,347), Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran. Total membership, all denominations, 238,871.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 6,611 (4,591 Negroes), which was 1 6 per cent of the total in that age group, 74 per cent (83,701) of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20 were attending school. The 172 public school buildings of the District in 1931 housed 1,921 white teachers and 60,021 white pupils, and 924 coloured teachers and 30,810 coloured pupils. In addition, night schools accommodated 9,128 white and 4,480 coloured students. There were, included in the above, junior high schools with 518 teachers and 14,105 pupils; senior high schools with 589 teachers and 15,449 students; 2 teachers' colleges with 45 teachers and 744 pupils. There were also 12,335 students in private elementary and secondary schools in 1931. Total expenditure on public education (1931), 13,109,464 dollars.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under

the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795 ; it has 371 professors and 2,633 students, the George Washington University, non sectarian, founded in 1821, has 450 professors and instructors, and 8,631 students, the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of coloured students, was founded in 1867, and has 271 professors and 2,464 students, the Catholic University of America, a post graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 135 professors and 952 students, the American University has 95 professors and 610 students

Finance and Defence.—The revenues of the District are derived from a general real and personal property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, licences for conducting various businesses, and from appropriations out of the Treasury of the United States

In 1931-32 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	13,303,824
Receipts to July 1, 1932	39,582,597 ¹
Total	52,886,421
Disbursements in 1931-32	43,562,294
Balance on July 1, 1932	9,324,127

¹ The receipts include 7,775,000 dollars appropriated by the Government of the United States as its contribution to the support of the municipal expenses of its Capital

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt not covered by its accumulated sinking fund

In 1931 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 1,211,162,618 dollars, of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, banks and public utility corporations, 134,507,200 dollars, and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, gross earnings of corporations, and tax on private bankers—548,597,274 dollars, total 1,894,267,092 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 71 officers, 1 warrant officer and 985 enlisted men

Productions and Industry—The District has few industries, with products mainly for local consumption. The census of manufactures in 1929 showed that the raw material, fuel and power used cost 36,052,533 dollars, and the output was valued at 88,642,562 dollars

Within the District are 185 miles of electric street railway track and 36 miles of steam railway

On June 30, 1932, the District had 12 national banks with capital of 11,175,000 dollars and total resources of 179,093,000 dollars and 27 trust companies and other banks with a capital of 12,153,000 dollars and total resources of 141,038,000 dollars

Books of Reference.

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FLORIDA.

Government.—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida. The first settlement dates from 1559. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England, back to Spain in 1781, and to the United States in 1819. Florida became a Territory in 1822 and was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1885. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 38 members, and House of Representatives with 95 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years. Two Senators and five Representatives are elected to Congress.

Governor —David Sholtz, 1933-37 (9,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —R. A. Gray

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 10,700 in 1930). The State is divided into 67 counties.

Area and Population —Area, 58,666 square miles, including 3,805 square miles of water. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 32,303 acres. The Indian reservations had an area in 1931 of 42 square miles, and a population of 575.

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,468,211, an increase of 499,741 or 51.6 per cent over that of 1920. Population in census years as follows —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4.9
1910	343,950	308,669	752,619	13.7
1920	638,988	329,487	968,470	17.7
1930	1,086,383	431,828	1,468,211	26.8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was as follows —

	White	Negro	Asiatics	Indians	Mexicans	Total
Male	521,816	215,148	315	299	97	737,675
Female	513,330	216,680	91	288	88	730,586
Total	1,085,205	431,828	406	587	185	1,468,211

Of the total, the foreign born white (1930) numbered 59,057, of whom 6,287 (10.6 per cent) were from Cuba, 2,131 from other West Indies, 7,084 (12 per cent) from England, 1,843 from Ireland, 1,797 from Scotland, 5,464 from Germany, 5,262 from Italy, 8,156 (13.8 per cent) from Canada, and 4,125 from Spain. Of the total population in 1930, 51.7 per cent were urban, 29.4 per cent Negro, and 40.8 per cent (448,606 men and 150,404 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 6,442 men and 8,878 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities in the State are Jacksonville with a census population of 129,549 in 1930; Miami, 110,637; Tampa, 101,161; St. Petersburg, 40,425; Pensacola, 31,579; Orlando, 27,330; West Palm Beach, 26,610.

Religion and Education.—Of the 528,380 church members of the State (1926), Southern Baptists led with 103,135 adherents, followed by Negro Baptists (98,194) and Southern Methodists (74,242).

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 83,242 (7·1 per cent. of that age group), of whom 65,167 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, 66·2 per cent (304,430) were attending school. Attendance at school is compulsory. All public schools are required to have readings from the Bible without sectarian comment once every school day. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1930, the 2,103 public elementary schools had 7,898 teachers and 275,846 enrolled pupils. In 422 public high schools there were 3,062 teachers and 70,588 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools, 18,419,851 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1884) with (1932) 187 professors and 2,556 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 122 teachers and 1,707 students. There are three small private colleges.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1928-29, the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums —

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1928	4,782,680
Receipts 1928-29	33,069,884
Total	37,852,564
Disbursements 1928-29	32,553,529
Balance July 1, 1929	5,299,035

The State has no public debt. The assessed value of all property in 1928 was 656,546,993 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard consisted of 178 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,363 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1930 there were 58,966 farms with a total acreage of 5,026,617, of which 1,969,000 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1930, 488,792,738 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 81,505,000 dollars, from live-stock, 20,120,000 dollars. Florida leads in production of grape fruit (9,200,000 boxes in 1932). Other crops are oranges (14,300,000 boxes in 1932), truck products, tobacco (2,961,000 pounds in 1932), rice, maize, oats and peas. In 1932 the cotton area was 96,000 acres, and the yield 15,000 bales. On January 1, 1932, the State had 19,000 horses, 42,000 mules, 43,000 sheep, 508,000 pigs, 103,000 milch cows, and 441,000 all cattle. The total national forest area in June, 1930, was 843,180 acres.

Chief mineral products are phosphate rock (8,248,071 long tons in 1930), stone (1,796,670 short tons); fuller's earth, lime, kaolin, and mineral waters. Mineral output, 1930, was valued at 15,484,206 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries; the industry yields 20,000,000 dollars annually. The chief fishery products are oysters, shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly.

Manufacturing industries in 1929 had 2,214 establishments with 64,936 wage earners, earning 54,661,968 dollars, using raw material, fuel and power valued at 97,102,524 dollars; output was valued at 232,912,261 dollars. The tobacco industries are important.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. In 1931 there were 5,628 miles of steam and 226 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Florida East Coast are the leading railroads. State maintained highways total 8,338 miles, of which 4,866 miles are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Florida had 49 national banks with deposits of 120,718,000 dollars and loans and investments of 125,245,000 dollars, and 135 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 49,663,000 dollars and loans and investments of 47,585,000 dollars.

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GEORGIA.

Government—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the original thirteen States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 207 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor—Eugene Talmadge, 1933-35 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State—Geo. H. Carswell.

Georgia is divided into 161 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

Area and Population.—Area, 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water. Census population April 1, 1930, 2,908,506, an increase of 12,674 or 0.4 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2.8
1910	1,432,284	1,176,967	2,609,251	44.4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49.3
1930	1,837,321	1,071,125	2,908,506	49.5

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican and Indian	Total
Male	920,781	513,451	231	64	1,434,527
Female	916,193	557,674	86	26	1,478,979
Total	1,836,974	1,071,125	317	90	2,908,506

Of the total population (1930) 13,917 (0.5 per cent of the total) were foreign born white, of whom 2,200 (15.8 per cent) were from Russia, 1,682 (12.1 per cent) from Germany, 693 from Ireland, 1,328 from England, and 1,197 (8.6 per cent) from Greece. Of the total population in 1930, 30.8 per cent were urban, 36.8 per cent Negro, and 40 per cent (849,852 males and 312,322 females) were gainfully employed.

The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1930) of 270,366, Savannah, 85,024, Augusta, 60,342, Macon, 53,829, Columbus, 43,131.

In 1930 census, 6,341 men and 12,271 women were reported divorced.

Religion and Education—Baptists predominate, having more than half of the religious membership of the State. Southern Baptists had 400,560 adherents in 1926, and Negro Baptists 381,312. Methodists had 249,722. Total membership, all denominations, 1,350,184.

Illiterates 10 years of age or over in 1930 numbered 210,736 (163,237 Negroes), which was 9.4 per cent of the total in that age group, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 660,964 (60.4 per cent) were attending school. Since 1916 education has been compulsory. There are separate schools for whites and negroes. In 1932 the 6,464 public elementary schools had 642,482 enrolled pupils and 15,486 teachers, the 1,555 public high schools, 100,274 pupils and 3,778 teachers, and (1930) 8 public normal schools, 226 teachers and 3,323 pupils. Total expenditure for education (1932), 18,245,248 dollars, exclusive of expenditure for normal schools.

For higher education the more important State institutions are the University of Georgia, Athens (founded in 1785), with 1,882 students, the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, with 2,274 students, and the Emory University, Atlanta, with 2,037 students.

Finance and Defence—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1931 are stated as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1931	1,144,451
Receipts in 1931	37,360,413
Total, 1931	38,504,864
Disbursements, 1931	36,397,416
Balance, January 1, 1932	2,107,448

On January 1, 1932, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,580,20 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond holders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,500,000 dollars exclusive of interest. The bulk of these bonds was issued chiefly for railway construction during the military reconstruction period in Georgia after the Civil War and by legislative Act have been declared null and void. The

assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1929 amounted to 1,293,832,397 dollars

The National Guard on June 31, 1932, consisted of 256 officers, 3 warrant officers and 3,479 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—In 1930 there were 255,998 farms in the State, having an area of 22,078,630 acres, of which 10,447,000 acres were crop land, value of farm lands and buildings, 577,328,000 dollars, 33 per cent of the farms are operated by Negroes, and 87 per cent of Negro farms are rented. The Negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea island cotton. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 85,216,000 dollars, from live stock, 47,060,000 dollars. For 1932 the cotton yield was 845,000 bales, area under cultivation, 3,046,000 acres. In the northern part of the State corn is important, output in 1932 was 38,560,000 bushels. Rice is an important product of coast counties. Production of sweet potatoes, 1932, 8,938,000 bushels, sugar cane syrup, 4,650,000 gallons (approaching Louisiana as chief producer). Tobacco output in 1932 was 12,501,000 pounds. National forests in 1932 covered 296,309 acres. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals were 35,000 horses, 333,000 mules, 419,000 milch cows, 789,000 all cattle, 37,000 sheep, 1,390,000 swine.

The State has varied but moderate mineral resources: bauxite, clay (289,880 tons in 1930), fuller's earth and stone (772,650 tons) are the most important. The clay working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important. Mineral products in 1930 reached the value of 12,830,845 dollars.

In 1929, Georgia had 4,178 manufacturing establishments employing 158,280 wage earners earning 109,551,586 dollars, using material, fuel and power costing 430,026,560 dollars, and giving an output worth 718,602,596 dollars. Chief industry, cotton goods, reached production in 1927 valued at 180,509,344 dollars. On July 31, 1932, there were 3,030,770 active spindles in the State, consuming 874,383 bales of cotton.

On September 30, 1932, Georgia had 61 national banks with deposits of 160,257,000 dollars and 245 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 73,038,000 dollars.

The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage.

The steam railways in the State have a length (1932) of 6,672 miles, beside 425 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads includes 7,131 miles of which 4,067 miles have been surfaced.

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IDAHO.

Government—Idaho, first settled in 1842, was organized as a Territory in 1863 and admitted into the Union as a State on July 3, 1890. The

Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members, and a House of Representatives of 70 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

Governor —C Ben Ross, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Franklin Girard

The State is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise (census population, 21,544 in 1930). Pocatello has a population of 16,471.

Area, Population, Religion, Education.—Area, 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles are water. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 10,865,472 acres, of which 1,591,160 acres were unsurveyed. Area of Indian reservations in 1931, 90 square miles, with a population of 3,915. Census population April 1, 1930, 445,032, an increase of 13,166 or 3 per cent over that of 1920. In 5 census years the total population was —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1880	32,557	53	32,610	0.4
1900	161,479	293	161,772	1.9
1910	324,948	651	325,594	3.9
1920	430,946	920	431,866	5.2
1930	436,894	668	445,032	5.8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	232,954	395	907	1,258	1,883	237,847
Female	204,608	273	871	618	1,803	207,685
Total	437,562	668	1,778	1,876	3,686	445,032

Of the total 1930 population, 30,454 (6.8 per cent of the total) were foreign born, white, 3,252 being English, 3,427 German, 6,211 Canadian, 5,219 Swedish, 3,164 Norwegian, and 1,421 Irish, 29.1 per cent were urban, 0.2 per cent Negro, and 36.5 per cent (139,872 men and 22,351 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 3,020 men and 1,995 women were reported divorced.

The leading religious denomination is the Mormon Church, with 85,495 adherents in 1926, Roman Catholics had 23,143, and Methodists, 12,788. Total, all denominations, 162,679.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 3,743 or 1.1 per cent of the total in that age group; of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 114,382 (75 per cent) were attending school. In 1931-32 the 1,451 public elementary schools had 3,060 teachers, and 90,605 enrolled pupils, the 180 high schools, 971 teachers and 23,618 pupils, and the two public normal schools, 883 pupils and 61 teachers. Total expenditure on education (1931-32) was 10,097,168 dollars. The State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, has 167 professors and 1,948 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1930, the receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1928	2,024,101
Receipts, 1928-30	29,465,359
Total .	31,489,460
Disbursements, 1928-30	28,400 668
Balance, September 30, 1930	3,088,792

On Sept 30, 1930, the State bonded debt amounted to 4,910,500 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1929 to 486,604,395 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 110 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,190 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 2,181,250 acres (1932), and other projects are under construction. In 1930 the number of farms was 41,674, with a total area of 9,346,908 acres, of which 4,073,000 acres were crop land. Total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930, 417,249,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 27,587,000 dollars, from live stock, 35 289,000 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, of which, in 1932, the yield amounted to 14,996,000 bushels, spring wheat, 15,660,000 bushels. Other crops in 1932 were alfalfa, 2,251,000 tons, oats, 5,476,000 bushels, barley, 5,868,000 bushels, besides plums, 26,000 tons, sugar beets, 699,000 tons, and potatoes, 19,800,000 bushels. There is an active live stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1932, being 190,000, mules, 7,000, sheep, 2,274,000, milch cows, 247,000, all cattle, 668,000, swine, 351,000. The wool clip (1931) was 19,419,000 pounds. The State contains (June 30, 1930) 19,317,373 acres of national forest.

The State has rich mineral deposits. Output of gold in 1931, 18,058 ozs., valued at 373,300 dollars (in 1930, 21,445 ozs., valued at 443,289 dollars), silver, in 1931, 7,416,044 ozs., valued at 2,150,653 dollars (in 1930, 9,420,639 ozs., valued at 3,626,946 dollars), lead (1930) 134,057 short tons, copper (1931) 1,626,541 pounds, and zinc (1930) 37,619 short tons, phosphate rock, 54,982 long tons. Total mineral output in 1930 reached value of 22 903,659 dollars.

In 1929 there were altogether 564 industrial establishments, employing 15,656 wage earners, who earned 22,468,086 dollars. The cost of material, fuel and power was 52,131,077 dollars and value of output, 96,632,764 dollars. The chief of these industries is the working of lumber and timber, with output valued at 81,660,296 dollars in 1927.

The State has (1932) 2,951 miles of steam railway, besides 121 miles of electric railway track. Since 1915 the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, has connected Idaho with the Pacific ocean. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles. The State maintains 4,738 miles of roads of which 3,172 miles have been surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Idaho had 28 national banks with deposits of 12,940,000 dollars, 78 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 28,408,000 dollars.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673, and settled in 1720. In 1763, the country was ceded by the French to the British. In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was organised as a territory in 1809 and admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, subject to the usual residential qualification.

The State is divided into districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen, for the election of the latter each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and twenty-seven Representatives.

Governor—Henry Horner, 1933–37 (12,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Edward J. Hughes

Area and Population.—Area, 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 7,630,654, an increase of 1,145,374, or 17.7 per cent. over 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1920	6,803,006	182,274	6,485,280	115.7
1930	7,301,682	328,972	7,630,654	136.2

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	3,685,284	164,425	18,216	5,282	250	3,873,457
Female	3,581,077	164,547	10,690	664	219	3,757,197
Total	7,266,361	328,972	28,906	5,946	469	7,630,654

Of the total population in 1930, 1,218,158 (16 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, of whom 190,605 (15.6 per cent.) were from Germany, 173,007 (14.2 per cent.) from Poland, 111,016 (9.1 per cent.) from Sweden, 110,449 (9.1 per cent.) from Italy, 87,026 (7.1 per cent.) from Russia, 76,420 from Czechoslovakia, 67,262 from Ireland, 50,685 from England, 43,589 from Canada, 38,336 from Austria, 30,256 from Norway and 24,839 from Scotland. The urban population in 1930 was 73.9 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 4.3 per cent., 41.7 per cent. (2,467,644 males and 717,281 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 35,562 men and 40,186 women divorced.

The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. On April 1, 1930, it had a population of 3,376,438. Other cities with populations in 1930 are Peoria, 104,969, Rockford, 85,864, East St. Louis, 74,347, Springfield (State Capital), 71,864, Cicero, 66,602, Oak Park Village, 63,982, Evanston, 63,338, Decatur, 57,510, Berwyn, 47,027, Aurora, 46,589, Joliet, 42,993, Quincy, 39,241,

RELIGION AND EDUCATION—FINANCE AND DEFENCE 519

Rock Island, 37,953, Danville, 36,765, Elgin, 35,929, Waukegan, 33,499, Moline, 32,236, Bloomington, 30,930, Alton, 30,151, Galesburg, 28,830, Belleville, 28,425, Maywood, 25,829, Granite City, 25,130, Chicago Heights, 22,321, Freeport, 22,045, Kankakee, 20,620, Champaign, 20,348

Religion and Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, with 1,352,719 adherents in 1926, Jewish Congregations (339,730), Methodist (333,280), Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian Total membership, all denominations, 3,363,385

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 153,507 (2 4 per cent of that age group) of whom 108,984 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,548,001 (71 2 per cent.) were attending school In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between 7 and 16 years of age For the year ending June 30, 1931, the 11,976 public elementary school districts had approximately 35,000 teachers, and 1,086,692 pupils, and the 963 high schools had 11,839 teachers and 320,170 pupils Five State normal schools had 545 teachers and 14,313 students in 1930-31 Total current expenditure on public schools, 134,502,656 dollars There are 53 colleges, universities and junior colleges in the State (including the teachers' colleges and normal schools), the principal ones, with teachers and students for 1932, are —

Founded	Colleges, &c	Location	Professors, &c.	Students
1867	University of Illinois (State)	Urbana	1,103	14,569
1892	University of Chicago (Non sect.)	Chicago	766	12,395
1851	North-Western University (M E)	Evanston	684	6,826
1850	Illinois Wesleyan University (M E)	Bloomington	50	533
1909	Loyola University (Cath)	Chicago	450	5,449
1901	James Milliken University (C Presb)	Decatur	41	410
1837	Knox College (Non-sect)	Galesburg	42	616
1861	North Central College (Ev Assn)	Naperville	40	516
1898	De Paul University (Cath)	Chicago	250	3,445
1829	Illinois College (Presbyterian)	Jacksonville	26	414
1847	MacMurray College (M E)	Jacksonville	41	424
1847	Rockford College (Non sect)	Rockford	39	365
1897	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria	55	749
1860	Augustana College (Ev Luth)	Rock Island	19	615

There are 479 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind The State maintains 10 hospitals for the insane, 7 penitentiaries and reformatories, a school for the blind, a school for the deaf, and 9 other institutions

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1932, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1931	48,609,139
Receipts, 1931-32	134,555,096
Total	183,164,235
Disbursements, 1931-32	128,409,587
Balance, June 30, 1932	54,754,648
Deducted from tax funds on account of 1929 Cook County School order remaining unpaid	1,463,603
Balance, July 1, 1932	53,291,045

The total bonded indebtedness of the State outstanding on July 1, 1932 was 189,146,500 dollars.

For 1930 the assessed value of all property was 7,875,676,804 dollars for the new assessment on the full value basis

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 647 officers, 11 warrant officers and 9,553 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural In 1930, there were 214,497 farms, with an area of 80,695,839 acres, of which 21,189,907 acres were crop land with 20,563,230 acres under cultivation Total value of all farm property in 1930, 3,336,049,028 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 108,150,000 dollars, from live-stock, 237,927,000 dollars The chief cereal crops are corn, 387,043,000 bushels in 1932, wheat, 23,433,000 bushels, oats, 161,512,000 bushels, barley, rye, and buckwheat are also grown The potato crop in 1932 amounted to 4,860,000 bushels; and hay to 3,088,000 tons The State has an active live stock industry On January 1, 1932, there were 773,000 horses, 129,000 mules, 1,099,000 milch cows, 2,401,000 all cattle, 799,000 sheep, and 4,940,000 swine in the State The estimated production of wool in 1931 was 4,797,000 pounds from 641,000 sheep National forest area is 10,994 acres

In 1929, Illinois had 15,327 manufacturing establishments, employing 687,917 wage-earners, using material, fuel and power costing 3,401,595,452 dollars, and giving an output worth 6,232,438,498 dollars The amount paid in wages was 1,038,832,796 dollars Value of products of chief industries, 1929 meat packing, 760,872,847 dollars, foundries, 317,485,569 dollars, electrical machinery, 435,021,917 dollars

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, in the production of which the State ranks third, the productive coal fields having an area of 37,486 square miles During 1931 there were 394 mines in operation yielding an output of 45,152,623 tons Mineral production for 1931 included petroleum, 5,039,000 barrels, and natural gasoline or petrol, 5,024,000 gallons, natural gas (1930) 2,890,000 M cubic feet, fluorspar, 28,072 tons, lead (1930) 248 tons, cement, 6,407,191 barrels, pig iron, 1,727,834 long tons Total value of mineral products, 1930, was 148,311,418 dollars

On September 30, 1932, Illinois had 340 national banks with deposits of 676,175,000 dollars and loans and investments of 660,332,000 dollars and 782 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 1,314,235,000 dollars and loans and investments of 1,400,265,000 dollars

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in the carrying trade between the lake ports Within the State there are (1932) 12,802 miles of steam railway and 1,334 miles of electric railway

Preparations for a World's Fair, to be known as 'The Century of Progress Celebration' and to be held in Chicago in 1933, are now being made, this will celebrate the city's centennial anniversary and is designed to illustrate the world's scientific and cultural advance

There are a British Consul General and 2 British Vice Consuls in Chicago

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INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana, first settled in 1758, was made a territory in 1800 and admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives.

Governor — Paul V. McNutt, 1933-37 (\$8,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — Frank Mayr, jun

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

Area and Population—Area, 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles are water. Census population, April 1, 1930, 3,238,503, an increase of 303,113 or 10.5 per cent since 1920. Population in census years —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.1
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81.3
1930	3,126,521	111,982	3,238,503	89.8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

The population by sex and birth in 1930 was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Indians	Asiatic	Total
Male	1,575,729	57,068	6,705	158	398	1,640,061
Female	1,540,407	54,914	2,934	127	60	1,598,442
Total	3,116,136	111,982	9,642	285	458	3,238,503

Of the total in 1930, 135,134 (representing 4.2 per cent.) were foreign born whites, 23,152 (20.8 per cent.) being from Germany, 2,709 from Austria, 7,874 from Hungary, 4,976 from Ireland, 7,465 from England, 3,898 from Scotland, 4,666 from Sweden, 17,482 (12.9 per cent.) from Poland, 4,749 from Russia, 6,873 from Italy, and 6,201 from Canada. Urban population formed 55.5 per cent. of whole, the Negro population, 3.5 per cent., and those gainfully employed (1,015,163 males and 236,011 females) 88.6 per cent.

In 1930 census, 18,076 men and 18,453 women were reported divorced.

Marriages in 1931 were 38,378, divorces, 1,918 men and 5,528 women, annulments, 83

The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1930, of 364,161, Fort Wayne with 114,946, South Bend, 104,193, Evansville, 102,249, Gary, 100,426, Hammond, 64,560, Terre Haute, 62,810, East Chicago, 54,784, Muncie, 46,548, Anderson, 39,804, Kokomo, 32,843, Elkhart, 32,949, Richmond, 32,493

Religion and Education—The religious denominations most numerous represented are, in order of rank, Roman Catholic, with 312,194 adherents in 1926, Methodists (288,181), Disciples of Christ (154,067), Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren Total membership, all denominations, 1,382,818

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 52,034 (2.2 per cent of that age group) of whom 24,981 were native whites, 17,555 were foreign-born whites and 6,476 were negroes Of persons between the ages of 6 and 21, 872,842 (84.2 per cent) were attending school School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age In 1931-32 the 2,847 public elementary schools had 13,136 teachers and 506,170 enrolled pupils The public high schools numbered 901, and had 7,575 teachers with 160,585 pupils Teachers are trained in two State Teachers' Colleges (139 teachers and 3,886 students) The total expenditure for public schools in 1930-31 was 72,387,197 dollars

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1931-32 —

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	316	4,550
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M E	100	1,578
1842	University of Notre Dame	R C	167	3,208
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State	460	4,052

The number of prisoners in penal institutions, including both county and State institutions (September, 30, 1931), was 8,733 On August 31, 1931, the almshouses contained 5,151 paupers

Finance and Defence—In the year ending September 30, 1932, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1931	13,183,377
Receipts, 1931-32	55,725,312
Total Receipts	68,958,689
Disbursements, 1931-32	53,027,020
Balance, Sept 30, 1932	15,931,660

On September 30, 1931, the State had a bonded debt of 3,593,800 dollars

The net assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1931 was 5,073,241,146 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 374 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,401 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 89 per cent of its total area being in farms The 1930 census showed 181,570 farms occupying 19,688,675 acres, of which 11,722,236 acres were crop lands

The total assessed value of all farm property in 1931 was 1,568,723,236 dollars. The chief crops are corn (173,962,000 bushels in 1932), wheat (22,976,000 bushels), oats (58,950,000 bushels), hay, and rye. Tobacco output in 1932 was 10,522,000 pounds. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 55,847,000 dollars, from live stock, 156,504,000 dollars. The live-stock on January 1, 1932, consisted of 425,000 horses, 1,428,000 all cattle, 891,000 milch cows, 826,000 sheep, 2,900,000 swine, and 83,000 mules. In 1931 the wool clip yielded 5,180,000 pounds of wool from 700,000 sheep.

The coal fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1931 the output of coal was 13,310,000 short tons, natural gas (1930) 1,217,000 *M* cubic feet, output of crude petroleum was 840,000 barrels, valued at 750,000 dollars, limestone, 78,000 tons. The production of pig iron (1931) was 1,721,925 tons, valued at 28,458,099 dollars. The clay working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c, to the value of 12,032,852 dollars. The total mineral output (not including pig iron) was valued at 79,226,808 dollars in 1930.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various, numbering (1929 Census) 5,074 in all, employing 313,829 wage earners, earning 416,713,642 dollars, using materials, fuel and power worth 1,404,865,189 dollars, and turning out products valued at 2,534,716,550 dollars.

In 1931 there were 8,626 miles of main steam railway, besides 1,988 miles of electric railway. In 1930 there were 6,399 miles of State road, 44,331 county road, and 23,280 township road, making a total of 74,010 miles of public highway in the State.

On September 30, 1932, there were 157 national banks with deposits of 225,998,000 dollars and loans and investments of 241,257,000 dollars, 351 State banks, 96 trust companies, 82 private banks, and 5 mutual savings banks, had capital of 33,436,293 dollars and total resources of 546,273,592 dollars. Savings deposits in all banks were 107,741,685 dollars, exclusive of 62,580,924 dollars in certificates of deposit and 7,413,979 dollars in trust deposits.

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 Straightoff (F. D. and F. H.), Indiana a Social and Economic Survey. Indianapolis, 1916.
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IOWA

Government—Iowa, first settled in 1788, was made a territory in 1838 and admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly comprises a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting biennially for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for 4 years, half retiring every second year, Representatives for 2 years. The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 9 Representatives. Iowa is divided into 99 counties, the capital is Des Moines.

Governor—Clyde L. Herring, 1933-37 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mrs. Alex Miller

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population, April 30, 1930, 2,470,939, an increase of 66,918, or 2.8 per cent, over that of 1920. Indian Reservations in 1930, 5 square miles with a population of 389

Census Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29.2
1910	2,209,798	14,973	2,224,771	40.0
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43.2
1930	2,453,559	17,380	2,470,939	44.5

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,243,197	8,987	2,380	188	349	1,255,101
Female	1,205,185	8,393	1,915	34	311	1,215,838
Total	2,448,382	17,380	4,295	222	660	2,470,939

At the census of 1930, there were 165,735 foreign born whites (6.7 per cent of the total), of whom 53,901 (32.5 per cent.) came from Germany, 16,810 (10.1 per cent.) from Sweden, 14,698 (8.9 per cent.) from Denmark, 9,045 (5.5 per cent.) from England, 5,557 from Ireland, 12,932 (7.8 per cent.) from Norway, 3,834 from Italy and 6,333 from Canada. Of the total population in 1930, 39.6 per cent. were urban, 0.7 per cent. Negro, and 38.9 per cent. (749,008 males and 163,824 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 11,758 men and 12,224 women were reported divorced. Marriages in 1930 were 20,642, divorces, 4,319, annulments, 35.

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1930, are Des Moines (capital), 142,559, Sioux City, 79,183, Davenport, 60,751, Cedar Rapids, 56,097, Waterloo, 46,191, Council Bluffs, 42,048, Dubuque, 41,679, Ottumwa, 28,075, Burlington, 26,755, Clinton, 25,726, Mason City, 23,804, Fort Dodge, 21,895, Marshalltown, 17,373, Muscatine, 16,778, Iowa City, 15,340.

Religion and Education.—The more important bodies (1926 census figures) are Roman Catholic, 287,068 members, Methodist Episcopal, 206,689, Presbyterian, 68,445, Lutheran, Disciples of Christ, Baptists, Congregational, United Brethren, reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy). Religious bodies represented in the State numbered 109, with 5,176 churches and 1,080,153 members.

Iowa leads all the States in literacy, with only 15,879 illiterates over 10 years of age (0.8 per cent of the total) in 1930, 76.7 per cent of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20 (571,228) were attending school in 1930. School attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7-16). In 1929-30, the 3,558 public elementary schools had 437,426 pupils and 25,206 teachers, and the 917 high schools had 117,229 pupils and 6,328 teachers. The public normal school has 307 teachers and about 7,000 students. Total expenditure on public elementary and

secondary schools in 1929, 57,486,062 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1932):—

Year of Founding	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1855	University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	398	8,147
1868	State College of Agriculture, Ames	State	503	5,660
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell	Congregational	65	686
1853	Cornell College at Mt Vernon	Methodist	42	520
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Disciples	100	1,613
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Presbyterian	65	774
1894	Morningside College	Methodist	38	500

Finance and Defence.—For the biennial period ending July 1, 1932, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	14,854,749
Revenue, 1930-32	175,722,977
Total	190,577,726
Disbursements, 1930-32	178,079,429
Balance, July 1, 1932	12,498,297

The State had a bonded debt, July 1, 1932, of 12,102,000 dollars, incurred for soldiers' bonuses

The assessed value of real, personal, and public utility property in 1930 was 1,215,465,888 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 265 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,481 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1930 it had 214,928 farms with 34,019,382 acres of farm land, 22,738,000 acres under cultivated crops. The value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 4,224,506,000 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. Iowa leads in its gross income from live stock, for 1931, 375,722,000 dollars. Gross income from crops, 50,546,000 dollars. The State leads in production of oats (223,632,000 bushels in 1932) and of corn (539,672,000 bushels). In 1932 the crop of wheat was 4,250,000 bushels, barley, 15,000,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes (1932) amounted to 8,030,000 bushels, of hay, to 4,468,000 tons, of flax-seed, to 225,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. Iowa leads in the number of horses (996,000 on January 1, 1932), and of swine (11,350,000), other live-stock on that date included 1,741,000 dairy cows, 4,185,000 other cattle, 81,000 mules, and 1,398,000 sheep. The wool clip (1931) yielded 7,920,000 pounds of wool.

The productive coal fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 8,000 miners, they produced 3,305,000 short tons in 1931. Gypsum, ochre, sandstone, limestone, clay products and cement (5,804,462 barrels in 1931) are also worked. Mineral products, 1930, were valued at 33,357,958 dollars.

The census of manufactures in 1929 showed 8,317 enterprises, with 82,615

wage-earners, earning 103,532,117 dollars, raw material, fuel and power used, 579,991,440 dollars, output valued at 907,929,170 dollars Chief industries were meat packing, with products valued (1927) at 212,353,210 dollars, and butter and cheese making, valued at 86,842,907 dollars

Within the State in 1929 there were 9,709 miles of steam railway, besides 982 miles of electric railway single track State maintained roads totalled 7,241 miles in 1930, of which 6,135 miles had been surfaced

On September 30, 1932, Iowa had 167 national banks with deposits of 144,715,000 dollars, 677 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 278,808,000 dollars

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KANSAS

Government—Kansas, first settled in 1727, was made a territory (along with part of Colorado) in 1854, and was admitted into the Union with its present area on January 29, 1861 The Legislature includes a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years Sessions are biennial The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens The State is divided into 105 counties, the Capital is Topeka The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 7 Representatives

Governor—Harry H Woodring, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars)

Area, Population, Education—Area, 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,880,999, an increase of 111,742, or 6.3 per cent, over that of 1920

The population in five Federal Census years was —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1890	1,378,398	49,710	1,428,108	17.5
1900	1,418,492	52,003	1,470,495	18.0
1910	1,636,919	54,030	1,690,949	20.7
1920	1,711,332	57,925	1,769,257	21.6
1930	1,814,655	66,344	1,880,999	23.0

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the Federal Census gave the population by sex and birth as —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	914,026	33,980	11,200	152	1,333	961,291
Female	878,221	32,364	7,950	52	1,121	919,708
Total	1,792,847	66,374	19,150	204	2,454	1,880,999

Of the total population in 1930, 69,716 (or 3·7 per cent) were foreign-born whites 17,384 (24·9 per cent) German, 8,781 (12·6 per cent) Russian, 7,315 (10·5 per cent.) Swedish, 2,165 Italian, 5,268 (7·6 per cent) English, 1,701 Irish, and 4,037 Canadian Of the total population in 1930, 38·8 per cent. were urban, 3·5 per cent Negro, and 36·9 per cent. (574,823 males and 119,453 females) were gainfully employed In 1930 census, 10,279 men and 9,672 women were reported divorced

Indian Reservations in 1931 covered 2 square miles, with an Indian population of 1,600

The census of 1930 gave Kansas City a population of 121,857, Wichita, 111,110, Topeka (Capital), 64,120, Hutchinson, 27,085, Salina, 20,155, Pittsburg, 18,145, Leavenworth, 17,466, Coffeyville, 16,198, Parsons, 14,908, Emporia, 14,067, Arkansas City, 13,946, Lawrence, 13,726

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, with 177,165 adherents in 1928, Roman Catholic (171,178), and Disciples of Christ (77,409) Total membership, all denominations, was 747,078

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 18,680 (1·2 per cent of that age group), of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 433,116 (74·7 per cent) were attending school In 1931, the 8,453 public elementary schools had 13,812 teachers and 315,983 enrolled pupils; 688 public high schools had 5,800 teachers and 92,014 pupils Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1931 had 3,221 students Expenditure in 1931, 43,378,595 dollars

Leading institutions for higher instruction are (1932) —

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1865	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	250	5,658
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan		328	3,928
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	15	175
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt.	22	260
1865	Washburn College, Topeka	Conz	72	1,064
1886	Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina	Wesleyan	31	569

Finance and Defence —For the year ending June 30, 1929, the total receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1928	13,202,188
Receipts, 1928-29	52,698,779
Total	65,900,967
Disbursements, 1928-29	48,669,969
Balance, July 1, 1929	17,230,998

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1929 was 3,728,707,730 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 250 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,960 enlisted men

Production and Industry —Kansas is pre eminently agricultural, but sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west In 1930 there were 166,042 farms, with an area of farmland of 46,975,647 acres, of which 26,535,000 acres were cropland The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 2,281,102,000 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 92,134,000 dollars, from live stock, 159,522,000 dollars The chief crops are maize (136,197,000

bushels in 1932), wheat (106,898,000 bushels, leading all states), and hay. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are also grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1932, 685,000 horses, 143,000 mules, 1,010,000 milch cows, 3,392,000 all cattle, 779,000 sheep, and 3,109,000 swine. Wool clip (1931), 3,248,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 1,995,000 short tons were mined in 1931. There are also important oil fields. Yield of petroleum in 1931 was 37,018,000 barrels, and of natural gasoline or petrol, 32,690,000 gallons. Other mineral products in 1930 were: natural gas, 37,630,000 *M.* cubic feet, lead, 12,910 short tons, zinc, 74,304 short tons, Portland cement, 5,633,098 barrels. The State also produces salt (691,160 tons in 1931). Total value of mineral products (1930), 100,253,311 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1929 there were 1,918 establishments with 46,906 wage earners earning 72,628,477 dollars, using materials, fuel and power costing 544,010,255 dollars, output was valued at 734,919,439 dollars. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important, in 1927 their products were valued, respectively, at 249,465,685 dollars and 183,625,683 dollars.

There were 9,684 miles of steam railway line in 1932, and 570 miles of electric railway track within the State. The State maintains 8,312 miles of highway, of which 7,844 miles are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Kansas had 222 national banks with deposits of 137,855,000 dollars, 648 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 126,446,000 dollars.

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 Kansas. A Cyclopedic of State History. 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.
 Connelley (W. E.), Standard History of Kansas and Kansans. 6 vols. Chicago, 1918.
 Robinson (C.), The Kansas Conflict. Lawrence, 1894.
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KENTUCKY

Government.—Kentucky, first settled in 1765, was originally part of Virginia, it was admitted into the Union on June 4, 1792. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. All citizens are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors. The State is divided into 120 counties; the Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1930, 11,626). The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 9 Representatives.

Governor.—Ruby Laffoon, 1932-36 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Miss Sara W. Mahan.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,614,589, an increase of 197,959, or 8.2 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile	Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	919,617	280,167	1,155,684	28.8	1910	2,028,249	261,656	2,289,905	57.0
1880	1,377,239	271,401	1,648,690	41.0	1920	2,180,692	235,933	2,416,680	60.1
1900	1,862,468	284,706	2,147,174	53.4	1930	2,388,549	226,040	2,614,589	65.1

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,209,165	113,501	58	58	16	1,322,793
Female	1,179,199	112,539	35	17	6	1,291,796
Total	2,388,364	226,040	88	75	22	2,614,589

The foreign born white population (0.8 per cent of the whole) numbered 21,840, of whom 7,552 were German (34.6 per cent), 1,847 Irish, 1,589 Italian, 1,629 Russian, and 1,478 English. Of the total population in 1930, 30.6 per cent were urban, 8.6 per cent Negro, and 34.7 per cent (759,966 males and 147,200 females) gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 9,005 men and 10,411 women were reported divorced.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1930 as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville	307,745	Paducah	33,541	Owensboro'	22,765
Covington	65,252	Newport	29,744	Bowling Green	12,848
Lexington	45,736	Ashland	29,074	Henderson	11,668

The predominant religious denominations of the State are. Southern Baptists, with 305,582 members (in 1926), Roman Catholic (177,069), and Disciples of Christ (121,372). Total membership, all denominations, in 1926 was 1,051,504.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 131,545 (6.6 per cent of the total in that age group), of whom 100,763 were native whites and 28,553 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 578,270 (64.3 per cent.) were attending school. Attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years is compulsory, the minimum term being 28 weeks, and in the larger cities 40 weeks. In 1931, the 7,950 public schools of the State had 13,919 teachers and 529,012 pupils, 723 public high schools had 3,269 teachers and 64,867 pupils. The State had 6 public normal schools with 9,388 students. Expenditure on elementary and high school education in 1931, 28,931,339 dollars. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1932) were Berea College (non sectarian), with 35 teachers and 650 students, Kentucky University (State), Lexington, 273 teachers and 3,052 students, University of Louisville, 275 teachers and 2,815 students.

Finance — For the year ending June 30, 1932, the receipts and expenditures were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	10,961,666
Receipts, 1931-32	34,486,241
Total	45,447,907
Disbursements, 1931-32	39,825,532
Balance, July 1, 1932	5,622,375

The floating debt of the State on July 1, 1932, was 13,871,123 dollars. In 1931 the assessed value of real and personal property was 3,151,527,702 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 213 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,545 enlisted men.

Production and Industry — Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1930 there were 246,499 farms with an area of 19,927,286 acres, of which 6,927,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 871,449,000 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the 'blue grass region' which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 79,734,000 dollars, from live stock, 70,045,000 dollars. In 1932, the maize crop amounted to 67,464,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 2,835,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides, hemp, some cotton, and also sorghum are grown. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, output in 1932, 345,101,000 pounds.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock on January 1, 1932, consisted of 222,000 horses, 241,000 mules, 589,000 milch cows, 78,000 other cattle, 875,000 sheep, and 899,000 swine. In 1931, the wool clip yielded 4,080,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 39,890,000 short tons mined in 1931. Output of petroleum for 1931, 6,456,000 barrels, natural gasoline or petrol, 5,464,000 barrels, natural gas (1930), 37,360,000 *M* cubic feet. Other mineral products are pig iron (128,194 long tons), lead, stone, barytes, lime, and natural cement. Total value of mineral products in 1930, 111,691,254 dollars.

In 1929, the census of manufactures showed there were 2,227 manufacturing establishments, 76,211 wage earners who earned 87,517,967 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 490,492,239 dollars, the value of the material, fuel and power used being 262,557,633 dollars.

In 1932, the State had 3,991 miles of steam railway besides 489 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 5,950 miles of highway, of which 5,198 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1932, Kentucky had 109 national banks with capital of 15,892,500 dollars and resources of 235,472,371 dollars, and 362 State banks and trust companies with capital of 22,053,850 dollars and deposits of 248,031,078 dollars.

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LOUISIANA.

Government.—Louisiana was first settled in 1699 That part lying east of the Mississippi river was organised in 1804 as the Territory of New Orleans, and admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812 The section west of the river was added very shortly thereafter The Legislature consists of a Senate of 39 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members, both chosen for four years Sessions are biennial Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens with the usual residential qualifications The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 8 Representatives Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States), the Capital is Baton Rouge

Governor —Oscar K Allen, 1932-36 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —E A Conway

Area, Population, Education —Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water) Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,101,593, an increase of 303,084, or 16·9 per cent, over that of 1920

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36·5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39·6
1930	1,325,267	776,326	2,101,593	46·3

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

The population in 1930 by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	664,681	379,173	2,392	777	800	1,047,823
Female	653,479	397,153	2,160	242	736	1,058,770
Total	1,318,160	776,326	4,552	1,019	1,536	2,101,593

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1930 the foreign born whites (1·7 per cent. of the total) numbered 34,910, of whom 13,526 (38·7 per cent) were Italian, 3,616 (10·4 per cent) German, 2,935 French, 1,512 English, and 1,204 Irish Of the total population in 1930, 39·7 per cent were urban, 36·9 per cent Negro, and 38·8 per cent (623,787 males and 191,938 females) gainfully employed. In 1930, 6,121 men and 10,142 women were reported divorced The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 458,762 in 1930 Other cities are Shreveport, 76,655, Baton Rouge (Capital), 30,729

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 56 per cent. of the church membership of Louisiana are Roman Catholic Latte had 587,946 adherents in 1926 Of Protestants in the State, Baptists (Negro Baptists, 182,743, and Southern Baptists, 117,220), and Methodists are the most numerous Total, all denominations, 1,037,008

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 219,750 (13·5 per cent of the total in that age group), of whom 69,288 were native whites and 139,393 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 465,064 (63·2 per cent.) were attending school Attendance in elementary schools is compulsory. In 1930-31, there were 1,331 public elementary schools for

white children with 282,337 pupils and 9,216 teachers, 1,593 negro schools with 154,772 pupils and 3,071 negro teachers. The 363 high schools for white pupils had 2,479 teachers and 51,541 pupils. There were 4 negro high schools employing 73 teachers and having 2,661 pupils. The 2 Normal Colleges had (1928-29) 136 instructors and 1,920 students. Total expenditure on education (1930-31), 34,094,047 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877), with, 1932, 177 professors and 3,197 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans has 413 professors and 2,871 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Loyola University (founded 1904) at New Orleans with 139 professors and 821 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) and the Straight University are for coloured persons.

Finance and Defence—For the year 1931, the receipts and the disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1931	4,777,812
Receipts, 1931 .	86,438,193
Total .	91,216,005
Disbursements, 1931 .	87,056,587
Balance, December 31, 1931 .	4,159,418

The bonded and floating debt of the State at April 18, 1932, amounted to 24,149,745 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1930 amounted to 1,746,869,796 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard consisted of 139 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,812 enlisted men. There is also a naval militia.

Production and Industry—The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast. A delta occupies about one-third of the total area. Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles. The Gulf coast line is 1,250 miles in length. Agriculture is the leading industry. In 1930, the State had 161,445 farms, with an area of 9,355,487 acres, of which 4,741,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm land and buildings, 418,192,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 72,858,000 dollars, from livestock, 28,581,000 dollars. Louisiana leads in the production of cane sugar (3,401,000 short tons in 1932), of sugar cane syrup, 4,844,000 gallons, of strawberries, 1,504,000 crates, and of rice (16,536,000 bushels). Other crops in 1932 were corn, 17,906,000 bushels, sweet potatoes, 5,644,000 bushels. For 1932, the cotton area was 1,816,000 acres, and the yield 610,000 bales. On January 1, 1932, the State contained 106,000 horses, 189,000 mules, 140,000 sheep, 679,000 swine, 740,000 other cattle, and 314,000 milch cows.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. The area suitable to planting and growing oysters is over 7,000 sq. miles. The State ranks third as a lumber producer, though nine tenths of its original forest area of 22,000,000 acres has been cut over at least once.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and compressed air are in operation. The yield of crude petroleum in 1931 was 21,804,000 barrels, of natural gasoline or petrol, 58,034,000 gallons. Output of natural gas (1930) was 278,841,000 M. cubic feet. The State has four of the largest salt mines

in the world, output in 1931 was 529,280 tons, valued at 1,962,690 dollars
Total mineral output in 1930 was valued at 71,929,038 dollars

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1929, there were 1,926 manufacturing establishments which employed 87,511 wage-earners, who earned 83,990,368 dollars. The material, fuel and power used cost 441,979,590 dollars, and the output was valued at 684,885,999 dollars.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the imports amounted to 78,180,210 dollars, and the exports to 127,530,171 dollars.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads (17,176 miles maintained by the State), the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1932, the steam railways in the State had a length of 4,639 miles, besides 316 miles of electric railway track.

On September 30, 1932, Louisiana had 29 national banks with deposits of 70,166,000 dollars and loans and investments of 79,405,000 dollars and 166 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 226,687,000 dollars and loans and investments of 255,920,000 dollars.

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MAINE.

Government—Maine, settled in 1624, and originally a part of Massachusetts, was admitted into the Union on March 15, 1820. There is a Legislature consisting of the Senate with 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected simultaneously for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all citizens, 21 years of age, who can read English and write their own names, paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote. The State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The Capital is Augusta, the State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 3 Representatives.

Governor—Louis Brann, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Edgar C. Smith

Area, Population, Education—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles are land. Census population on April 1, 1930, 797,423, an increase of 29,409, or 3.8 per cent, over that of 1920.

Population for four census years

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	647,485	1,451	648,936	21.7
1910	741,008	1,363	742,371	24.8
1920	766,704	1,310	768,014	25.7
1930	796,927	1,096	797,423	26.7

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

The population by sex and race in 1930 was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	400,063	597	107	518	401,285
Female	395,122	499	28	494	396,138
Total	795,185	1,096	135	1,012	797,423

The foreign-born white population (12.6 per cent of the total) numbered 100,368, of whom 36,796 (36.7 per cent) were English Canadian, 36,947 (36.8 per cent) French Canadian, 4,115 (4.1 per cent) Irish, 4,463 English, 1,906 Scotch, 1,882 Swedish, 1,880 Russian and 2,359 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 40.3 per cent were urban, 0.1 Negro, and 38.7 per cent (239,994 males and 68,623 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 4,102 men and 4,211 women were reported divorced.

The largest city in the State is Portland with a census population of 70,810 in 1930. Other cities and towns (with population in 1930) are Lewiston, 34,948, Bangor, 28,749, Auburn, 18,571, Biddeford, 17,633, Augusta, 17,198, Waterville, 15,454, South Portland, 13,840.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic with 173,893 members in 1926, then come Baptists (32,031), Methodists (22,938), and Protestant Episcopalians. Total membership of the 1,447 churches of all denominations was 294,092.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 17,172 (2.7 per cent. of that age group), of whom 5,745 were native whites and 8,393 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 176,349 (75 per cent) were attending school. Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. In 1930-31, the 4,887 public elementary schools had 5,017 teachers and 126,630 enrolled pupils. The 227 public high schools had 1,429 teachers and 31,412 pupils. There are 53 academies with about 300 teachers and 5,000 pupils. For the training of teachers there are six public Normal Schools with 117 teachers and 1,396 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1932) 192 professors and teachers and 1,682 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 54 professors and 570 students, Bates College at Lewiston, 42 professors and 182 students, and Colby College at Waterville, 39 professors and 612 students in 1932. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1930-31, 11,783,805 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1931, the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	1,928,893
Receipts, 1930-31	31,476,893
Total	33,405,786
Payments, 1930-31	30,529,914
Balance, July 1, 1931	2,875,872

The bonded debt on January 1, 1932, amounted to 27,778,300 dollars.

In 1930, the assessed value of real property amounted to 641,092,045 dollars, and of personal property to 115,768,338 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 183 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,314 enlisted men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. In 1930, the State contained 39,066 farms with a total acreage of 4,639,938 acres, of which 1,402,000 acres were crop land, a total value of farm land and buildings, 194,280,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 21,440,000 dollars, from live stock, 26,844,000 dollars. Maine leads all States in production of potatoes (39,480,000 bushels in 1932). Other crops are oats, 4,940,000 bushels, maize, 656,000 bushels, buckwheat, and hay. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals comprised 57,000 horses, 181,000 milch cows, 243,000 all cattle, 81,000 sheep, and 55,000 swine.

The chief minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and feldspar.

In 1929, according to the census of manufactures, the State had 1,557 manufacturing establishments employing 69,593 wage-earners, earning 73,601,093 dollars. The cost of raw materials, fuel and power amounted to 218,984,735 dollars, and the value of the output to 392,096,124 dollars. On July 31, 1932, active cotton spindles numbered 846,778, consuming 87,445 bales.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden.

In 1932, there were 2,192 miles of steam railway and 501 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems. The State maintains 2,041 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,933 miles have been surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Maine had 43 national banks with deposits of 106,730,000 dollars and loans and investments of 114,954,000 dollars and 72 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 260,074,000 dollars and loans and investments of 279,765,000 dollars.

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MARYLAND.

Government—Maryland, first settled in 1634, was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 29, and a House of Delegates of 118 members, both elected for four years. Voters are United States citizens who have resided one year in the State and six months in the Legislative District.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, 1931-35 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State—David C. Winebrenner, 3rd.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis Maryland sends to Congress two Senators and six Representatives

Area, Population, Education—Area, 12,300 square miles, of which 9,870 square miles are land and 2,430 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,631,526, an increase of 181,865 or 12.5 per cent. since 1920

Population according to four Federal censuses

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	515,918	171,131	687,049	69.1
1910	1,063,096	232,250	1,295,346	130.3
1920	1,205,182	244,479	1,449,661	145.8
1930	1,355,147	276,379	1,631,526	164.1

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	679,693	140,606	798	38	31	821,009
Female	674,477	135,873	133	18	16	810,517
Total	1,354,170	276,479	931	56	50	1,631,526

Of the total population 95,093 (or 5.8 per cent.) were foreign born whites, of whom 18,925 were from Germany (19.9 per cent.), 10,872 (11.4 per cent.) from Italy, 4,845 from Ireland, 18,782 (19.8 per cent.) from Russia, 12,027 from Poland, and 5,067 from England. Of the total population in 1930, 59.8 per cent. were urban, 16.9 per cent. Negro, and 41.2 per cent. (514,611 males and 158,295 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 4,869 men and 5,853 women were reported divorced.

The largest city in the State (containing 49 per cent. of the population of the State in 1930) and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre is Baltimore, census population in 1930, 804,874. Other cities, with population in 1930, are Cumberland, 37,747, Hagerstown, 30,861, Frederick, 14,434, Salisbury, 10,997, Annapolis (Capital), 12,531.

The Roman Catholic Church, 233,969 adherents in 1926, is the leading denomination, next comes the Methodist, with 118,426. Jewish Congregations are third, with 69,974. Total membership of the 2,959 churches of all denominations, 758,366.

Education is compulsory for children 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless legally employed. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 49,910 (3.8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 11,561 were native whites, 11,539 foreign-born whites and 25,073 Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 322,141 (65.7 per cent.) were attending school.

In 1931-32 the State had 1,658 elementary and junior high schools (1,121 white, 537 negro), with 244,690 pupils (195,008 white and 49,682 negro) and 6,956 teachers (5,595 white and 1,361 negro). The 179 public senior high schools (152 white and 27 negro) had 42,803 pupils (38,722 white and 4,081

negro), with 1,710 teachers (1,563 white and 147 negro). The State had 4 State normal schools, and 1 city normal school, with 98 teachers, and 1,122 pupils (892 white and 230 negro). The total expenditure on education in 1931-32 was 27,592,906 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1931-32 had 681 faculty members and 6,214 students. Goucher College, founded in 1888, had 103 instructors and 809 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and University of Maryland, with (1931-32) 500 professors and 5,185 students.

Finance and Defence—For the year ending September 30, 1931, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct 1, 1930	10,631,946
Receipts, 1930-31	37,110,584
Total	47,742,530
Disbursements, 1930-31	38,837,130
Cash balance, Oct 1, 1931	8,905,400

On September 30, 1931, the funded debt of the State amounted to 31,917,000 dollars. In 1931 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 2,547,286,039 dollars, and that of taxable securities to 623,160,109 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 258 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,151 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 71 per cent of the farms are worked by their owners. In 1930, there were 43,203 farms with an area of 4,374,398 acres, of which 2,129,264 acres were crop land, total value of farm property (excluding live stock), 381,852,431 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 31,856,000 dollars, from live stock, 35,996,000 dollars. The chief crops in 1932 were wheat (4,940,000 bushels), maize (16,440,000 bushels), hay, potatoes (2,945,000 bushels), vegetables and fruit. In 1932, the yield of tobacco was 22,750,000 pounds. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1932, were horses, 91,000, mules, 29,000, milch cows, 214,000, other cattle, 277,000, sheep, 108,000, swine, 160,000.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal-mining, which, in 1931, gave an output of 1,950,000 short tons. Value of clay products in 1930, 3,513,008 dollars. Total mineral output (1930), 14,989,695 dollars.

In the census of 1929, Maryland had 3,231 manufactories, with 131,099 wage earners, wages 148,835,163 dollars, cost of material, fuel and power, 696,985,542 dollars, value of products 1,119,082,289 dollars.

The State maintains a network of roads 3,412 miles in extent, all surfaced, steam railways had (1932) 1,432 miles of line and 731 miles of electric railway, 51 steamship lines use the port of Baltimore, which is the ocean port nearest to the steel centres of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland, Gary and Chicago, and handles a large part of grain and other exports.

On June 30, 1932, Maryland had 68 National banks with capital of

10,992,000 dollars and total resources of 218,546,000 dollars and 123 State banks and trust companies with a capital of 28,607,200 dollars and total resources of 432,096,991 dollars.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government—In 1615 the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and in 1620 obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. The first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province. By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

The legislative body, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, is styled the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected biennially by popular vote. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 159 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to the number of legal voters. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

All citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and over, who can read and write the English language may vote in all State, city or town elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the city or town.

The State sends 2 Senators and 15 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor—Joseph B Ely, 1933-34 (salary, 10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Frederic W Cook

There are 14 counties in the State, 39 cities and 316 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area, 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water). The census population, April 1, 1930, was 4,249,614, an increase of 397,258 or 10.3 per cent since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the censuses was as follows —

Years (Census)	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. mile
1840	2,215,373	23,570	2,238,943	278.5
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	349.0
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	418.8
1920	3,803,524	43,832	3,852,356	479.2
1930	4,192,926	52,365	4,249,614	528.6

¹ Includes Asiatics, Mexicans, Indians and all others

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian and Mexican	Total
Male	2,042,218	26,097	2,861	501	2,071,672
Female	2,150,718	26,268	522	439	2,177,942
Total	4,192,926	52,365	3,383	940	4,249,614

Of the total population in 1930, 1,054,636 (24.8 per cent) were foreign born whites, of whom 172,810 (16.4 per cent.) were Canadian (English) and 115,241 (10.9 per cent) were French Canadians, 158,744 (15.0 per cent) were from Ireland, 126,103 (12.0 per cent) from Italy, 78,418 (7.4 per cent) from England, 71,442 (6.8 per cent) from Poland, 67,684 (6.4 per cent) from Russia, 36,810 (3.5 per cent) from Sweden, 32,724 (3.1 per cent) from Scotland, 24,840 (2.4 per cent) from Portugal and 20,588 (1.9 per cent.) from Germany. Of the total population in 1930, 90.2 per cent were urban, 1.2 per cent Negro, and 42.7 per cent (1,284,454 males and 529,968 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 10,610 men and 15,020 women were reported divorced.

In 1930, the population of the principal cities of the State was as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	781,186	Somerville	108,008	Brockton	68,797
Worcester	195,811	Lynn	102,320	Medford	59,714
Springfield	149,900	Lowell	100,234	Malden	58,036
Fall River	115,274	Lawrence	85,068	Holyoke	56,537
Cambridge	113,048	Quincy	71,963	Pittsfield	49,677
New Bedford	112,597	Newton	65,276	Haverhill	48,710

Other cities (with population of 35,000 and over in 1930) are Everett, 48,424, Chelsea, 45,816, Chicopee, 43,930, Fitchburg, 40,692; Salem, 43,353, Waltham, 39,247, Taunton, 37,355, Revere, 35,680.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics with 1,629,424 members in 1926, Jewish Congregations with 218,085 members, and Congregationalists with 159,252. Total membership, all denominations, was 2,500,204.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 124,158 (3.5 per cent of that age group), of whom 111,568 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 910,482 (75.0 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1931, the total expenditure was 72,521,041 dollars, plus 1,350,369 dollars for teachers' colleges. The number of teachers required for all schools was 26,402, the total number of pupils enrolled was 760,208. The 249

public high schools had 5,896 teachers and 135,880 pupils. There are 10 State teachers' colleges with a total enrolment for the school year, 1930-31, of 2,568 pupils and 212 teachers, also the Boston Teachers' College with 47 teachers and 592 students. In 1915, the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Department of University Extension, and to provide for educational extension courses under the direction of the Board of Education. Student enrolment between January 1, 1916, and December 1, 1931, in classes, 375,343, in correspondence courses, 65,066, total, 440,409.

Within the State there are 81 colleges and universities, with 4,993 professors and instructors, and a total enrolment of 51,048 students. The Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, are the only two publicly controlled, all the others are privately controlled. Some of the leading institutions (1932) are —

Year opened	Location, and Name of Universities and Colleges		Professors and Instructors	Students
1921	Amherst	Amherst College ¹	74	644
1867		Massachusetts Agricultural College ²	100	863
1860	Boston	Boston University ²	544	13,909
1919		Emmanuel College ³	89	359
1898		Northeastern University ¹	223	4,168
1902		Simmons College ³	150	1,200
1636	Cambridge	Harvard University ¹	1,807	8,536
1861		Massachusetts Institute of Technology ²		
1879		Radcliffe College ³	508	3,188
1852	Medford	Tufts College ²	300 ⁴	1,040
1865	Newton	Boston College ¹	473	1,953
1871	Northampton	Smith College ³	58	1,285
1884	Norton	Wheaton College ³	244	2,060
1837	South Hadley	Mount Holyoke College ³	58	450
1875	Wellesley	Wellesley College ³	119	1,019
1793	Williamstown	Williams College ¹	168	1,569
1889	Worcester	Clark University ²	87	809
1848		Holy Cross	40	317
			68	1,060

¹ For men only

² Co-educational

³ For women only

⁴ Radcliffe College is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of, Harvard University, certain professors in the University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1931, there were in the State 14 public institutions strictly, or in part, for the insane, 3 for the feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics as well as 22 private hospitals. The number under care in institutions for the mentally ill and in family care in the State on October 1, 1931, was 22,249 (11,191 males and 11,058 females), of which number 20,634 were under public care.

On June 1, 1932, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,790 inmates, three industrial schools with 1,109 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 334 inmates. As State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, there were 5,317 children boarded in families and 1,267 children in families without board, also 3,289 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the Department of Public Welfare. The number of persons in infirmaries during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, was 8,991.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 6 strictly State institutions and 17 county jails or houses of correction. On May 31, 1932, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 6,075 males and 448 females.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1930 . . .	26,888,871
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1931 . . .	138,517,164
Total	164,850,535
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1931	147,717,517
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1931	17,133,018

The total net bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1931, amounted to 62,680,075 dollars

In 1931 the assessed value of real property was 6,383,674,996 dollars, and of personal property, 1,101,797,253 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 677 officers, 10 warrant officers and 9,095 men

Production, Industry, Commerce —In 1930, the number of farms in Massachusetts was 25,598, with an area of 2,005,461 acres, of which 564,000 acres were crop land. The value of all farm land and buildings in 1930 was 261,222,000 dollars. Of the 25,598 farms in the State, 23,198 were operated in 1930 by the owners, 958 by managers, and 1,442 by tenants. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 27,731,000 dollars, from live stock, 37,066,000 dollars. Massachusetts leads in production of cranberries (360,000 barrels in 1932). Other crops in 1932 were Hay, 409,000 tons, potatoes, 1,950,000 bushels, corn, 1,520,000 bushels, tobacco, 7,896,000 pounds, apples, 3,442,000 barrels, onions, 1,197,000 bushels. On January 1, 1932, there were on farms in the State 24,000 horses, 149,000 milch cows, 179,000 all other cattle, 10,000 sheep, and 101,000 pigs.

The census of manufactures in 1930 showed 9,586 establishments, employing 481,449 wage earners, who earned 573,838,044 dollars, using raw material, fuel and power, valued at 1,333,017,227 dollars, and turning out products worth 2,676,387,256 dollars. Chief industries in 1930 produced goods valued as follows: cotton, excluding small wares, 151,804,379 dollars, boots and shoes, 244,417,741 dollars, woollen and worsted goods, 196,943,782 dollars. On July 31, 1932, 4,676,850 active cotton spindles consumed 340,372 bales of cotton.

There is practically no mining within the State. The principal minerals are from the stone quarries and the clay pits.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (i.e., Boston and eight minor ports). Exports in fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, were 21,236,257 dollars, imports, 89,236,658 dollars.

On January 1, 1931, there were 2,014 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State and 1,893 miles of electric railways. The State maintains 1,769 miles of drained and graded roads, all surfaced.

On June 30, 1932, there were 144 National banks, with capital of 111,326,000 dollars and total assets of 1,496,561,000 dollars, in operation in the State, and 503 savings banks, co-operative banks and trust companies with capital of 39,980,000 dollars and total assets of 4,352,944,538 dollars.

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MICHIGAN

Government—Michigan, first settled in 1650, became the territory of Michigan in 1805 with its boundaries greatly enlarged in 1818 and 1834, it was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries on January 26, 1837. The Senate consists of 32 members and the House of Representatives of 100 members. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election. The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 17 Representatives.

Governor—William A. Comstock, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Frank D. Fitzgerald

For local government the State is organized in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which has a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities (131 in 1930) must have each a population of not less than 3,000, except a few which have been long incorporated. The State Capital is Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles. Population 1930 census, 4,842,325, an increase of 1,173,913, or 32 per cent, since 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13.0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48.9
1920	3,608,330	60,082	3,668,412	63.8
1930	4,672,872	169,453	4,842,325	84.2

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Mexican	Total
Male	2,416,080	88,986	1,971	3,585	8,529	2,519,309
Female	2,234,782	80,517	815	3,245	4,807	2,323,016
Total	4,650,171	169,453	2,286	7,080	13,336	4,842,325

Of the total population in 1930, 840,268 (or 17.4 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 202,316 (24.1 per cent.) were from Canada, 81,714 (9.7 per cent.) from Germany, 62,721 from England, 34,348 from Russia, 119,228 (14.2 per cent.) from Poland, 17,528 from Ireland, 23,905 from Sweden, 27,022 from Finland, 35,257 from Scotland, 7,201 from Norway, 43,087 from Italy, 13,299 from Austria, and 32,128 from Holland. Of the total in 1930, 68.2 per cent. were urban, 3.5 per cent. Negro, and 39.8 per cent. (1,566,797 men and 360,701 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 28,261 men and 25,259 women were reported divorced. In 1931, the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 1,080.

According to the census of April 1, 1930, the population of the principal cities was —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Detroit	1,568,662	Hamtramck	56,268	Battle Creek	43,573
Grand Rapids	168,592	Jackson	55,187	Muskegon	41,390
Flint	156,492	Kalamazoo	54,786	Port Huron	31,361
Saginaw	80,715	Highland Park	52,949	Wyandotte	28,368
Lansing	78,397	Dearborn	50,358	Ann Arbor	26,944
Pontiac	64,928	Bay City	47,355	Royal Oak	22,904

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, with 844,106 members in 1926, Methodist (165,064), Lutheran (Synod of Missouri, 90,851), Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational. Total membership, all denominations, 1,786,831.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 76,800 (2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 55,034 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,090,754 (75.8 per cent.) were attending school. Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1930, was 164,068,359 dollars. For the University, State colleges, and normal schools, it was 17,012,703 dollars. In 1930 there were 6,822 school districts (elementary and secondary schools) with 1,036,087 pupils and 34,552 teachers. There are 4 training colleges with 604 teachers and 6,771 students. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor, in 1932 it had 815 professors and teachers and 12,387 students. The Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, founded in 1857, had, in 1932, 309 professors and 3,554 students. The Michigan College of Mining and Technology, founded in 1886, at Houghton, had 65 instructors and 615 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1932, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	28,456,019
Receipts, 1931-32	131,670,757
Total	160,126,776
Disbursements, 1931-32	130,532,566
Balance, June 30, 1932	29,594,210

Total bonded indebtedness of the State was 83,250,000 dollars on June 30, 1932, total assessed valuation of the State as equalized by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 6,614,308,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 339 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,299 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1930, it contained 169,372 farms with a total area of 17,118,951 acres of which 9,094,000 acres were crop land. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 60,583,000 dollars, from live stock, 121,973,000 dollars. Principal crops were (1932) oats, 34,101,000 bushels, corn, 48,279,000 bushels, wheat, 16,584,000 bushels, hay, 3,105,000 tons, potatoes, 29,900,000 bushels, and sugar beets, 1,184,000 tons. On January 1, 1932, there were in the State 1,285,000 sheep, 373,000 horses, 850,000 milch cows 540,000 other cattle, and 661,000 swine. In 1931, the wool-clip yielded 8,526,000 pounds of wool from 1,015,000 sheep. The area of national forest land (June 30, 1930) was 290,747 acres, State forests totalled 450,000 acres.

Of the mineral output, coal, in 1931, amounted to 390,000 short tons, coke, 2,501,571 short tons, natural gas, 521,323 *M* cubic feet, cement, 6,132,768 barrels, iron ore, 7,552,581 long tons, gypsum, 310,000 tons, copper, 118,495,055 pounds, pig iron, 537,850 long tons, silver, a by-product of copper mining, 1,437 ounces, salt, 14,560,000 barrels. Recently discovered petroleum fields yielded 3,785,762 barrels in 1931, against 594,000 barrels in 1928. Mineral output in 1930 was valued at 111,405,530 dollars.

The State maintains 14 fish hatcheries.

Motor manufacturing is by far the leading industry, the 1927 census showed that 160 plants employed 209,458 men, paid 364,048,051 dollars in wages, and produced vehicles and parts valued at 2,233,854,723 dollars. The total number of manufacturing establishments (1929 census) was 6,683, employing 528,512 wage earners, who earned 838,241,649 dollars. The output was valued at 4,636,361,417 dollars, the value of the material, fuel and power used being 2,578,818,719 dollars.

On December 31, 1931, there were 8,020 miles of steam railway in operation, besides 326 miles of electric railway. The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is said to be the largest ship canal in the world. Highway mileage, maintained by the State, is 8,293, of which 7,620 is surfaced.

On January 30, 1932 there were 461 State banks, 8 industrial banks, 15 trust companies, the total resources being 1,369,232,740 dollars. On June 30, 1931, there were 119 national banks with capital of 32,150,000 dollars and total resources of 637,996,000 dollars.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota, first settled in 1805, was made a territory in 1849 (with parts of North and South Dakota), and was admitted into the Union, with its present boundaries, on May 11, 1858. The Legislature

consists of a Senate of 67 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 181 members, elected for 2 years

Governor —Floyd B Olson, 1933-35 (7,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Mike Holm

There are 87 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 8,000 inhabitants. Townships are 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one and two years. Cities, of four classes, according to population, frame their own charters and are governed by a mayor and council or by a commission. The State Capital is St. Paul. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 9 Representatives.

Area, Population, Education—Area, 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,563,953, an increase of 176,828, or 7.4 per cent. over that of 1920.

The population at the date of recent Federal Censuses was as follows

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,737,036	14,858	1,751,304	21.7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25.7
1920	2,348,986	18,189	2,387,125	29.5
1930	2,538,973	24,980	2,563,953	31.7

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans, Asiatics and others

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	1,803,109	5,005	697	2,099	5,691	1,816,571
Female	1,236,864	4,410	185	1,507	5,306	1,247,882
Total	2,388,973	9,445	882	3,606	11,077	2,563,953

The foreign born white inhabitants in 1930 numbered 388,294 (15.1 per cent. of the total) comprising 90,623 (23.3 per cent.) Swedes, 71,562 (18.4 per cent.) Norwegians, 59,993 (15.5 per cent.) Germans, 27,102 Canadians, 24,360 Finns, 15,015 Poles, 13,831 Danes, 11,902 Russians, 8,445 (2.2 per cent.) English, 7,757 Italians, and 6,498 Irish. Of the total population in 1930, 49.0 per cent. were urban, 0.4 per cent. Negro, and 38.7 per cent. (791,553 males and 201,294 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 8,185 men and 9,283 women were reported divorced. Marriages in 1930 were 22,697, divorces, 2,855. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1931) of 868 square miles and contain 15,700 Indians.

The largest cities are Minneapolis with a population of 464,356 in 1930, St. Paul (capital), 271,606, Duluth, 101,463, St. Cloud, 21,000, Winona, 20,850, Rochester, 20,621, Hibbing, 15,666.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 475,809 members in 1926, Norwegian Lutheran (168,622), Lutheran-Synod of Missouri (92,538). Total membership of all denominations, 1,282,188.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 26,302 (1.3 per

cent. of that age group), of whom 16,759 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 589,607 (74.2 per cent.) were attending schools. In 1931-32 the 7,755 public elementary school districts of the State had 22,152 teachers and 554,829 enrolled pupils, 561 public high schools had 6,652 secondary teachers and 141,737 secondary pupils, of whom 114,446 are enrolled in grades 9 to 12, 7 junior colleges had 95 teachers and 2,168 pupils. Six public State teachers' colleges had 240 teachers and 7,097 pupils (3,036 summer sessions). Total expenditure on education for public schools, 54,615,401 dollars in 1930-31. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis (opened 1869) had 28,430 students in 1931-32. Hamline University, at St. Paul, had 48 instructors and 455 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, had 72 instructors and 440 students, Carleton College, at Northfield, had 70 instructors and 881 students, St. Olaf College, at Northfield, had 79 instructors and 904 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue fund and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1931	7,918,228
Receipts to June 30, 1932	24,312,882
Total	32,231,110
Payments to June 30, 1932	28,737,518
Balance July 1, 1932	3,493,592

State owned trust funds on June 1, 1932, totalled 80,736,750 dollars of which royalties from State-owned iron mines contributed 31,203,651 dollars, special tax on iron ore, 13,222,434 dollars, sales of land, etc., 23,342,224 dollars, and sales of timber, 15,076,917 dollars.

The net State debt on January 1, 1932, was 5,286,310 dollars, not including counties and townships. The assessed value of taxable property was (1931) 2,341,848,744 dollars.

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota on June 30, 1932, consisted of 357 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,715 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1931, it contained 185,255 farms with a total area of 30,913,367 acres of which 18,445,306 acres were crop land. The total value of all unplotted property in 1931 was 2,125,093,278 dollars. (Practically all unplotted property is farm property.) Gross income, 1931, from crops, 51,146,000 dollars, from live stock, 217,252,000 dollars. Minnesota ranks among the first in the production of barley (47,232,000 bushels in 1932), rye, 4,960,000 bushels, and flax seed, 5,704,000 bushels. Other crops (1932) were spring wheat, 14,445,000 bushels, corn, 176,916,000 bushels, oats, 164,700,000 bushels. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals included 805,093 horses, 3,021,468 all cattle and calves, 1,455,767 milch cows, 927,098 sheep, and 3,315,466 swine. In 1931, the wool clip amounted to 4,561,546 pounds of wool. National forest area, 1932, 1,171,000 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges, is of great importance. The production in 1931 amounted to 17,155,780 long tons, of which 4,197,933 tons came from the State-owned mines. Value of mineral products, 1931, was 88,812,923 dollars.

The census of manufactures of 1930 showed 4,315 manufacturing establishments, employing 126,409 wage earners, who earned 132,418,195 dollars,

the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 768,218,329 dollars, and the output was valued at 1,173,213,606 dollars. Flour milling, the chief industry, reached in 1929 production valued at 158,963,156 dollars, meat packing, 201,155,942 dollars, butter and cheese, 128,704,989 dollars.

In 1931, Minnesota had 9,285 miles of steam railway, besides 660 miles of electric railway track, including urban street railways.

On June 30, 1932, there were 284 national banks, 589 State banks, 2 mutual savings banks, and 12 trust companies. Total deposits in State banks were 175,793,985 dollars, in trust companies 40,594,363 dollars, in national banks, 438,890 dollars.

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MISSISSIPPI

Government—Mississippi, settled in 1716, was organised as a territory in 1798 and admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. In 1804 and in 1812 its boundaries were extended, but in March, 1817, a part was taken to form the new territory of Alabama, leaving the boundaries substantially as at present. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor—Martin S. Connor, 1932-36 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—Walker Wood

The State Capital is Jackson. Mississippi is divided into 82 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,009,821, an increase of 219,203 or 12.2 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White ¹	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1910	787,827	1,009,487	1,797,114	38.8
1920	855,434	935,184	1,790,618	38.6
1930	1,000,108	1,009,718	2,009,821	43.4

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	504,921	498,838	445	694	743	1,005,141
Female	491,935	511,380	123	527	715	1,004,680
Total .	996,856	1,009,718	568	1,221	1,458	2,009,821

The foreign born inhabitants in 1930 numbered 7,049 (0.4 per cent of the total) of whom 1,613 (22.9 per cent) were Italian, 739 German, 470 English, and 524 Russian. Of the population in 1930, 16.9 per cent was urban, 50.2 per cent Negro, and 42 per cent (612,947 males and 231,940 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 6,546 men and 11,597 women were reported divorced. The largest cities (with population in 1930) are Jackson, 46,282, Meridian, 31,954, Vicksburg, 22,943, Hattiesburg, 18,601, Laurel, 18,017.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists (Negro Baptists with 226,989 members in 1926 and Southern Baptists with 211,370 members) and one sixth are Southern Methodists (134,573 members). Total membership, all denominations, 800,509.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 199,761 (13.1 per cent of that age group), of whom 19,752 were native whites and 177,605 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 511,095 (68.7 per cent) were attending school. There is a law for compulsory attendance at school, white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1928-29, the elementary and secondary schools had 300,996 white and 289,582 coloured pupils and 9,888 white and 5,453 coloured teachers. The 759 white public high schools had 2,116 teachers and 43,205 pupils. One public normal school had 38 teachers and 1,582 students. For higher education Mississippi has 20 universities and colleges. Among them are the University of Mississippi, established 1844, which in 1932 had 72 instructors and 780 students, Mississippi College with 25 teachers and 388 students, Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus with 84 instructors and 953 students, Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) with 100 teachers and 1,250 students. The annual public expenditure on elementary and secondary education is about 13,000,000 dollars.

Finance and Defence—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 25, 1930, were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct. 1, 1929	8,899,374
Receipts to Sept. 25, 1930	33,178,994
Total	42,078,368
Disbursements to Sept. 25, 1930	35,224,902
Balance in hand September 25, 1930	6,853,466

On September 30, 1927, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 14,819,750 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars, exclusive of interest charges. For 1927 the assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property amounted to 724,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 123 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,640 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi tropical climate and a rich soil In 1930 the farms numbered 312,663 with an area of 17,332,195 acres, of which 7,455,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 568,322,000 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 89,445,000 dollars, from live stock, 37,708,000 dollars The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,888,000 acres and yielded 1,150,000 bales in 1932 Other crops are pecans, 2 035,000 lbs in 1932, sweet potatoes, 7,900,000 bushels, maize, 32,589,000 bushels, rice, wheat, and oats On January 1, 1932, there were in the State 92,000 horses, 847,000 mules, 553,000 milch cows, 966,000 other cattle, 100,000 sheep, and 878,000 swine

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydrated limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise

In 1929, 1,912 manufacturing establishments employed 52,039 wage-earners, earning 42,508,069 dollars, materials, fuel and power used cost 113,093,147 dollars, and output was valued at 220,209,414 dollars.

The State in 1932 had 4,170 miles of steam railway, besides 47 miles of electric railway The state maintains 6,078 miles of highways of which 5,243 miles are surfaced

On September 30, 1932, Mississippi had 25 national banks with deposits of 89,227,000 dollars and 202 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 71,818,000 dollars

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Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society 19 vols

MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri, first settled in 1764, was made a Territory in 1812 and admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821 In 1837 its boundaries were extended to their present limits The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all citizens and to aliens who, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens The State is divided into 114 counties and the City of St Louis. Jefferson City is the State Capital Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives

Governor—Guy B Park, 1933-37 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Dwight H Brown

Area, Population, Education—Area, 68,420 square miles (693 square miles water) Census population on April 1, 1930, 3,629,367, an increase of 225,312 or 6.6 per cent over that of 1920

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47 9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3 404 055	49 5
1930	3,405,527	223,840	3,629,367	52 8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,706,844	111,929	2,834	923	336	1,822,866
Female	1,692,043	111,911	2,155	150	242	1,806,501
Total	3,398,887	223,840	4,989	1,073	578	3,629,367

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 149,390 (4 1 per cent), of whom 42,276 (28 3 per cent) were German, 15,689 Russian, 15,204 (10 2 per cent) Italian, 9,869 Irish, 8,324 Polish, 7,928 Austrian, 7,919 English, 5,824 Canadian, and 3,895 Swedish. Of the total population in 1930, 51 2 per cent were urban, 6 2 per cent Negro, and 40 2 per cent. (1,158,060 males and 299,994 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 18,442 men and 21,162 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities in the State, with census population in 1930, are —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
St Louis	821,960	Joplin	33,454	Sedalia	20,806
Kansas City	399,746	University City	25,809	Webster Grove	16,487
St Joseph	80,935	Hannibal	22,761	Cape Girardeau	16,227
Springfield	57,527	Jefferson (Cap)	21,598	Independence	15,296

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, with 517,466 members in 1926, Southern Baptist (221,690), and Disciples of Christ (144,791). Total membership, all denominations, 1,581,278.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 67,905 (2 3 per cent of that age group), of whom 35,824 were native whites and 16,532 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 730,854 or 69 4 per cent were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1931-32, the 9,000 elementary school districts had 18,795 teachers and 540,714 enrolled pupils, 978 public high schools had 145,040 pupils and 6,502 teachers. There were 5 Teachers' Colleges with 13,407 students. Total expenditure for public schools (including building expenditures) in 1931-32, 57,289,651 dollars. For superior instruction, the more important institutions (1932) are the University of Missouri, at Columbia, founded in 1839, with 396 teachers and 6,993 students, Washington University (non-sectarian) at St Louis founded in 1857 (608 teachers and 3,413 students) and St Louis University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1818, with 600 teachers and 3,901 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1930, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1930 . . .	12,588,349
Receipts, 1930	96,846,975
Total . . .	108,885,324
Disbursements, 1930	95,913,955
Balance, Jan 1, 1931	12,971,369

On January 1, 1931, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 87,829,000 dollars (including 13,329,000 dollars Soldiers' Bonus Bonds, and 74,500,000 dollars State Road Bonds) The assessed value of property (July 1, 1930) was 4,968,850,691 dollars

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard consisted of 308 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,234 men

Production and Industry —Agriculture is one of the chief occupations in the State The 1930 census showed 255,940 farms, with a farm area of 33,743,091 acres, of which 15,646,272 acres were crop land, 14,297,736 acres pasture and 1,361,653 acres in other uses The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 1,796,246,519 dollars, and of implements and machinery, 94,521,636 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 54,621,000 dollars, from live-stock, 187,573,000 dollars Maize is the principal crop, representing nearly 50 per cent. of crop acreage and often 40 per cent of total crop values Output in 1932, 186,721,000 bushels, winter wheat, 14,851,000 bushels, oats, 34,371,000 bushels Potatoes in 1932 amounted to 5,200,000 bushels In the south east Missouri cotton counties the 1932 cotton acreage was 396,000 acres, producing 285,000 bales of lint cotton Tobacco in 1932 amounted to 7,175,000 pounds There are many orchards, and much small fruit is grown Missouri is a great livestock state, the January 1, 1932, totals being 291,000 mules, 574,000 horses, 1,205,000 sheep, 4,011,000 hogs, 1,228,000 milk cows and 2,060,000 all cattle The 1931 wool clip was 7,304,000 pounds Total value of all farm products in 1929 was 685,454,811 dollars.

The productive coal fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 5,700 miners In 1931, 3,269,000 short tons of coal were produced Other important minerals are zinc (10,811 short tons in 1930), lead (199,632 short tons), Portland cement (8,030,528 barrels), grindstones, pig iron, copper, blue and white lead and 3,910,060 short tons of limestone, sandstone, and granite The lead mines yielded in 1931 1,800 ounces of silver Total mineral production, 1930, 69,074,500 dollars

Missouri is the largest manufacturing State west of the Mississippi river. Its largest industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes, output in 1930 was valued at 245,523,310 dollars The 1929 census of manufacturers showed in all 5,757 plants, employing 201,174 wage-earners Output was valued at 1,876,140,033 dollars, materials, fuel and power used, 1,124,967,658 dollars, and wages paid, 238,432,655 dollars

On September 30, 1932, Missouri had 99 national banks with deposits of 328,081,000 dollars and loans and investments of 345,739,000 dollars, 799 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 543,972,000 dollars and loans and investments of 531,103,000 dollars

In the State there were in 1932, 7,970 miles of steam railway, besides 861 miles of electric railway track A new system of State highways,

covering 15,248 miles, is under construction, present state-maintained highway system, 9,167 miles, of which 7,583 miles are surfaced.

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MONTANA.

Government—Montana, first settled in 1809, was made a Territory (out of a portion of Idaho Territory) in 1864 and was admitted into the Union on November 8, 1889. The Senate consists of 53 Senators, elected for 4 years, one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 102 in number, are elected for two years. The State is divided into 56 counties. The Capital is Helena. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

Governor—Frank H. Cooney, 1933-35 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—Sam W. Mitchell

Area, Population, Education.—The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Public lands, unappropriated, on June 30, 1932, totalled 8,238,429 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 537,606, a decline of 11,283, or 2.1 per cent from that of 1920. Montana was the only State to show a decline during the decade.

The Federal census results give the population as follows —

	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	88,813	846	99,159	0.8
1900	241,806	1,528	243,329	1.7
1910	374,219	1,834	376,053	2.6
1920	547,281	1,658	548,889	3.8
1930	536,850	1,256	537,606	3.7

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	281,793	1,766	710	1,205	7,664	293,228
Female	235,584	806	546	859	7,184	244,878
Total	517,327	2,571	1,256	1,664	14,798	537,606

Of the total population in 1930, 72,961, or 13.6 per cent, were foreign-born whites. Of these, 8,787 (12 per cent) were Canadian, English, 5,045 Irish, 6,020 English, 6,155 German, 8,991 (12.3 per cent) Norwegian, 5,655 Swedish, 4,212 Russian, and 2,840 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 33.7 per cent were urban, 0.2 per cent Negro, and 40.3 per cent (184,117 males and 32,354 females) gainfully employed. In 1930, 4,338 men and 2,659 women were reported divorced. There are Indian reservations of 1,183 square miles, with a population of 14,238 (1930). The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 39,532 in 1930, Missoula, 14,657, Great Falls, 28,822, Helena (capital), 11,803, Billings, 16,880, Anaconda, 12,494.

The leading religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 74,224 members in 1926, Methodist (14,972), Norwegian Lutheran, with 8,782 members. Total membership, all denominations, 152,387.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,303 (1.7 per cent of that age group), of whom 3,055 were foreign born whites. Of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 126,657 (74.6 per cent) were attending school. The 3,055 public elementary schools in 1928 had 5,214 teachers and 93,698 enrolled pupils. The 193 public high schools had 1,163 teachers and 24,274 pupils. The two normal schools had 60 teachers and 1,108 students. Total expenditure on public school education in 1928, 13,005,000 dollars. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman (1932, 910 students and 97 instructors), the School of Mines at Butte (167 students and 17 instructors), the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895 (109 instructors and 1,585 students), constitute the University of Montana.

Finance and Defence—The total receipts and disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1930	3,266,221
Receipts, 1930-32	37,552,027
Total	40,818,248
Disbursements, 1930-32	38,915,876
Balance, July 1, 1932	1,902,372

The bonded debt of the State on December 31, 1931, was 5,833,954 dollars. The assessed valuation of real property was 778,321,972 dollars, and of personal property, 278,918,306 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1932, consisted of 72 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,162 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources. In 1930, there were 47,495 farms with an area of 44,859,152 acres, of which 11,399,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm land and buildings, 527,610,000 dollars. National forest area (1932), 13,439,000 acres.

The chief crops are winter wheat, amounting in 1932, to 12,360,000 bushels; spring wheat, 42,650,000 bushels; hay, 2,418,000 tons; corn, 2,580,000 bushels; oats, 10,075,000 bushels; barley, 8,900,000 bushels; sugar beets, 766,000 tons; flax seed, 998,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,214,000 bushels. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 14,126,000 dollars, from livestock, 47,803,000 dollars. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very im-

portant industry On January 1, 1932, there were 3,820,000 sheep, horses, 400,000, milch cows, 195,000, other cattle, 1,055,000, swine, 283,000 Value of livestock production, 1932, was 27,330,000 dollars The wool clip in 1932 was 30,728,000 pounds

Montana has great mineral resources Chief products (1931), coal, 2,210,000 short tons, copper 173,910,101 pounds, lead (1930) 10,653 tons, gold 40,901 ounces, valued at 845,500 dollars, silver 4,076,872 ounces, valued at 1,182,293 dollars, petroleum 2,830,000 barrels, zinc, 26,421 tons (1930), tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters and sapphires Total mineral production in 1930 was valued at 50,995,123 dollars

In 1929, 583 manufacturing establishments in the State had 13,673 wage-earners, earning 21,718,995 dollars, the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 173,594,372 dollars, the value of output, 247,952,720 dollars

In 1932 there were 5,212 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 109 miles of electric railway State maintained highway mileage, 8,148 of which 2,646 miles are surfaced

On June 30, 1932, Montana had 53 national banks with capital and surplus of 9,647,217 dollars and total resources of 71,418,692 dollars, and 98 State banks and trust companies with capital of 4,870,000 dollars and total resources of 52,828,454 dollars

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
'Montana.' Issued by Department of Agriculture, Labour and Industry

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541 It was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 Its first settlement was in 1847 and on May 30, 1854, it became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State In 1882 it annexed a small part of Dakota territory, and in 1908 it received another small tract from South Dakota

Government—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members, both chambers are elected for two years The present constitution was adopted in 1875 Amendments adopted in 1912 and 1920 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5 000 inhabitants to frame their own charters There are 93 counties in the State The Capital is Lincoln Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and five Representatives

Governor—C W Bryan, 1933-35 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—Harry R Swanson

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles are water Public lands, unappropriated, on June 30, 1932, totalled 20,225 acres Census population, April 1, 1930, 1,377,963, an increase of 81,591, or 6.3 per cent from that of 1920 The population in decennial census years from 1900 was —

	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1900 . . .	1,060,081	6,269	1,066,800	18.9
1910 . . .	1,184,525	7,689	1,192,214	15.5
1920 . . .	1,285,180	13,242	1,296,372	16.9
1930 . . .	1,364,211	13,752	1,377,963	17.9

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	693,399	7,063	3,585	627	1,674	706,348
Female	680,303	6,689	2,736	305	1,582	671,615
Total	1,353,702	13,752	6,321	932	3,256	1,377,963

The foreign born white population in 1930 (8.4 per cent of the whole) numbered 115,346, of whom 32,544 (28.2 per cent) were German, 14,335 (12.4 per cent) Swedish, 11,234 (9.7 per cent) Russian, 10,210 Danish, 3,642 Italian, 3,303 Irish, 4,213 English, and 4,378 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 85.3 per cent were urban, 1.0 per cent Negro, and 36.8 per cent (417,123 males and 89,899 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 5,645 men and 6,072 women who had been divorced. Marriages in 1931, 11,005; divorces, 1,531. The largest cities in the State are Omaha with a population of 214,006 in 1930; Lincoln (capital), 75,933; Grand Island, 18,041; Hastings, 15,490. Indian Reservations in 1931 covered an area of 12 square miles and had a population of 4,358.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic with 154,889 members in 1926; Methodist, 92,820 members; Lutheran—Synod of Missouri, 53,397 members, as well as Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian and others. Total, all denominations, 581,553.

In 1930, illiterates over 10 years of age numbered 12,725 (1.2 per cent of that age group), of whom 6,924 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 332,945 (76.5 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age for not less than six months each year. The 7,086 elementary schools in 1930-31, had 14,523 teachers and 254,836 enrolled pupils, the 496 accredited high schools, 3,414 teachers and 64,377 pupils, the 4 State normal schools, 210 teachers and 6,805 students. Total expenditure for common schools for year ending June 30, 1931, was \$23,114,616. Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1931-32) —

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	388	8,239
1878	Croighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	220	1,360
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	59	586
1882	Hastings College, Hastings (Presby.)	48	572

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State. Further sale of this land, with some minor

exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted this policy. The permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1932, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	6,009,964
Receipts, 1931-32	26,168,090
Total	32,178,054
Disbursements, 1931-32	27,919,211
Balance, June 30, 1932	4,258,843

The State has no debt. In 1931, the assessed valuation of tangible real and personal property amounted to 3,045,793,706 dollars, of which 687,494,210 dollars were personal, and 2,358,299,796 dollars real property.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 109 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,478 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States. In 1930, it contained 129,458 farms with a total area of 44,708,565 acres, of which 22,343,612 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 2,495,203,000 dollars. The irrigated district in Western Nebraska embraces 532,617 acres. The principal crops are cereals, sugar beets, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1932, the yield of maize was 269,293,000 bushels, wheat, 24,600,000 bushels, oats, 74,190,000 bushels, sugar-beets, 882,000 tons, alfalfa, 2,223,000 tons, potatoes, 8,775,000 bushels. About 2,800 farms grow sugar beets for 7 factories, Nebraska ranks fourth as producer of beet sugar, output, 1932, 111,000 tons. It leads in production of wild hay, 2,189,000 tons in 1932. Gross income from crops, 1931, was 44,898,000 dollars. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. Gross income, 1931, 208,333,000 dollars. On Jan 1, 1932, the State contained 697,000 horses, 91,000 mules, 826,000 milch cows, 3,104,000 cattle, 1,047,000 sheep and goats, and 5,110,000 swine. The wool clip, 1931, was 2,786,000 pounds. The area of national forest lands is 11,000 acres.

In 1929, there were 1,490 manufacturing establishments in the State with 28,219 wage earners, earning 36,882,542 dollars, the material, fuel and power used cost 364,305,751 dollars, and the output was valued at 484,262,511 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat packing, which has its centre at South Omaha, total product in 1927 was valued at 183,271,414 dollars.

In 1931, there were 6,243 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 145 miles of electric railway track. The state maintained highway system embraces 9,752 miles, of which 5,632 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1932, Nebraska had 156 national banks with capital of 13,985,000 dollars and total resources of 199,933,000 dollars, and 447 State banks and trust companies (of which 159 were in the Federal Reserve system) with capital of 11,452,500 dollars and total resources of 93,826,403 dollars.

Books of Reference.

The Nebraska Blue Book. Lincoln. Biennial.
The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
Barbour (E. H.), Geological Survey of Nebraska. Lincoln.
Condra (G. E.), Geography of Nebraska. Lincoln. 1911.
Morton's History of Nebraska. 8 vols. Lincoln. 1913.

NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada, first settled in 1850, was made a Territory in 1861 and was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election. The State Emblem is the sage-brush.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor—Fied B Balzar, 1931-35 (7,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—W G Greathouse

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1930, 1,596). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Education, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1931 of Indian reservations, 1,300 square miles, with 4,975 Indians. Census population on April 1, 1930 91,058, an increase of 13,651, or 17.6 per cent from that of 1920.

The population in decennial census years was —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	61,778	488	62,266	0.6
1900	42,201	134	42,335	0.4
1910	81,862	518	81,875	0.7
1920	77,061	846	77,407	0.7
1930	90,542	510	91,058	0.8

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	47,295	277	2,221	912	2,450	53,161
Female	34,180	289	869	214	2,415	37,897
Total	81,425	516	3,000	1,156	4,871	91,058

In 1930, the foreign born white population numbered 12,275 (13.5 per cent. of the whole), of whom 2,563 (20.9 per cent.) were Italian, 994 (8.1 per cent.) English, 974 (7.9 per cent.) German, 952 Canadians, 783 (6.4 per cent.) French, 618 Irish. Of the total population in 1930, 37.8 per cent. were urban, 0.6 per cent. Negro, and 47.1 per cent. (86,959 males and 5,926 females) were gainfully employed. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1930 of 18,529.

In 1930 census, 1,574 men and 911 women were reported divorced.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are the Roman Catholic with 18,447 members in 1926, the Mormon with 4,899, and the Protestant Episcopal with 2,933. Total membership, all denominations, 19,789.

Illiterates 10 years of age or under in 1930 numbered 3,330 (4.4 per cent of the total in that age group), of persons between the ages of 5 and 20,

17,276 (74.7 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age. In 1931, the 286 elementary public schools had 653 teachers and 14,570 enrolled pupils. The 37 public high schools had 247 teachers and 4,548 pupils. The total expenditure on elementary and high school education was 2,126,205 dollars. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 74 professors and instructors and 1,052 students in 1931-32.

Finance—The receipts and disbursements in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1931	1,108,265
Receipts, 1931-32	7,279,937
Total	8,388,202
Disbursements, 1931-32	7,487,998
Balance on hand, June 30, 1932	900,204

The outstanding bonds of the State on July 1, 1932, amounted to 890,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1929 was 216,937,132 dollars. The National Guard on June 30, 1932, had 8 officers and 124 men.

Production and Industry—In 1930, there were 3,442 farms with a farm area of 4,080,906 acres, of which 494,000 acres were crop land, total value, farm lands and buildings, 60,111,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 906,000 dollars, from live stock, 9,025,000 dollars. Principal crops in 1932—Oats, 114,000 bushels, spring wheat, 442,000 bushels, barley, 266,000 bushels, potatoes, 300,000 bushels. On January 1, 1932, there were in the State 38,000 horses, 27,000 milch cows, 310,000 all cattle, 1,152,000 sheep, and 21,000 swine. In 1931 the wool clip yielded 8,720,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forests in the State is 2,434,400 acres, of public land unappropriated (1932), 51,221,934 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper (71,233,352 pounds in 1931), lead (11,529 short tons in 1930), zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1931, the output of gold was 139,194 ozs., valued at 2,877,400 dollars, and of silver, 2,368,624 ozs., valued at 686,901 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1930, 24,075,375 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance. In 1929 there were 123 manufacturing establishments employing 2,201 wage-earners, earning 3,585,425 dollars. The raw material, fuel and power used amounted to 13,896,029 dollars, and their output to 33,717,059 dollars.

In 1932, the length of steam railway in the State was 2,131 miles. The State maintains 3,797 miles of highway, of which 1,838 miles are surfaced.

Nevada, on September 30, 1931, had 9 national banks with deposits of 13,831,000 dollars and loans and investments of 18,574,000 dollars, and 17 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 14,139,000 dollars and loans and investments of 13,277,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers
Nevada Historical Society Papers. Published by the State
Davis (S.), History of Nevada. 2 vols. Los Angeles, 1912
Thompson (West), History of Nevada. Oakland, 1881
Wren (T.), History of Nevada. 1900

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire, first settled in 1623, was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held, the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 24 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives, of from 418 to 427 members, the number depending on the population. Electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident six months in the place to be represented, able to read and write, duly registered and not paupers or under sentence for crime.

Governor —John G. Winant, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Enoch D. Fuller

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Education —Area, 9,041 square miles, of which 10 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 465,293, an increase of 22,210 or 5 per cent over that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows —

Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45.6
1910	420,906	666	430,572	47.7
1920	442,331	752	443,083	49.1
1930	464,350	943	465,293	51.5

¹ Including Negro, Mexican and Asiatic

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	231,127	524	7	33	231,759
Female	233,223	266	13	32	233,584
Total	464,350	790	88	65	465,293

Of the total population in 1930, 82,660 (representing 17.8 per cent of the total population) were foreign born white, of whom 50,959 (61.7 per cent) were Canadian, 1,608 Swedes, 1,427 Russians, 1,517 Germans, 3,922 English, 5,817 Irish, 4,101 Polish, 3,233 Greeks, and 1,938 Italians. Of the population in 1930, 58.7 per cent were urban, 0.2 per cent Negro, and 41.4 per cent (142,626 males and 50,045 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 2,545 men and 2,534 women were reported divorced.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 76,834 in 1930. Other cities are Nashua, 31,463, Concord (capital), 25,228, Berlin, 20,018, Portsmouth, 14,495, Keene, 13,794, Dover, 13,573, Laconia, 12,471, Rochester, 10,209.

The leading church is the Roman Catholic, which, with 146,646 adherents in 1926, had 65 per cent of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational with 20,346 members, Methodist (14,018), and

rotestant Episcopal The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 10,281 (2.7 per cent of that age group) of whom 7,820 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the age of 5 and 20, 95,254 (72.2 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term, or to 16 if they have not completed the elementary grades. In 1931, the 1,933 public elementary schools of the State had 2,241 teachers and 59,732 enrolled pupils, 90 public high schools had 785 teachers and 15,353 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 67 teachers and 928 students. For higher education there are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, founded in 1866. Dartmouth had (1932) 264 instructors and 374 students, the State University, 144 instructors and 1,740 students. Expenditure on education (1930-31), 6,453,229 dollars.

Finance and Defence—The revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, were —

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1930	1,259,135
Receipts, 1930-31	16,022,992
Total	17,282,127
Disbursements, 1930-31	15,956,344
Balance, July 1, 1931	1,325,783

The funded indebtedness on July 1, 1931, amounted to 5,444,500 dollars. The assessed value in 1931 of taxable property was 623,381,852 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 75 officers, 2 warrant officers and 995 men.

Production and Industry—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres; in 1930, there were 14,906 farms with a total acreage of 1,960,061 acres, of which 422,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 77,355,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 5,474,000 dollars, from live stock, 16,613,000 dollars. The chief crops are (1932), hay (303,000 tons), corn (656,000 bushels), potatoes (1,820,000 bushels), oats (234,000 bushels), the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals in the State were 18,000 horses, 9,000 milch cows, 131,000 all cattle, 18,000 sheep, and 15,000 swine. The area of national forest lands on January 1, 1930, was 460,753 acres.

Minerals are little worked, but granite, feldspar and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are also produced.

In 1929, the number of manufacturing establishments was 1,065, the wage-earners numbered 65,119, the wages paid amounted to 70,107,888 dollars, the raw materials, fuel and power used were valued at 185,375,703 dollars, and the output at 831,866,164 dollars. On July 31, 1932, there were 876,746 active spindles consuming 122,190 bales of cotton. Cotton goods account for 18 per cent of total manufactures, boots and shoes for 16 per cent, paper and pulp for 13 per cent. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

In 1932, the length of steam railway in the State was 1,163 miles, and of

electric railway, 151 miles. The State maintains 8,797 miles of highways, of which 1,838 miles are surfaced

New Hampshire on September 30, 1932, had 58 national banks with deposits of 53,705,000 dollars and loans and investments of 65,248,000 dollars and 64 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 201,906,000 dollars and loans and investments of 220,748,000 dollars

Books of Reference.

- New Hampshire Provincial and State Papers 35 vols
 New Hampshire Manual for the General Court Biennial
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Hasse (Adelaide R.), Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States (N H 1789-1904), Washington, 1921
McClintock (J N), History of New Hampshire Concord, N H
Metcalfe (H H), History of New Hampshire Concord, N H, 1926

NEW JERSEY.

Government—New Jersey, first settled in 1664, is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, approximately one third being elected annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually.

Governor—A Harry Moore, 1931-34 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Joseph E S Kirkpatrick

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 14 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, towns, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, according to Federal Census, April 1, 1930, 4,041,334, an increase of 885,434, or 28.1 per cent over that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	800,581	48,352	1,444,983	192.3
1900	812,817	71,852	1,888,669	250.7
1910	2,445,894	91,278	2,537,167	337.7
1920	3,087,087	118,813	3,155,900	420.0
1930	3,820,209	212,125	4,041,334	537.8

¹ Including Negroes, Mexicans, Asiatics, and others

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	1,924,994	102,929	2,303	295	123	2,030,644
Female	1,904,215	105,899	827	159	90	2,010,690
Total	3,820,209	208,828	2,630	454	213	4,041,334

In 1930, the foreign-born whites numbered 844,442 (20.9 per cent of total population), of whom 190,858 (22.6 per cent) were Italian, 112,753 (13.4 per cent) German, 102,573 (12.1 per cent) Polish, 63,236 (7.5 per cent) Irish; 62,152 (7.4 per cent) Russian, 51,629 (6.1 per cent) English, 32,358 Czechoslovakian, 32,332 Hungarian, 13,360 Swedish, 14,762 Dutch. Of the total population in 1930, 82.6 per cent were urban, 5.2 per cent Negro, and 42.4 per cent (1,294,419 males and 417,706 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 7,137 men and 9,678 women were reported divorced.

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1930 —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	442,337	Bayonne	88,979	Irvington	56,733
Jersey City	316,715	East Orange	68,020	Clifton	46,875
Paterson	138,513	Atlantic City	66,198	Perth Amboy	43,516
Trenton(capital)	123,356	Passaic	62,959	Montclair	42,017
Camden	118,700	Hoboken	59,261	Kearney	40,716
Elizabeth	114,589	Union City	58,659	Bloomfield	38,077

The Roman Catholic Church with 1,055,998 members in 1926 had 53.2 per cent of the church-going population, other bodies are the Jewish congregations with 219,455 members, Methodist (141,244), Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal. Total membership, all denominations, 1,983,781.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 128,022 (3.8 per cent of that age group), of whom 107,192 were foreign born whites of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 871,532 (72.7 per cent) were attending school. Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 16 years of age, the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1928, the 2,300 public schools had 26,414 teachers and 753,753 enrolled pupils, and 157 public high schools had 3,019 teachers and 100,045 pupils. The 5 public normal schools have about 4,000 students. There are 4 schools for industrial education. The total expenditure on public schools (1930-31) was 19,518,578 dollars.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1932, had 352 professors and 2,554 students, at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 325 professors and instructors and 2,494 students (the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station are connected with this institution), and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1870) at Hoboken (a school of Mechanical Engineering), with 57 professors and 452 students.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1932, were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1931	28,893,605
Receipts, 1931-32	145,393,746
Total	174,287,351
Disbursements, 1931-32	156,545,285
Balance, June 30, 1932	17,742,066

The State debt on June 30, 1932, amounted to 141,116,000 dollars, the assessed valuation of real and personal property (July 1, 1931) to 5,528,511,891 dollars.

The National Guard of New Jersey on June 30, 1932, consisted of 347 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,641 men. There is also a brigade of naval militia with a strength of 700.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1930, New Jersey had 25,378 farms with a total area of 1,758,027 acres of which 987,000 acres were crop land, value of farm lands and buildings, 289,845,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 36,198,000 dollars, from livestock, 41,519,000 dollars. In 1932, the chief crops were potatoes, 7,155,000 bushels, maize, 6,930,000 bushels, hay, 318,000 short tons. The farm animals on January 1, 1932, comprised 35,000 horses, 136,000 milch cows, 163,000 all cattle, 7,000 sheep, and 78,000 swine.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c, while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and Bay and round the coast.

The chief mineral products are clay products (valued at 29,098,326 dollars in 1930), zinc, cement, sand and gravel, and stone. The chief clay product is sanitary ware, in which New Jersey is pre eminent. Zinc (97,626 short tons in 1930) is also important. The total value of all mineral products in 1930 was 57,206,357 dollars.

In 1929, the manufacturing establishments numbered 8,364 and employed 441,105 wage earners, materials, fuel and power, used was valued at 2,128,167,537 dollars, and the output at 3,937,656,019 dollars, 628,097,520 dollars were paid in wages. The principal industries, ranked by value of products in 1927, were petroleum refining, 273,341,828 dollars, smelting and refining, 210,201,789 dollars, silk goods, 163,967,060 dollars, chemicals, 115,370,137 dollars. On July 31, 1932, active cotton spindles numbered 217,128, consuming 28,237 bales of cotton.

In 1932, the length of steam railroad within the State was 2,284 miles, electric railway track, 1,093 miles, the length of canals was 174 miles. The State maintains 1,877 miles of highway, of which 1,680 miles are surfaced.

New Jersey on September 30, 1932, had 269 national banks with deposits of 638,589,000 dollars, and 204 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 1,152,143 dollars.

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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. Its first settlement dates from 1664. When the war with Mexico was concluded on February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States, and on September 9, 1850, it was made a Territory. Part of the Territory was assigned to Texas. Later Utah was formed into a separate

Territory; in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. In January, 1912, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood. It sends to the National Congress two Senators and one Representative.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives, meeting biennially.

Governor —Arthur Seligman, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State.—Mrs Marguerite Pendaries Baca

For local government the State is divided into 31 counties. The State capital is Santa Fe, population (1930), 11,176.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Census population on April 1, 1930, 423,317, an increase of 62,967, or 17.5 per cent over that of 1920.

In five census years the population was —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	118,550	1,015	119,565	1.0
1900	193,700	1,610	195,310	1.6
1910	325,673	1,628	327,301	2.7
1920	354,617	5,783	360,400	2.9
1930	420,467	2,850	423,317	3.5

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	171,748	30,775	1,581	304	14,864	219,222
Female	160,007	23,565	1,319	127	14,077	204,095
Total	331,755	54,340	2,850	431	28,941	423,317

In 1930, 7,797 (1.8 per cent of population) were foreign born whites (excluding from this category the large Mexican population previously counted as foreign born white), of whom 1,259 (16.1 per cent) were Italians, 936 Germans, 648 English, and 308 Irish. Of the total population in 1930, 25.2 per cent were urban, 0.7 per cent Negro, and 33.7 per cent (120,687 males and 22,179 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 1,678 men and 1,628 women were reported divorced.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 26,570 in 1930, Santa Fe with 11,176, Roswell, 11,173, Las Vegas, 9,113, Raton, 6,090. Indian reservations, with an area of 5,524 square miles in 1930, have Indian population of 28,113, chiefly Navajo, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, with 174,287 members in 1926. Southern Baptists had 9,570 members and Southern Methodists, 8,848. Total, all denominations, 215,563.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 41,845 (13.3 per cent of that age group), of whom 18,468 were native whites and 7,755 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 102,268 (67.1 per cent) were attending school. Elementary education is free, and compulsory between 6 and 16 years of age. There were, June 30, 1931, 1,147 public elementary schools in the State with 96,102 enrolled pupils, and 2,240

teachers, and 153 public high schools with 609 teachers and 13,862 pupils. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have about 80 teachers and 800 students. Total expenditure on education (1930-31), 7,780,992 dollars. For special and higher instruction (1932) College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Las Cruces, with 52 professors and 518 students, School of Mines, at Socorro, with 11 professors and 129 students, and New Mexico Normal University with 27 professors and 1,247 students. At Albuquerque is the State University, founded in 1892, with 75 professors and 1,209 students.

Finance and Defence—For the year ending June 30, 1932, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	4,120,712
Receipts for year 1931-32	12,416,992
Total	16,537,704
Disbursements for year 1931-32	13,564,441
Balance, July 1, 1932	2,973,263

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on July 1, 1932, was 11,037,500 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1932 was 315,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 76 officers, 2 warrant officers and 964 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. Dry farming has proved a valuable adjunct. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracts of fertile country, has now reached 527,033 acres and the completion of existing projects will bring the total up to 945,000 acres. In 1930, there were 31,404 farms with an area of 30,822,034 acres, of which 1,799,000 acres were crop land. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 207,859,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 11,633,000 dollars, from live stock, 21,609,000 dollars. The principal crops in 1932 were maize, 3,267,000 bushels, wheat, 1,320,000 bushels, potatoes, 510,000 bushels, grain sorghums, 2,852,000 bushels, cotton, 76,000 bales. The farm animals on January 1, 1932 comprised 128,000 horses, 22,000 mules, 85,000 milch cows, 1,144,000 al cattle, 3,058,000 sheep, and 74,000 swine. In 1931, the wool clip amounted to 16,362,000 pounds of wool, mohair clip, 658 000 pounds. The national forest area (June 30, 1932) covered 4,172,000 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership, public lands unappropriated amount to 13,615,150 acres.

The State has valuable mineral resources, of which, in 1931, gold (31,981 ounces), silver (1,070,452 ounces), copper (66,776,267 pounds), coal (1,520,000 short tons), lead, and zinc were the most important. Petroleum output, 1931, was 6,490,000 barrels. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State, the sands contain traces of platinum. The value of the total mineral output in 1930 was 31,850,263 dollars.

The manufactured output of New Mexico (251 manufacturing establishments) in 1929 amounted to the value of 21,760,361 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 4,490, earning in a year 5 639,557 dollars, and the cost of materials, fuel and power, used was 10,484,960 dollars.

New Mexico had on September 30, 1932, 26 national banks with deposits of 19,434,000 dollars, and 23 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 6,503,000 dollars

In 1932, there were 2,284 miles of steam railway and 11 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 9,272 miles of highway of which 2,896 miles are surfaced

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NEW YORK STATE

Constitution and Government.—From 1609 to 1664, the region now called New York was claimed by the Dutch, then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The Senate consists of 51 members elected every two years, and the Assembly of 150 members elected annually. The State capital is Albany.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided for a year in the State, four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district preceding election.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide'.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 45 Representatives.

Governor.—Herbert H. Lehman, 1933-37 (25,000 dollars)

Secretary of State.—Edward J. Flynn

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties.

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city, the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond), 67 aldermen, one elected in each of the 67 districts; constituting a board of 73 members. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

Area, Population.—Area, 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). Census population April 1, 1930, 12,588,066, an increase of 2,202,839 or 21.2 per cent over that of 1920. Population in census years —

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	8,831,780	49,005	8,880,785	81.4
1910	8,979,423	134,191	9,113,614	191.2
1920	10,186,744	198,483	10,385,227	217.9
1930	12,175,252	412,814	12,588,066	264.2

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by race and sex was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	6,094,500	199,485	13,072	1,879	3,584	6,312,520
Female	6,065,793	213,329	2,016	1,019	3,359	6,275,546
Total	12,150,293	412,814	15,088	2,898	6,973	12,588,066

Of the total in 1930, 3,191,549 (25.4 per cent of total population) were foreign born whites, including Italian 629,322 (19.7 per cent), Russian 481,306 (15.1 per cent), Polish 350,383 (11.0 per cent), German 349,196 (10.9 per cent), Irish 293,225 (9.2 per cent), Austrian 142,298, English 146,485, Canadian 147,874, Hungarian 70,631, Scotch 67,623, Swedish 61,233, Czechoslovakian 56,176, Rumanian 51,014, Norwegian 44,882, Greek 33,387 and French 32,145. Of the total population in 1930, 83.6 per cent were urban, 3.3 per cent Negro and 43.9 per cent (4,104,369 males and 1,418,716 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 22,117 men and 30,596 women divorced.

The population of New York City, according to the Federal Census, on April 1, 1930, was —

Manhattan	1,867,312	Queens	1,079,129
Bronx	1,265,258	Richmond	158,846
Brooklyn	2,560,401		
Total N Y			6,930,446

Other cities, 1930, were —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Buffalo	573,076	Poughkeepsie	40,288	Olean	21,790
Rochester	328,132	Auburn	36,652	Middletown	21,276
Syracuse	209,326	White Plains	35,630	Ithaca	20,708
Yonkers	134,646	Amsterdam	34,817	N Tonawanda	19,019
Albany	127,412	Rome	32,338	Glens Falls	18,531
Utica	101,740	Watertown	32,205	Dunkirk	17,802
Schenectady	95,692	Newburgh	31,275	Batavia	17,375
Binghamton	76,662	Kingston	28,088	Reekskill	17,125
Niagara Falls	75,460	Lackawanna	23,948	Ogdensburg	16,915
Troy	72,763	Cohoes	23,226	Kenmore	16,482
Mt Vernon	61,499	Lockport	23,160	Hornell	16,250
New Rochelle	54,000	Gloversville	23,099	Endicott	16,231
Elmira	47,397	Port Chester	22,662	Watervliet	16,083
Jamestown	45,155	Oswego	22,652	*Geneva	16,058

Indian reservations in 1930 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 4,959.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, with 3,115,424 members in 1926, Jewish congregations (1,899,597) and Protestant Episcopal (354,700) Total membership, all denominations, 1926, was 6,799,146.

Education.—In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 388,883 (3 7 per cent of that age group) of whom 341,345 were foreign-born whites, and 230,380 were unable to speak English, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 2,510,946 (72 7 per cent) were attending school Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is compulsory In 1930-31, the children enrolled in the 11,791 public school buildings numbered 2,189,799, the number of teachers was 77,488 There were 1,248 public high schools and academies with 506,951 pupils and 21,750 teachers, 9 public normal schools with 385 teachers and 9,524 students, and day vocational schools employing 1,095 teachers with 22,541 pupils Total expenditure on public schools in 1931 was 369,035,300 dollars, on all types of institutions, including special schools, normal schools and universities, 479 813,925 dollars There were 163 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 12,408 professors and teachers, and 132,731 students

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of 12 Regents The University is the State Education Department

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 21 of the colleges and universities in 1931-32 were as follows —

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c	Students
1806	Adelphi College, Garden City *	46	558
1889	Barnard College, New York *	122	1,044
1883	Canisius College, Buffalo *	49	1,200
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton *	90	1,000
1864	College of the City of New York *	562	6,054 *
1754	Columbia University, New York *	2,245	25,866
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca *	1,131	6,016
1858	Elmhurst College *	63	366
1846	Fordham University, New York *	285	8,229
1812	Hamilton College, Clinton *	44	460
1825	Hobart College, * Geneva *	43	438
1888	Hunter College, New York *	313	5,872
1890	N Y S College for Teachers, Albany *	91	1,111
1831	New York University *	1,715	31,867
1893	Niagara University, Niagara Falls *	45	450
1866	St. Lawrence University, Canton *	48	659
1870	Syracuse University *	656	5,057
1795	Union University, Schenectady, Albany Schs *	82	842
1846	University of Buffalo *	858	3,898
1846	University of Rochester *	347	1,656
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie *	187	1,150

* For men only

* For women only

* For men and women

* Not including 4,686 students in afternoon session, and 15,316 in evening session.

* Including William Smith College

There are 33 other colleges in the State, and 14 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Syria, Turkey and China

There are also 18 schools of theology, 10 of law, 7 of education, 11 of medicine, 3 of dentistry, 1 of dental hygiene, 6 of pharmacy, 12 of engineering, 3 of library science, 2 of optometry, 9 of accountancy, 5 of architecture

ture, 8 of art, 2 of journalism, 3 of music, 2 of agriculture, 1 of chiropody, 1 of veterinary medicine, 2 of home economics, and 1 of forestry

The institutions subject to State supervision June 30, 1931, included 5 State charitable institutions with a population of 4,690. In addition, the State Department of Social Welfare has supervisory authority over 1,078 charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions and agencies which are supported partly by monies derived from taxation and partly by contributions from private sources. Over four million persons were aided in 1931 by such agencies and institutions. Institutions supervised included 62 public homes, 48 boards of child welfare, 309 dispensaries, 16 homes for the aged, 117 homes for children, 5 homes and schools for the blind, 308 hospitals, 96 placing-out, boarding out, and after care agencies, 9 reformatories, 7 temporary homes for adults, and 34 temporary and special institutions for children.

Finance and Defence—The State receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1932, were respectively as follows—

	Dollars
Cash Balance in hand, July 1, 1931	55,483,598
Cash Receipts, 1931-32	327,927,737
Total	383,411,335
Disbursements, 1931-32	332,899,438
Balance, July 1, 1932	50,511,897

The net funded debt of the State, June 30, 1932, amounted to 327,361,358 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1932 was 29,191,105,905 dollars, of personal property, other than bank stock, 362,811,521 dollars, total, 29,553,417,426 dollars. The assessed valuation in 1932 of taxable real property in New York City was 19,616,934,929 dollars, distributed as follows: lands and buildings, 18,524,732,917 dollars, real estate of corporations, 419,503,150 dollars, special franchise, 672,698,862 dollars. The assessed valuation of non taxable real property (1932) was 6,550,000 dollars, and of personal property, 360,160,886 dollars.

The City of New York, January 1, 1932, had a net funded debt of 1,636,955,593 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the active National Guard consisted of 1,412 officers, 21 warrant officers and 19,476 men, the Naval Militia, of 1,698 officers and men.

Production, Industry, Commerce—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1930 (census), it had 159,806 farms, with a total area of 17,979,633 acres—59 per cent of total land area of the state. About 8,984,943 acres of this is in woods and pastures, and 412,144 acres in orchards and vineyards. In 1932, 4,028,000 acres were in hay crops, 1,056,000 acres in grain for feeding live stock, and 566,000 acres in corn for grain, silage and fodder. Gross income, 1931, from crops, 97,716,000 dollars, from live stock, 203,617,000 dollars.

The agriculture of New York is dominated by the demands of the large urban population. The State is noted for the production of fruit and vegetables. Dairying is, however, the leading type of farming. In 1931, the production of milk was 7,367,235,000 pounds. In 1932, the crops comprised corn, 20,790,000 bushels; wheat, 3,916,000 bushels, oats, 27,032,000 bushels, hay, 4,914,000 tons (leading all States); apples, 22,197,000 bushels, peaches, 1,663,000 bushels; pears, 1,745,000 bushels, cherries, 25,627 tons.

(leading all States), grapes, 67,971 tons, cabbage, 299,000 tons; onions, 3,683,000 bushels, potatoes, 28,350,000 bushels, beans, 855,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1932, comprised approximately 303,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 1,411,000 milch cows, 478,000 sheep, 205,000 swine and 14,560,000 chickens. On January 1, 1932, cattle, horses, sheep and swine had an inventory value of 134,993,000 dollars. The wool clip in 1932 yielded 2,736,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1931, shipments of iron ore were 259,184 long tons, valued at 1,067,489 dollars, pig iron, 1,014,320 long tons, valued at 15,568,275 dollars, gypsum, 744,613 tons, valued at 6,111,353 dollars, salt, 12,778,143 barrels, valued at 5,293,470 dollars, Portland cement, 9,833,048 barrels. Quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, slate, marble, limestone and lime were valued at 16,335,871 dollars, brick, tile, and pottery were (1930) valued at 14,837,430 dollars. Yield of crude petroleum (1931) was 3,363,000 barrels, output of natural gas (1930) was 9,624,000 *M* cubic feet, valued at 6,428,832 dollars. The total value of mineral output in 1931 was estimated at 94,313,373 dollars, for 1930, at 99,622,368 dollars.

In 1929 the manufacturing establishments numbered 39,395, employing 1,105,966 wage earners who earned 1,650,378,858 dollars, utilized materials, fuel and power valued at 5,004,635,985 dollars, and turned out products, including certain duplications, valued at 9,978,556,143 dollars. On July 31, 1932, 543,440 active cotton spindles consumed 69,685 bales.

In 1931, there were 2,115 publications &c, of which 192 dailies, 861 weekly, 2 semi weekly, 5 tri weekly, 301 monthly, 41 semi monthly, 24 fortnightly, were published in English, of the foreign languages there were 17 in Spanish, 31 in Italian, 19 in German, 4 in Yiddish, 2 in Hungarian, 11 in Polish, 7 in French, 5 in Czechoslovak, 6 in Arabic, 7 in Greek, 4 in Swedish, 3 in Portuguese, 6 in Jugo-Slovak, 8 in Chinese, 2 in Finnish, 1 in Hebrew, 2 in Japanese, 2 in Welsh, 1 in Armenian, 3 in Danish Norwegian, 3 in Lithuanian, 1 in Estonian, 4 in Russian, 1 in Ukrainian.

The port of New York is the leading shipping port of the world. The imports of merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, amounted to the value of 1,895,822,000 dollars, and the exports to the value of 1,624,381,000 dollars.

In New York State there were on December 31, 1931, 8,226 miles of steam railroads and 936 miles of electric railroads. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 525 miles, of which the Erie canal has 339 miles. The State has 14,000 miles of highway of which 12,086 miles are improved and maintained by the State.

On June 30, 1932, New York had 497 national banks with capital of 378,992,000 dollars and total resources of 5,001,259,000 dollars, and 487 State banks and trust companies with capital of 470,323,500 dollars and total resources of 13,353,532,000 dollars.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government—North Carolina, first settled in 1650, was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the precinct four months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration the requirement is ability to read any section of the Constitution in the English language.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eleven Representatives.

Governor—John C. B. Ffrenchhaus, 1933-37 (6,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—Stacey W. Wade

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Education—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles are water. Population at the census April 1, 1930, 8,170,276, an increase of 611,153 or 23.9 per cent over 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,209,841	624,469	1,834,310	38.9
1910	1,508,444	697,643	2,206,087	45.3
1920	1,793,716	768,407	2,562,123	52.5
1930	2,251,629	918,647	3,170,276	65.0

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans, and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,130,270	446,500	8	77	8,853	1,575,208
Female	1,114,678	472,147	8	15	8,226	1,595,068
Total	2,284,948	918,647	16	92	16,579	3,170,276

Of the total in 1930, 8,788 (representing 0.3 per cent of the total population) were white foreign-born, 1,208 (13.7 per cent.) being English, 1,006 (11.4 per cent.) Greek, 908 German, and 758 Russian. Urban population formed 25.5 per cent., and the Negro population 29.0 per cent of the

whole ; 36 0 per cent (867,807 males and 278,322 females) were gainfully employed In 1930 census, 3,815 men and 6,704 women were reported divorced Cities (with population in 1930) are . Charlotte, 82,675 , Winston-Salem, 75,274 , Durham, 52,037 ; Asheville, 50,193 , Raleigh (capital), 87,879 , Greensboro, 53,569 ; High Point, 36,745 , Wilmington, 32,270 Indian reservations in 1930 covered an area of 99 square miles and had a population of 3,194

Leading religious denominations are the Southern Baptists (385,940 members in 1926), Southern Methodists (249,916), and Negro Baptists (206,807) Total, all denominations, 1,407,005

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 236,261 (10 per cent of that age group), of whom 93,205 were native whites and 139,105 Negroes , of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 796,426 (64 4 per cent) were attending school School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 13, inclusive Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children In 1931-32 the 4,372 public elementary schools of the State had 18,387 teachers and 746,450 enrolled pupils There were 826 public high schools with 4,793 teachers and 134,875 pupils There are 7 normal schools and teachers' colleges, 3 white, 3 negro and 1 Indian and 5 four year colleges (3 white and 2 negro) Total expenditure on account of public elementary and high schools in 1930-31, 32,420 484 dollars

Higher instruction is given in 7 State and 39 private and denominational university and college institutions The more important are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) with (1932) 219 professors and 6,560 students, the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 155 professors and 5,611 pupils, and the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1931-32, had 126 professors and 3,103 students.

Finance and Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending June 30, 1932, as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	8,697,322
Receipts, 1931-1932	78,802,307
Total	87,499,629
Disbursements, 1931-1932	79,270,845
Balance, June 30, 1932	8,228,784

On June 30, 1932, the recognized net bonded debt amounted to 183,011,371 dollars , sinking fund, 10,873,155 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1929 was 2,975,208,279 dollars According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond-holders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 12,600,000 dollars . The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 257 officers, 5 warrant officers and 3,239 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture In 1930, the U. S. census showed 279,704 farms, including both owners and tenants, with a farm population of 1,597,220 Total farm area, 18,122,401 acres ; total value all farm property, 850,342,794 dollars The census showed 270,187 active farm owners and tenants and

227,566 farm labourers. Gross income from crops, 1931, 119,488,000 dollars, from live-stock, 60,818,000 dollars. Wheat and corn are grown extensively, the production of the former in 1932 being 5,572,000 bushels, and of the latter, approximately 84,830,000 bushels. The chief money crop, however, is cotton, of which the area in cultivation (1932) was 1,384,000 acres, with a production of 640,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). North Carolina leads, usually, in the production of tobacco (1932, 280,840,000 pounds), of peanuts (276,360,000 pounds), and of sweet potatoes (7,990,000 bushels in 1932). On January 1, 1932, the farm animals were 77,000 horses, 273,000 mules, 306,000 milk cattle, with a total of 547,000 for all cattle, 91,000 sheep, and 880,000 swine. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1932) was 451,160 acres.

Minerals in great variety, some in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being clay products, mica, soapstone barytes, kyanite, kaolin, olivine, feldspar, and coal. The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found in commercial quantities, as well as copper and gold. Mineral products, 1930, were valued at 7,462,450 dollars.

North Carolina in 1929 had 3,792 industrial establishments, employing 208,068 wage earners, who received 159,794,761 dollars, and turning out products valued at 1,312,000,000 dollars. The leading industries, measured by the value of their products in 1929 were textile, 450,000,000, tobacco, 501,000,000, lumber, 58,000,000 dollars, and furniture, 57,000,000 dollars. North Carolina leads all States in the manufacture of cotton goods, cotton yarn, hosiery, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobaccos and wooden furniture. Active cotton spindles on July 31, 1932, numbered 5,636,600, consuming 1,183,360 bales. The State ranks first in the number of cotton mills, in consumption of cotton, and in the number (6,191,600) of spindles in place.

The State in 1932 contained 4,979 miles of steam railway, and 157 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 9,752 miles of highways of which 8,400 miles are surfaced.

North Carolina on June 30, 1932, had 42 national banks with capital of 6,855,000 dollars and total resources of 65,655,000 dollars. On the same date, there were 294 State banks, including branches, having total resources of 199,927,812 dollars, in addition, there were trust assets of 63,788,061 dollars and assets of 45 industrial banks of 15,828,587 dollars.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota, first settled in 1780, was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889, previously it had formed part of the Dakota Territory. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians. The State is divided into 53 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (census population 11,090 in 1930). An explosion and fire on December 28, 1930, destroyed the State Capitol with almost total loss of official records. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

Governor —William Langer, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Robert Byrne

Area, Population —Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 142,694 acres. The area in 1931 of the Indian reservations was 2 square miles with a population of 10,860 Indians. The population of the State on April 1, 1930 (Census) was 680,845, an increase of 33,973 or 5.3 per cent over that of 1920.

The population at several Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	311,712	7,484	319,146	4.5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8.2
1920	639,954	6,918	646,872	9.2
1930	671,243	9,602 ²	680,845	9.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

² Including Mexicans, previously recorded as "white"

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	354,519	376	248	184	4,298	359,615
Female	316,724	232	194	46	4,094	321,290
Total	671,243	608	3.7	230	8,392	680,845

The number of white foreign born in 1930 was 105,148 (15.4 per cent of the total population), of whom 31,337 (29.8 per cent) were Norwegian, 22,617 (21.5 per cent) Russian, 12,241 (10.4 per cent) Canadian, and 10,114 (9.6 per cent) German. The urban population formed 16.6 per cent and the Negro population 0.1 per cent of the whole, 35.3 per cent (204,060 males and 36,257 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 1,611 men and 1,474 women were reported divorced. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1930, of 28,619, Grand Forks, 17,112, Minot, 16,099 and Bismarck, 11,090.

The leading religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, with 104,195 members in 1926, Norwegian Lutherans, with 74,301, and Lutherans-Synod of Missouri, with 16,265. Total, all denominations, 304,936.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,814 (1 5 per cent of that age group), of whom 4,649 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 175,938 (71 2 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1930, there were 5,107 public elementary schools, with 139,580 pupils and 7,932 teachers. There were 175 high schools with 29,697 pupils and 1,570 teachers. Five normal schools had 4,606 students and 206 teachers. The State University, founded in 1884, had (1932) 162 teachers and 1,763 students, the State Agricultural College, 127 teachers and 1,789 students, Jamestown College (founded 1883), 27 teachers, 350 pupils. Expenditure on education in 1930, 19,762,224 dollars.

Finance and Defence—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1931	11,945,940
Receipts, 1931-1932	20,223,656
Total	32,169,596
Expenditure, 1931-1932	21,469,692
Balance in hand, June 30, 1932	10,699,904

Bonded debt on June 30, 1932, 41,347,700 dollars, assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1927, 996,188,783 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 78 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,119 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1930, there were 77,975 farms, with an area of 38,657,894 acres, of which 24,528,000 acres were crop land, value of farmlands and buildings, 951,225,000 dollars. Gross income 1931, from crops, was 16,176,000 dollars, from live-stock, 55,665,000 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,560 acres. North Dakota leads, usually, in the production of spring wheat (80,860,000 bushels in 1932), of rye, 11,440,000 bushels, of durum wheat (26,296,000 bushels) and of flax seed (3,720,000 bushels). Other important products are potatoes (9,330,000 bushels), wild hay (1,583,000 tons), oats (44,352,000 bushels), barley (39,638,000 bushels), and corn (26,676,000 bushels). The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals were 586,000 horses, 704,000 milch cows, 1,454,000 all cattle, 1,040,000 sheep, and 650,000 swine. The wool clip yielded 7,012,000 pounds of wool in 1931.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines (output 1931, 1,610,000 short tons).

In the State in 1929 there were 374 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,033 wage-earners, who earned 5,688,303 dollars, using raw materials, fuel and power costing 39,692,399 dollars, and giving an output valued at 55,346,976 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling.

In 1932, there were 5,275 miles of steam railway in the State, and 19 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 7,586 miles of highway of which 4,064 miles are surfaced.

North Dakota had on September 30, 1932, 79 national banks with deposits

of 48,437,000 dollars; 154 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 17,851,000 dollars

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OHIO

Government—Ohio, first settled in 1788, was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803 The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 130 members, both Houses being elected for two years Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 24 Representatives

Governor—George White, 1933-35 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—George S. Myers

Ohio is divided into 88 counties The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus

Area, Population, Education—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 800 square miles are water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie).

Census population on April 1, 1930, 6,646,697, an increase of 887,303, or 15.4 per cent over that of 1920

The population at the date of various censuses was —

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	4,060,644	96,901	4,157,545	102.1
1910	4,656,669	111,452	4,767,121	117.0
1920	5,573,207	186,187	5,759,394	141.4
1930	6,337,898	309,304	6,646,697	163.1

¹ Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	3,197,509	2,806	169,128	1,446	252	3,361,141
Female	3,138,627	1,211	150,176	389	183	3,285,556
Total	6,331,136	4,017	309,304	1,785	435	6,646,697

The foreign born whites in 1930 numbered 644,151 (9.7 per cent of the whole), of whom 95,697 (14.9 per cent) were German, 71,496 (11.1 per cent.) Italian, 68,738 (10.7 per cent) Czechoslovakian, 64,493 (10.0 per cent) Poles, 40,665 (6.3 per cent) English, and 26,847 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 67.8 per cent were urban, 4.7 per cent Negro, and 39.4 per cent (2,074,880 males and 541,058 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 33,696 men and 37,165 women were reported divorced.

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the census of April 1, 1930 —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	900,429	Cleveland Hgts	50,945	Newark	30,596
Cincinnati	451,160	Lorain	44,512	Middletown	29,992
Toledo	290,718	Poitsmouth	42,560	Massillon	26,400
Columbus	290,564	Lima	42,287	Elyria	25,633
Akron	255,040	Warren	41,062	Sandusky	24,622
Dayton	200,982	East Cleveland	39,667	Barberton	23,934
Youngstown	170,002	Zanesville	36,440	East Liverpool	23,329
Canton	104,906	Steubenville	35,422	Ashtabula	23,301
Lakewood	70,509	Mansfield	33,525	Alliance	23,047
Springfield	68,743	Norwood	33,411	Cuyahoga Falls	19,797
Hamilton	52,176	Marion	31,084	Findlay	19,363

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 972,109 members in 1926, Methodist (434,905), Jewish Congregations (166,154), Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist. In 1926 a total of 130 denominations reported 9,809 churches and 2,866,386 members.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 123,804 (2.3 per cent of that age group), of whom 74,131 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,435,431 (73.9 per cent) were attending school. School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1931-32, the 6,472 public elementary schools had 24,998 teachers and 831,319 enrolled pupils, 1,309 public high schools had 11,140 teachers and 208,164 pupils, 38 officially recognised teachers' training institutions had 13,628 students and 1,632 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1931-32 was 101,280,759 dollars. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1932) —

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	982	14,000
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	590	4,086
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	146	1,566
1804	Ohio University, Athens (State)	225	2,165
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	820	10,520
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	166	1,600
1809	Miami University, Oxford (State)	186	2,347
1870	Municipal University of Akron	87	1,322
1890	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	82	800
1851	Denison University, Granville (Bapt.)	61	772
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth.)	77	887
1868	Wooster College (Presb.)	73	881
1872	Toledo University	110	1,750

Finance and Defence—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 1, 1932 . . .	17,621,953
Income, 1932 . . .	98,214,349
Total . . .	115,836,302
Disbursements, 1932 . . .	106,723,964
Balance, December 31, 1932 . . .	9,112,338

The public debt of the State on December 31, 1932, amounted to 2,501,665 dollars, for soldiers' bonus. The assessed value of real property in 1930 was 9,376,136,025 dollars and of personal property 4,076,810,901 dollars, the total being 13,452,946,926 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 638 officers, 9 warrant officers and 8,004 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. There were 219,296 farms (21,514,059 acres) in 1930. Value of land and buildings, 1,693,031,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 86,486,000 dollars, from live stock, 184,418,000 dollars. The chief crops are corn (121,872,000 bushels in 1932), oats (45,344,000 bushels), winter wheat (32,308,000 bushels), potatoes (11,583,000 bushels), tame hay (2,496,000 tons), tobacco (32,940,000 pounds). The wool clip in 1931 yielded 16,543,000 pounds. On January 1, 1932, the live stock on Ohio farms was 469,000 horses, 32,000 mules, 1,120,000 milch cows, 1,610,000 all cattle, 2,072,000 swine and 2,164,000 sheep.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources, value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig iron), 1930, 186,971,555 dollars. The State leads in clay products, output, 1930, was valued at 61,449,555 dollars. Output of coal, 1931, 21,440,000 short tons. Pig iron output (1931), 4,290,669 tons, valued at 60,001,692 dollars. Petroleum output (1931) was 5,327,000 barrels, valued at 5,610,000 dollars, natural gasoline or petrol, 5,199,000 gallons; natural gas output (1930) was 63,394,000 *M* cubic feet. Cement output (1931) was 6,068,958 barrels.

In 1929, there were 11,815 manufacturing establishments with 737,469 wage-earners earning 1,103,938,912 dollars, the raw material, fuel and power used cost 3,127,167,725 dollars, and the value of the output was 5,999,123,993 dollars.

The railways of the State had for the year ending December 31, 1931, a length of 8,732 miles steam track, besides 2,049 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 11,589 miles of highway, of which 11,470 are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, there were 266 National banks in the State, with 519,334,000 dollars deposits, and 536 State banks and trust companies with deposits of 1,217,660,000 dollars.

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OKLAHOMA.

Government—The Territory of Oklahoma was organized in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and was thrown open to white settlers. In 1893 its boundaries were extended and on November 16, 1907, it was combined with the Indian Territory and admitted as a State. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent to propose amendments to the constitution by petition.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 115 nor more than 120 members (118 in 1932-33). Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident one year in the State, six months in the county, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor—William H. Murray, 1931-35 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—R. A. Sneed

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 9 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles, of which 643 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,396,040, an increase of 367,757, or 18.1 per cent., since 1920. Indian reservations in 1932 had an area of 60 square miles with a population of 92,725, including the Five Civilized Tribes.

The population at the date of recent Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per square mile
1910	1,444,581	212,624	1,657,155	23.9
1920	1,821,194	207,089	2,028,283	29.2
1930	2,128,424	272,616 ²	2,396,040	34.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics

² Including Mexicans, previously recorded as "white"

In 1930 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,095,000	86,818	4,484	268	46,744	1,233,314
Female	1,028,424	85,880	2,920	71	45,981	1,162,776
Total	2,128,424	172,198	7,354	339	92,725	2,396,040

In 1930, 26,753 were foreign-born whites (1.1 per cent of the total population), of whom 5,893 (22.0 per cent) were Germans, 3,613 (13.5 per cent) Russians, 1,157 Italians, 8,023 Czechoslovakian, 2,099 English and 1,119 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 34.3 per cent were

urban, 7 2 per cent Negro, and 34 6 per cent (698,218 males and 129,811 females) were gainfully employed In 1930 12,548 men and 14,397 women were reported divorced

The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1930, 185,389), Tulsa (141,258), Muskogee (32,026), Enid (26,399), Shawnee (23,283), Okmulgee (17,097), Seminole (16,159), Ponca City (16,136), Ardmore (15,641), Bartlesville (14,763)

Religion and Education—The chief religious bodies are Southern Baptists (131,139 members in 1926), Southern Methodists (75,771), and Disciples of Christ (59,349) Total membership, all denominations, 581,083

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 51,102 (2 8 per cent of that age group), of whom 28,941 were native whites and 12,560 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 592,921 (70 2 per cent.) were attending school The State has a public school system embracing 8 year elementary and 4 year high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction Separate schools have to be provided for whites and Negroes, all children not Negroes being classed as white In 1930-31 there were 4,867 public elementary schools with 684,968 pupils and 19,656 teachers, 850 public high schools with 108,755 enrolled pupils and 5,144 teachers Total expenditure on pre-collegiate education, 30,000,000 dollars The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1932, 308 professors and 7,255 students, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 253 professors and 3,150 students

Finance and Defence—Income and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1932 —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, June 30, 1931	10 890,487
Receipts, 1931-32	77,910,956
Total	88,801,443
Disbursements, 1931-32	75,322,834
Balance in hand, July 1, 1932	13,478,609

On June 30, 1932, the State debt amounted to 13,128,271 dollars The assessed value of real and of personal property (1932) was 1,078,479,827 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 405 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,922 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural In 1931, it had 203,866 farms with a total area of 83,790,817 acres, total value of farm lands and buildings was 1,242,723,576 dollars Oklahoma leads in production of broom corn (14,700 tons in 1932) The yield of corn in 1932 was 65,760,000 bushels, of winter wheat, 48,626,000 bushels, of oats, 24,012,000 bushels, of grain sorghums, 10,941,000 bushels Other products are potatoes, hay, fruits, and cotton The cotton crop for 1932 on 3,187,000 acres amounted to 1,080,000 bales Gross income from crops, 1931, was 75,928,000 dollars, from live-stock, 76,489,000 dollars On January 1, 1932, the stock comprised 861,000 milch cows, 2,151,000 all cattle, 1,205,000 hogs, 1,304,000 sheep, 453,000 horses, and 287,000 mules National forest lands total 16,480 acres.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years. With 16,594 miles of oil pipe lines, it leads all the states in pipe line mileage

with Texas second and Pennsylvania third, with local oil storage capacity of 121,540,000 barrels it is exceeded only by Texas, 170,000,000 barrels, and California, 200,000,000 barrels. In 1931, 180,574,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced and 454,886,000 gallons of natural gasoline. Natural gas is also obtained in large quantities (348,116 million cubic feet in 1930). Coal (1,880,000 short tons in 1931), lead (23,052 short tons in 1930), and zinc (136,153 tons in 1930) are also worked. Total mineral output in 1930, 390,170,991 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries. Petroleum refining is the chief industry, value of output, 1927, was 153,278,576 dollars, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and oil cake are less important. In 1929, the State had a total of 1,651 industrial establishments, employing 31,279 wage earners who earned 40,721,920 dollars, the cost of materials, fuel and power used being 306,990,041 dollars, and the value of the output 452,161,249 dollars.

In 1932, Oklahoma had 6,778 miles of steam railway besides 217 miles of electric railway. The State has 6,897 miles of highway, of which 2,613 miles are maintained by the State.

On June 30, 1932, Oklahoma had 260 national banks with capital of 25,625,000 dollars and total resources of 362,207,000 dollars, and 268 State banks and trust companies with capital of 5,949,150 dollars and total resources of 57,582,513 dollars.

Books of Reference

Reports of the various administrative authorities of Oklahoma.
Statistics and Information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Strip, &c. St. Louis 1893.

OREGON

Government—Oregon, first settled in 1838 and organized as a Territory in 1848, was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, to reserve to the voters the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly, and also to give them the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. The Legislature in 1927 adopted an official State song entitled 'My Oregon'.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and 'every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote'.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor—Julius L. Meier, 1931-1935 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State—Hal E. Hoss

The State Capital is Salem. There are 36 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1932,

totalled 12,920,384 acres. Census population, July 1, 1930, 953,786, an increase of 170,397, or 21.8 per cent since 1920

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	174,281	487	174,768	1.8
1910	671,273	1,492	672,765	7.0
1920	781,245	2,144	783,389	8.2
1930	951,552	2,284	953,786	10.0

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	489,232	1,247	1,210	5,541	2,442	490,672
Female	447,797	321	1,024	2,638	2,334	454,114
Total	937,029	1,568	2,234	8,179	4,776	953,786

The foreign born whites in 1930 numbered 105,475 (11.1 per cent of total population), of whom 17,916 (17.0 per cent) were Canadian, 12,913 (12.2 per cent) German, 11,032 (10.5 per cent) Swedish, 8,077 (7.7 per cent) English, 7,450 Norwegian, 6,278 Russian, 5,507 Finns, and 4,728 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 51.3 per cent were urban, 0.2 per cent Negro, and 43.0 per cent (328,359 males and 31,327 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 10,126 men and 8,783 women were reported divorced.

The Indian reservations in 1931 comprised 1,756 square miles with a population of 4,260 Indians.

The largest towns, according to the 1930 census, are Portland, with a population of 301,815; Salem, 26,266; Eugene, 18,901; Klamath Falls, 16,098; Medford, 11,007; Astoria, 10,849.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic (55,574 members in 1926), Methodist (32,135), Presbyterian (21,545), Disciples of Christ, Baptist, and Jewish. Total membership, all denominations, 232,731. Marriages in 1931, 7,346; divorces, 2,417; annulments, 27.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,814 (1.0 per cent. of that age group), of whom 3,743 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 197,719 (75 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for all children from 8 to 16 years of age; children between the ages of 16 and 18 years, if legally employed, must attend part-time or evening schools unless they have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning. For school year ending June 30, 1931, the 2,081 public elementary schools had 5,629 teachers and 152,950 enrolled pupils; 274 four-year high schools had 2,870 teachers and 49,034 pupils; and the three Normal Schools at Monmouth, Ashland, and La Grande had (1931-32) 104 teachers, 1,378 regular students and 1,122 summer students. Total expenditure on education (1930-31), 19,028,501 dollars. Beginning July, 1932, higher education was placed under a single board administering the three normal schools, the State University, the State Agricultural College and the Medical School. The Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, has an agricultural experiment station, with nine branch stations, an engineer-

ing experimental station, an extension service in agriculture and home economics, and 7 schools of instruction. In 1932 the instructional staff numbered 233 engaged in instruction, and the student enrollment, 5,024, of whom 3,388 were in regular full-year degree courses. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876, had in 1931-32, 178 professors and 4,837 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

Finance and Defence—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending December 31, 1931 —

	Dollars
Overdraft, January 1, 1931	581,440
Receipts, 1931	25,132,784
Net total	24,601,844
Disbursements, 1931	25,280,894
Balance, overdrawn January 1, 1932	679,550

On January 1, 1932, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 58,054,510 dollars. In 1931 the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,092,807,215 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard of the State of Oregon consisted of 212 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,854 men.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is divided by the Cascade Range into two distinct zones as to climate. West of the Cascade Range there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Range lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State and Federal enterprise. Stock raising is the principal industry of eastern Oregon. With a stand of 400 billion feet Oregon has now one fifth of the standing timber of the United States, about four billion feet are cut annually. In 1929, the forest area was 24,000,000 acres. National forest lands on June 30, 1932, amounted to 11,939,400 acres.

In 1930 there were 55,153 farms with an acreage of 16,548,678, total value, land and buildings, was 630,847,927 dollars. In 1930 only 4,172,519 acres out of total area of 61,118,480 acres were devoted to general farm crops, 13,227,141 acres of Government land were still open to entry. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 32,131,000 dollars, from live stock, 48,051,000 dollars. Oregon leads in the production of hops (13,020,000 pounds in 1932). Leading crops are winter wheat (15,020,000 bushels in 1932), oats (6,802,000 bushels), fresh prunes (36,000 tons), hay (1,705,000 tons), and potatoes (5,040,000 bushels). Rye, barley, flax-seed, and hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries. Dairying is an important industry, and there is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1932, numbered 185,000; milch cows, 214,000, all cattle, 790,000, sheep, 3,000,000, swine, 280,000. Range land for grazing cattle and sheep, 45,000,000 acres. In 1931 the wool-clip yielded 23,750,000 pounds from 2,900,000 sheep, mohair, 392,500 pounds from 115,000 goats. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. During 1931 the fish caught in the Columbia river—of which two-thirds was canned on the Oregon side—totalled 353,699 cases. The total canned salmon pack on the Oregon coast, 1931, was 12,834 cases.

Oregon's mineral resources include gold, silver, mercury and platinum as well as useful earths, but output is not large. Output of mercury was 5,011 flasks in 1931, valued at 437,716 dollars, output of gold in 1931, 15,301 ounces, valued at 316,300 dollars, silver, 7,487 ounces, copper, 9,332 pounds. Value of mineral products, 1930, was 6,169,898 dollars.

In 1929 Oregon had 2,466 industrial establishments employing 65,521 wage earners who received in wages 86,865,165 dollars, the cost of the materials, fuel and power used was 205,547,630 dollars, and the value of the product 412,330,623 dollars.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, and the Columbia, Willamette, and Snake rivers. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Large ocean going vessels can navigate the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland, 100 miles inland, through a channel 35 feet in depth. The State had (1931) a total steam railway mileage of 5,150 besides 540 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 4,468 miles of primary highways, of which 3,765 are surfaced and 2,031 miles of secondary highways (1,452 miles surfaced), the counties maintain 43,650 miles of highway of which 11,130 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1932, 79 National banks had capital of 13,280,000 dollars and total resources of 202,716,000 dollars, the 91 State banks, capital of 5,413,500 dollars, total resources of 49,090,000 dollars.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania, first settled in 1682, is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi-annually. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members chosen for two years. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 84 Representatives.

Governor.—Gifford Pinchot, 1931-1935 (18,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Richard J. Beamish.

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles are water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie) Census population April 1, 1930, 9,631,350, an increase of 911,383, or 10.5 per cent, since 1920. Population at various Federal censuses

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	2,849,266	56,949	2,906,215	64.6
1910	7,471,192	198,919	7,665,111	171.0
1920	8,485,449	284,568	8,720,017	194.5
1930	9,200,098	431,257	9,631,350	214.8

¹ Includes Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians

In 1930, the population by race and sex was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Males	4,621,840	218,412	3,084	2,376	305	4,845,517
Females	4,571,262	212,845	479	1,029	218	4,785,823
Total	9,192,602	431,257	3,563	3,405	523	9,631,350

In 1930, the foreign-born white population of the State numbered 1,233,051 (12.8 per cent of the total population), of whom 225,979 (18.3 per cent) were Italian, 166,672 (13.5 per cent) Polish, 116,792 (9.4 per cent) Russian, 111,171 (9 per cent) Czechoslovakian, 110,622 (9.0 per cent) German, 97,600 (8.0 per cent) Irish, and 78,019 (6.3 per cent) English. Of the total population in 1930, 67.8 per cent were urban, 4.5 per cent Negro, and 38.6 per cent (2,915,673 males and 806,755 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 21,287 men and 24,360 women divorced.

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1930, was

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,950,961	Altoona	82,054	McKeesport	54,682
Pittsburgh	669,817	Harrisburg (cap.)	80,839	New Castle	48,674
Scranton	143,488	Johnstown	66,993	Upper Darby	46,626
Erie	115,967	Lancaster	59,949	Williamsport	45,729
Reading	111,171	Chester	59,164	Hazleton	36,765
Allentown	92,568	Bethlehem	57,892	Norristown	35,858
Wilkes-Barre	86,626	York	55,254	Lower Merion	35,166

The chief religious bodies in the State are the Roman Catholic with 2,124,382 members in 1926, United Lutheran (551,202), Methodist, (452,145), Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Baptist. In 1926 a total of 135 denominations reported 13,843 churches and 5,218,023 members.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 240,323 (3.1 per cent of that age group), of whom 187,942 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 2,135,688 (69.4 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years of age for the full school term; children employed who have passed the sixth grade are required to attend a continuation school. In the year 1929-30, the 12,000 public elementary schools had 48,206 teachers and 1,495,919 enrolled pupils. The 1,188 high schools had 17,840 teachers and 406,454 pupils. Public kindergartens numbered 502. Enrolment in all day, part time and evening vocational classes offered by the public schools of the Commonwealth averages 17,550. In the 14 State normal schools there were (1929-30) 614 teachers and 10,284 students. Total expenditure on public school education

(1929-30) was 254,989,289 dollars, including normal schools, colleges and universities.

The more important academic institutions (1932) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	1,215	8,285
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	856	18,525
1823	Haverford College (Quaker)	47	298
1855	Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	450	5,005
1864	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Quaker)	75	566
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R C)	155	2,824
1900	Carnegie Institution of Technology, Pittsburgh	250	2,600
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	705	6,248
1891	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia	108	1,547
1832	Lafayette College, Easton	91	1,009
1885	Bryn Mawr College	91	420
1866	Lehigh University, Bethlehem (non sect.)	157	1,496

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending May 31, 1931, the statement on finance, including general and special funds, is as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in Treasury, June 1, 1929	75,504,102
Receipts, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931	398,184,839
Total	473,688,941
Expenditures, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931	392,483,289
Balance in Treasury, May 31, 1931.	80,795,652

On May 31, 1931, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 89,362,320 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real property in 1929 amounted to 9,365,418,071 dollars, and of personal property to 3,279,432,186 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 856 officers, 12 warrant officers and 11,270 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1930, there were 172,419 farms; the farm area was 15,309,485 acres, of which 7,813,826 were crop land and 4,576,192 pasture land, the remainder being woodland. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 1,203,017,645 dollars, implements and machinery, 154,756,206 dollars. Gross income from crops, 1931, was 75,717,000 dollars, from livestock, 181,435,000 dollars. Pennsylvania leads, usually, in the production of buckwheat (2,070,000 bushels in 1932). In 1932, production of winter wheat was 13,335,000 bushels, rye, 1,550,000 bushels, oats, 24,072,000 bushels; corn, 46,435,000 bushels, potatoes, 21,450,000 bushels, tobacco, 43,888,000 pounds, tame hay, 2,606,000 tons, total crop of apples, 2,527,000 bushels, commercial apples, 1,250,000 barrels, peaches, 1,676,000 bushels, pears, 384,000 bushels, and grapes, 22,970 tons. On January 1, 1932, farm animals in Pennsylvania were: 297,000 horses, 50,000 mules, 1,041,000 dairy cows, two year old and over, 1,398,000 all cattle, 491,000 sheep, 655,000 swine. Wool-clip, 1931, was 3,248,000 pounds. National forest lands, total 317,833 acres, State forests, 1,429,133 acres.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal. Mineral products in 1930 reached a value of 778,523,421 dollars, of which 69,384,837 tons of anthracite coal represented 354,574,191 dollars and 124,462,787 short tons of bituminous, 213,584,000 dollars, the two accounting for 73 per cent. of the total. In 1931 anthracite coal output reached 59,581,000 tons and bituminous, 97,276,000 tons. Other minerals that year were petroleum (11,892,000 barrels), natural gasoline or petrol (14,399,000 gallons), iron ore (magnetite and hematite, 436,920 long tons), pig-iron, 5,099,016 long tons, natural gas (88,706 million cubic feet in 1930). Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of coke in 1931 was 8,380,249 short tons, cement, 28,510,231 barrels.

The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, 1930, reported 20,065 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital of 5,498,843,100 dollars, employing 165,728 salaried officials and 1,191,983 wage-earners, salaries amounted to 425,822,400 dollars, and the wages to 1,462,942,206 dollars. The value of the output was 6,531,113,200 dollars. Metals and metal products had the largest value, 2,701,954,800 dollars. Then came textiles, 986,756,000 dollars, mines and quarries, 605,336,200 dollars, food products, 627,222,200 dollars, chemicals, 425,915,800 dollars, paper and printing, 380,248,700 dollars, clay, glass and stone products, 188,089,500 dollars, leather and rubber products 175,454,800 dollars, lumber products, 102,219,600 dollars, tobacco products, 93,200,900 dollars. Pennsylvania has 34.5 per cent of the country's blast furnace capacity, 36.4 per cent of its iron and steel manufactures, 40.9 per cent of its silk manufactures. In 1929 Federal census showed 16,870 manufacturing establishments employing 1,006,946 (wages, 1,390,782,260 dollars), using raw materials, fuel and power valued at 4,000,673,484 dollars, and with output valued at 7,387,856,808 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, was 96,488,283 dollars, and of exports, 55,101,557 dollars. In 1932, the aggregate length of steam railroads within the State was 11,155 miles, and the total of all tracks operated by electric railways, 3,621 miles.

Roads The State road system, not including township, city and borough roads and streets, has a mileage of 13,384 miles of which 10,270 miles have been hard surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, 752 national banks had deposits of 1,818,068,000 dollars, 488 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 1,927,322,000 dollars.

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RHODE ISLAND

Constitution and Government—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636, and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647, a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 42 members, besides the Lieutenant Governor who is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote. The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns. The Capital is Providence.

Governor—T F Green, 1933-35 (8,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Louis W Cappelli

Rhode Island is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

Area, Population, Education—Area, 1,300 square miles, of which nearly 246.9 square miles are water. Population according to Federal Census, April 1, 1930, 687,497, an increase of 83,100, or 13.7 per cent since 1920. Population of census years—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1820	79,457	3,602	88,059	76.6
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508.5
1920	594,761	10,036	604,897	566.4
1930	677,584	9,913	687,497	644.8

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Indian and Mexican	Asiatic	Total
Male	330,140	4,882	160	210	335,372
Female	840,876	5,051	168	30	352,125
Total	677,016	9,913	328	240	687,497

The foreign born whites in 1930 numbered 170,714 (24 8 per cent of the total), of whom 32,493 (19 0 per cent) were Italian, 31,501 (18 5 per cent) French Canadian, 24,696 (14 5 per cent) English, 17,740 Irish, 8,696 Polish, and 6,401 Scottish. The urban population in 1930 (635,429) was 92 4 per cent of the whole, and the Negro population 1 4 per cent, 43 2 per cent (209,216 males and 87,952 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 2,070 men and 3,056 women divorced.

The chief cities are Providence, which (1930) had a population of 252,981, Pawtucket, 77,149, Woonsocket, 49,376, Cranston, 42,911, E Providence, 29,995, Newport, 27,612, Central Falls, 25,898, Warwick, 23,196, West Warwick 17,696, Bristol, 11,953.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic with 325,375 members in 1926, Protestant Episcopal (36,197), Jewish congregations (24,034), Congregational, and Methodist. Total, all denominations, 452,044.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 27,536 (4 9 per cent of that age group), of whom 24,124 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 144,033 (69 7 per cent) were attending school. In 1930-31, the 2,430 public elementary schools had 2,621 teachers and 91,346 enrolled pupils. The high schools (23 senior and 20 junior) had 1,311 teachers and 30,351 pupils. Local expenditures for schools for the school year ending June 30, 1931, totalled 9,845,511 dollars, State expenditures for public schools were 1,524,832 dollars. Total expenditures on education, 11,870,343 dollars. The State maintains a College of Education with 34 professors and teachers and 606 students (1931-32), and a State College with 30 professors and 680 students (1931-32). Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764 by the Baptists, is now non sectarian, in 1931-32, it had 200 professors and instructors, and 2,400 students. Providence College, at Providence, founded in 1928-29 under Roman Catholic administration, has 25 professors and 800 students.

Finance and Defence—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, receipts and payments were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash on hand June 30, 1931	5,297,209
Receipts to June 30, 1932	14,181,094
Total	19,478,303
Payments to June 30, 1932	15,914,327
Balance, June 30, 1932	3,563,976

The net bonded debt of the State on June 30, 1932, amounted to 16,806,957 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1931 was as follows —Real property, 983,962,598 dollars, personal property, 463,071,603 dollars, total, 1,447,034,201 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 162 officers, 3 warrant officers and 1,834 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1930, it had 3,322 farms with an area of 279,361 acres, of which 68,256 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 41,111,441 dollars.

According to the Federal census in 1930, manufacturing establishments numbered 1,701 with 126,069 wage earners, who earned 144,196,934 dollars, the materials, fuel and power used were valued at 342,078,104 dollars, and the output at 666,368,210 dollars. On July 31, 1932, there were 1,851,842 spindles in the State (1,218,576 active) consuming 69,321 bales of cotton.

In 1931, the railroads within the State comprised 185 miles, of which 181 were operated, there were 154 miles single track of electric railway. The State has 2,400 miles of rural roads of which 1,045 miles are maintained by the State, 603 miles of State highway have been constructed.

On June 30, 1932, Rhode Island had 10 national banks with capital of 4,520,000 dollars and total resources of 52,457,584 dollars, 15 State banks and trust companies had capital of 11,905,000 dollars and total resources of 303,242,395 dollars, 9 mutual savings banks, without capital stock, had resources of 189,719,695 dollars.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina, first settled in 1670, was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 46 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more. The State is divided into 46 counties. The capital is Columbia. South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Ibra C. Blackwood, 1931-35 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. P. Blackwell.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 424 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,788,765, an increase of 55,041, or 3.3 per cent, since 1920.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49.7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55.2
1930	945,084	793,681	1,738,765	57.0

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian ¹	Total
Male	473,312	379,800	68	478	853,158
Female	470,728	414,381	8	490	885,607
Total	944,040	793,681	76	968	1,738,765

¹ Including 4 male and 5 female Mexicans.

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 5,266 (0.3 per cent. of the total), of whom 747 (14.2 per cent.) were German, 627 (11.9 per cent.) Greek, 556 (10.6 per cent.) Russian, and 479 (9.1 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 21.3 per cent. were urban, 54.3 per cent. Negro, and 39.6 per cent. (480,843 males and 208,873 females) were gainfully employed. Divorce is not allowed, the 1930 census showed 1,418 men and 2,667 women residing in the State who had been divorced.

Large towns are Charleston, with a population of 62,265 in 1930; Columbia (capital), 51,581; Greenville, 29,154; Spartanburg, 28,723.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are the Negro Baptists, with 235,227 members in 1926, Southern Baptists, 217,104, and Southern Methodists, 135,129. Total, all denominations, 873,528.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 192,878 (14.9 per cent. of that age group), of whom 36,143 were native whites and 156,065 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 429,150 (60.1 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory since 1922. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1930, the 4,093 public schools of the State had 469,370 enrolled pupils (both white and negro) and 13,480 teachers. The 302 public high schools had 40,020 pupils and 2,024 teachers. Expenditure on public school education in 1930 was 16,187,319 dollars. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1801, with, in 1932, 107 professors and 1,782 students, Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, with 100 professors and 1,247 students as well as a number of smaller colleges.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and expenditures for the twelve months from October 1, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1930	17,891,881
Receipts to September 30, 1931	71,267,664
Total	88,659,535
Expenditure in the period	64,717,486
Balance, September 30, 1931	23,942,049

On September 30, 1931, the funded debt amounted to 29,361,351 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 143 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,043 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1930, 157,931 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 10,393,113 acres, 5,037,000 acres being crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 379,191,000 dollars. About 68 per cent of the area of the State is woodland. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 62,496,000 dollars, from live stock, 28,667,000 dollars. The chief cereal crops in 1932 were winter wheat, 760,000 bushels, maize, 17,885,000 bushels, and oats, 7,974,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1932 were 1,861,000 acres, yielding 695,000 bales of upland cotton. Tobacco in 1932 amounted to 39,236,000 pounds. On January 1, 1932, the farm animals in the State were 26,000 horses, 176,000 mules, 170,000 milch cows, 266,000 all cattle, 14,000 sheep, and 582,000 swine. National forest lands amount to 43,490 acres.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities.

The manufacturing establishments of the State in 1929 numbered 1,658 with 108,600 wage earners, raw materials, fuel and power used were valued at 227,103,083 dollars, the wages paid amounted to 73,231,687 dollars, and the output to 385,339,461 dollars. There were 5,516,892 active spindles on July 31, 1932, and the amount of cotton consumed was 1,017,531 bales.

In 1932, the length of steam railway in the State was 3,774 miles, and of electric railway 286 miles. The State maintains 5,957 miles of highway, of which 4,452 miles are surfaced.

South Carolina on September 30, 1932, had 21 national banks with deposits of 35,083,000 dollars, 110 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 38,979,000 dollars.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota, first settled in 1794, was organized as a State from part of Dakota Territory and admitted into the Union on November 2, 1889. It ceded a small part of its territory to Nebraska in 1908. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all citizens over 21 years of age who have complied with certain residential qualifications. Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve the right of the initiative and referendum. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members. The State is divided into 64 organized counties and five unorganized. The Capital is Pierre (population, 1930, 3,659). The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor —Tom Berry, 1933–35 (3,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Myrtle Morrison

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles are water area. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 419,270 acres. The area of the Indian reservation in 1930 was 382 square miles, having a population of 23,726 Indians.

Federal Census population on April 1, 1930, 692,849, an increase of 56,302, or 8.8 per cent, since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5.2
1910	563,771	20,117	583,888	7.6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8.3
1930	669,453	23,396 ²	692,849	9.7

¹ Including Indians, Asiatics and Negroes.

² Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white'.

In 1930, the population by sex and race was as follows —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	351,571	343	83	481	11,172	363,650
Female	317,882	303	18	335	10,601	329,199
Total	669,453	646	101	816	21,833	692,849

The 1930 Census showed 65,348 (9.5 per cent of the total) were foreign born whites, of these, 13,061 (19.9 per cent) were Norwegians, 12,789 (19.4 per cent) Germans, 9,023 (13.7 per cent) Russians and 6,540 Swedes. The urban population formed 18.9 per cent and the Negro population 0.1 per cent of the whole in 1930, 35.7 per cent (210,315 males and 37,363 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 2,314 men and 2,021 women divorced.

The population of the chief cities (census of 1930) was: Sioux Falls, 33,862; Aberdeen, 16,465; Huron, 10,946; Mitchell, 10,942; Watertown, 10,214; Rapid City, 10,404; Yankton, 6,072; Lead, 5,733.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order: Roman Catholic, with 97,077 members in 1926; Norwegian Lutherans (41,778); Methodist (29,514); Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal. Total, all denominations, 294,622.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 6,763 (1.2 per cent of that age group), of whom 2,422 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 171,834 (72.9 per cent) were attending school. Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 5,322 elementary schools in 1931-32 there were 180,697 pupils and 7,201 teachers; 631 secondary schools had 1,551 teachers and 33,987 pupils. State educational institutions in 1931-32 were four Normal Schools with an enrolment of 3,000 students; a School of Mines, established 1885, with (1932) 380 students, an Agricultural College with 944 students, the State University, founded at Vermillion in 1882, 856 students. There are five small denominational colleges.

The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, at Flan-

dreau, Rapid City, and Pierre. Total expenditure on education (1931-32), 14,546,959 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1932, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1931	7,566,496
Receipts for 1931-32	21,672,064
Total	29,238,560
Disbursements for 1931-32	23,810,607
Balance on June 30, 1932	5,427,953

The State debt on June 30, 1932, consisted of soldier bonus bonds, 6,000,000 dollars, internal improvements, 2,000,000 dollars, rural credits, 42,275,000 dollars, total, 50,275,000 dollars

The assessed valuation of all the property of the State in 1931 was 1,419,752,408 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 104 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,250 men

Production and Industry—In 1930, there were 83,157 farms, with an acreage of 36,470,083, of which 19,003,000 acres were crop lands, total value of farm land and buildings, 1,285,153,000 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops, 6,845,000 dollars, from live stock, 116,936,000 dollars The yield of spring wheat in 1932 amounted to 37,840,000 bushels, of durum wheat, 11,334,000 bushels; corn, 73,235,000 bushels, oats, 75,432,000 bushels; barley, 47,630,000 bushels, rye, 7,125,000 bushels, flax-seeds, 776,000 bushels, potatoes, 5,110,000 bushels Total national forest area, 930,814 acres The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1932, consisted of 581,000 horses, 18,000 mules, 745,000 dairy cows, 1,907,000 all cattle, 1,465,000 sheep, 2,490,000 swine The wool-clip amounted to 3,820,000 pounds of wool in 1931

The mineral products of the State include gold, silver, lead, copper, clays and building stones of various sorts In the north-western part of the State there are small lignite coalfields In 1931, gold output was 481,200 ounces, valued at 8,918,700 dollars, and silver, 118,410 ounces, valued at 32,889 dollars Total value of mineral products, 1930, was 11,075,808 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling In 1929, there were 618 industrial establishments, employing 6,518 wage-earners, who earned 8,085,912 dollars, the cost of materials, fuel and power being 75,167,023 dollars and the value of the output, 97,768,846 dollars

In 1932, the steam railways of the State were 4,218 miles in length, besides 16 miles of electric railway The State maintains 5,957 miles of highways, of which 4,452 are surfaced

South Dakota had on September 30, 1932, 76 national banks with deposits of 41,420,000 dollars, 178 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 28,856,000 dollars

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MISSOURI

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee, first settled in 1757, was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and nine Representatives.

Governor—Hill McAlister, 1933-35

Secretary of State—Ernest N. Haston

The State is divided into 95 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,616,556, an increase of 278,671, or 11.9 per cent, since 1920.

In four census years the population was as follows:—

Years	White *	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	1,540,373	480,243	2,020,616	48.5
1910	1,711,701	473,088	2,184,789	52.4
1920	1,886,127	451,758	2,337,885	56.1
1930	2,138,910	477,646	2,616,556	62.8

* Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian and Mexican	Total
Male	1,071,798	282,569	91	101	1,354,559
Female	1,066,821	245,077	14	85	1,311,997
Total	2,138,619	477,646	105	186	2,616,556

The foreign born whites numbered, in 1930, 13,066 (being 0.5 per cent. of the total), of whom 1,946 (14.9 per cent.) Italian, 1,803 (13.8 per cent.) Russian, 1,783 (13.6 per cent.) were German, and 1,851 (10.8 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 34.3 per cent. were urban, 18.8 per cent. Negro, and 36.6 per cent. (762,321 males and 195,888 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 8,269 men and 12,026 women divorced.

The cities, with population in 1930, are Memphis, 258,143, Nashville (capital), 153,866, Chattanooga, 119,798, Knoxville, 105,802, Johnson City, 25,080, Jackson, 22,172

The leading religious bodies are the Southern Baptists, with 271,921 members in 1926, Southern Methodists (189,830), Negro Baptists (138,605), Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, and Roman Catholics. Total, all denominations, 1,018,033

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 145,460 (7.2 per cent of that age group), of whom 87,025 were native whites and 57,251 Negroes of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 590,266 (64.4 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 16 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1931-32, the 6,150 public elementary schools had 562,387 enrolled pupils (286,286 boys, and 276,101 girls) with 15,884 teachers. The 678 high schools had in 1930-31, 68,697 pupils (30,842 boys, and 37,855 girls) with 3,293 teachers. Total expenditure for maintenance of public schools for year ending June, 1932, 24,183,405 dollars. There are in the State 6 public normal schools with 255 teachers and 6,465 pupils in 1931. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1932) are —

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M E)	30	463
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	300	3,741
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Negro)	44	448
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non sectarian)	880	1,446
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb)	21	613
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P E)	25	250
1819	Maryville College, Maryville (Presb)	81	793
1875	George Peabody College for Teachers	138	2,562

Finance and Defence —For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	8,629,493
Receipts, 1931-32	57,567,887
Total	66,196,880
Disbursements, 1931-32	56,824,653
Balance, July 1, 1932	9,872,227

The funded debt on June 30, 1932, amounted to 89,072,000 dollars. The assessed value of all property (1931) was 1,541,855,483 dollars (real property, 1,275,830,320 dollars, personal property, 128,725,313 dollars, railroads and public utilities, 136,799,850 dollars).

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 208 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,438 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 245,657 farms in the State with an acreage of 18,008,241, of which 7,666,000 acres were cropland, value of farm land and buildings, 743,222,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops was 68,235,000 dollars, from live stock, 62,427,000 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1932 to 59,418,000 bushels.

The winter wheat yield was 2,584,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes (6,600,000 bushels in 1932), pease, sorgo for syrup (1,248,000 gallons), peanuts (10,500,000 pounds), and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. The cotton crop for 1932 covered 1,104,000 acres and yielded 450,000 bales. The tobacco crop (1932) was 110,565,000 pounds. Fruit trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1932) was 382,000 acres. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1932, the domestic animals consisted of 157,000 horses, 318,000 mules, 600,000 milch cows, 1,032,000 all cattle, 898,000 sheep, and 1,075,000 swine. Wool clip in 1931, 1,460,000 pounds.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1931 produced 4,170,000 short tons. Other mineral products (1931) are iron-ore (8,717 long tons), copper, zinc, gold, silver (41,968 ounces), clay products (1,915,224 dollars in 1930), phosphate rock (611,045 tons in 1930), sandstone, marble, and limestone. Pig iron production, 1931, was 13,094 tons, cement 3,302,720 barrels, coke, 100,518 tons. Total value of mineral products in 1930, exclusive of pig iron, was 32,499,380 dollars.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. On July 31, 1932, the State had 545,542 active cotton spindles, consuming 140,120 bales.

Census of manufactures, 1929, showed 2,846 manufacturing establishments, employing 126,921 wage earners, who received wages of 114,077,559 dollars, cost of materials, fuel and power used, 387,620,698 dollars, value of output, 706,053,577 dollars.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1932) 3,940 miles of steam railway, besides 507 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 7,051 miles of highways, of which 5,897 miles are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, Tennessee had 81 national banks with deposits of 161,418,000 dollars, 801 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 104,671,000 dollars.

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TEXAS.

In 1836, Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union. The State's first settlement dates from 1686.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all citizens resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the

poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote. The State is divided into 254 counties. The Capital is Austin.

Texas is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 21 Representatives.

Governor — Mrs Miriam A. Ferguson, 1933-35 (4,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — Mrs Jane Y. McCallum

Area and Population — Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Census population April 1, 1930, 5,824,715, an increase of 1,161,467, or 24.9 per cent, since 1920.

Population for the four census years was as follows —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	2,427,988	620,722	3,048,710	11.6
1910	3,206,493	690,049	3,896,542	14.8
1920	3,921,534	741,694	4,663,228	17.8
1930	4,969,751	854,964	5,824,715	22.2

¹ Including Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Asiatic	Total
Male	2,190,623	422,608	351,077	516	1,170	2,965,994
Female	2,092,868	432,356	332,604	485	408	2,858,721
Total	4,283,491	854,964	683,681	1,001	1,578	5,824,715

Of the total number (1930) 98,396, or 1.7 per cent, were foreign-born whites, 25,913 (26.3 per cent) being German, 12,282 (12.5 per cent) Czechoslovakian, 6,782 (6.9 per cent) English, and 6,550 Italian, of the total 41.0 per cent were urban, 14.7 per cent Negro, and 87.9 per cent. (1,784,100 males and 423,018 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 27,808 men and 37,182 women divorced.

The largest cities of the State with census population in 1930, are —

Houston	292,352	El Paso	102,421	Waco	52,848
Dallas	260,475	Beaumont	57,732	Port Arthur	50,902
San Antonio	231,542	Austin . . .	58,120	Wichita Falls	43,690
Fort Worth	163,447	Galveston	52,938	Amarillo	43,132

The largest religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, with 555,899 members in 1926, Southern Baptists (465,274), Southern Methodists (380,453), Evangelical Lutheran, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. Total, all denominations, 2,280,366.

Education. — In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 308,121 (6.8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 40,777 were native whites and 90,225 Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,233,956 (61.9 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1931-32 the public elementary schools had 1,058,827 enrolled pupils, and 30,747 teachers, the public high schools, 256,919 pupils, and 9,063 teachers. There are also 7 teachers' colleges with (1931) 484 teachers and 15,931 students. The total net amount expended on all public schools for all State and local purposes for 1930-31 was

60,762,583 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1932) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	429	6,907
1876	Agr and Mech Coll, College Station	State	210	2,301
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton	State	183	1,789
1845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	86	1,517
1845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	40	983
1878	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.	Christian	89	1,275
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	150	1,941
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	24	800
1873	South Western University, Georgetown	Methodist	80	500
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb	17	353
1891	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth	Methodist	24	257
1912	Rice Institute, Houston	—	99	1,461
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood	Presb.	15	214
1924	Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State	125	2,155
1879	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View (for coloured)	State	65	2,066
1906	Christian College, Abilene	Church of Christ	35	450
1891	Simmons University, Abilene	Baptist	33	965

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements from all sources in the year ending August 31, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Balance, Sept 1, 1931 .	20,208,036
Receipts, 1931-32	124,185,489
Total .	144,393,525
Disbursements, 1931-32 .	124,355,489
Balance, Aug 31, 1932 .	20,038,036

The bonded debt, August 31, 1932, amounted to 6,183,244 dollars. In 1932 the total assessed value of real property was 2,821,318,958 dollars, and of personal property, 1,141,522,388 dollars

The National Guard on July 31, 1932, consisted of 610 officers, 10 warrant officers and 7,695 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1930, it had 495,489 farms covering 124,707,130 acres, value of farm lands and buildings was 3,597,407,000 dollars. There are 1,567,642 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 797,695 acres are irrigated. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 265,559,000 dollars, from live stock, 176,485,000 dollars. Texas leads in the production of cotton (4,445,000 bales from 13,922,000 acres in 1932), of grain sorghum (34,815,000 bushels), of onions (4,826,000 bushels) and of pecans (19,500,000 pounds). Other important crops in 1932 were (in bushels) maize, 102,726,000; wheat, 29,580,000, oats, 41,976,000; rice, 8,880,000, potatoes, 4,154,000, sweet potatoes, 7,600,000. Other products are peanuts (125,950,000 pounds), vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches, oranges, and grape-fruit). The State has a very great live stock industry, leading in the number of all cattle (6,127,000 on January 1, 1932), of sheep (7,312,000), and of mules (260,000), it also had on that date 704,000 horses, 1,283,000 milch cows, and 2,033,000 swine. It leads in wool and mohair production, the clip in 1931 amounting to 59,860,000 pounds of wool from 6,838,000 sheep and of 16,400,000 pounds of mohair from 3,570,000 goats.

The chief mineral products are petroleum, sulphur, natural gas, cement, and quicksilver. In 1931, 170,950,000 barrels of petroleum were produced, natural gasoline or petrol, 426,695,000 gallons. Some quicksilver is produced. Texas leads in production of petroleum (with California a close second) and in natural gas, output in 1930, 517,880,000 *M* cubic feet. Output in 1931, coal, 850 000 short tons, cement, 6,189,137 barrels. Salt, sulphur (2,129,594 tons in 1931), gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone are also produced. Western Texas has extensive undeveloped potash fields. Total value of mineral products in 1930, 450,373,151 dollars.

In 1929, there were in the State 5,187 manufacturing establishments with 131,503 wage earners earning 147,888,053 dollars. The cost of material, fuel and power used was 997,932,276 dollars, and the value of the output was 1,449,801,916 dollars.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, which is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port is now second only to New York. Imports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, 13,680,446 dollars, exports, 274,032 963 dollars. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length now connects Galveston with the mainland. The steam railways in the State (January 1, 1931) had a total mileage of 17,203 miles (main lines). There are 518 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas. The State maintains 18,868 miles of highways, of which 11,585 miles are surfaced.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas. The long coast line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea. The Houston Ship Channel (50 miles long), connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, makes that city the largest inland cotton market of the world.

Texas had on June 30, 1932, 493 national banks with capital of 71,682,000 dollars and total resources of 809,613,000 dollars, 557 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 145,033,060 dollars.

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UTAH.

Constitution and Government.—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union on Jan. 4, 1896, it sends to Congress two Senators and two Representatives.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; the Constitution provides for the initiative and referendum.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 20 members, elected for four years, the House of Representatives has 55 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female,

who, not being idiots, insane or criminals, have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct preceding the election

Governor — Henry H. Blood; 1933–35 (\$6,000 dollars)

Secretary of State — Milton H. Welling

There are 29 counties in the State The Capital is Salt Lake City

Area and Population.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water The area of the Indian reservations in 1930 was 531 square miles, and the population, 2,869 Indians

Census population on April 1, 1930, 507,847, an increase of 58,451, or 13 per cent since 1920

The population at the date of four Federal censuses was —

Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq Mile	Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq Mile
1900	272,465	4,284	276,749	3.4	1920	441,901	7,495	449,396	5.5
1910	366,583	6,768	373,351	4.5	1930	495,955	11,892 ²	507,847	6.2

¹ Including Negroes, Asiatics, and others

² Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white'

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Female	252,556	609	2,590	2,728	1,516	259,999
Male	243,899	499	1,313	1,284	1,353	247,848
Total	495,955	1,108	3,903	4,012	2,869	507,847

Of the total in 1930, 43,772 (8.6 per cent) were foreign-born whites, of whom 10,851 (24.8 per cent) were English, 4,883 (11.2 per cent) Danes, 4,389 (10.0 per cent) Swedes, 4,104 (9.4 per cent) German, 2,814 Italian, and 2,197 (5.0 per cent) Greek Of the total population in 1930, 52.4 per cent were urban, 0.2 per cent Negro, and 33.5 per cent (140,953 males and 29,060 females) gainfully employed The 1930 census showed 2,153 men and 2,357 women divorced

The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 140,267 according to the census of 1930 Ogden had 40,272, Provo, 14,766, and Logan, 9,979

Latter Day Saints (Mormons) form about 91 per cent of the Church membership of the State with 337,200 members in 1928 out of a total, for all denominations, of 369,591 There are Catholics (14,595), Protestant Episcopalians (3,837), Presbyterians, Methodists, and others in small numbers

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 4,640 (1.2 per cent of that age group), of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 141,899 (76.8 per cent) were attending school School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age For the school year, 1930–31, the total expenditures for elementary and secondary education amounted to 12,648,000 dollars There were enrolled (1931–32) 88,466 pupils in the 483 elementary schools and 52,509 in the 201 high schools. There were 2,002 elementary teachers and 1,865 high school teachers.

The University of Utah (1850), Salt Lake City, during the school year 1932, had 185 instructors and 3,592 regular students. The Agricultural

College of Utah, Logan (1890), during the same year, had 90 instructors and 1,632 regular students. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), with 108 instructors and 1,500 students and five other colleges. Other denominations also maintain colleges in the State.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1929	1,977,220
Receipts for 1929-30	16,617,723
Total	18,594,943
Total disbursements for 1929-30	16,156,261
Cash on hand, July 1, 1930	2,438,682

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1930, amounted to 10,260,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of real and of personal property in 1929 was 700,705,295 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1932, consisted of 138 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,257 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1932, was 25,197,820 acres, of which 13,656,351 acres were surveyed, the State contained 5,202,000 acres of national forest. In 1930, it had 27,159 farms with a total area of 5,613,101 acres, of which 1,495,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm land and buildings, 221,223,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 11,435,000 dollars, from live-stock, 26,533,000 dollars.

In 1932, the chief crops were winter wheat, 3,128,000 bushels, oats, 1,836,000 bushels, potatoes, 2,250,000 bushels, hay, 1,268,000 tons, sugar beets, 822,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1932, the numbers were horses and mules 90,000, milch cows 142,000, all cattle 484,000, sheep 2,755,000, swine 96,000. The wool-clip (1931) yielded 23,056,000 pounds of wool.

In 1931 the principal minerals were gold (183,462 fine ounces, valued at 3,792,500 dollars), silver (8,057,015 fine ounces, valued at 2,336,534 dollars), copper (161,023,199 pounds), coal (3,330,000 tons), lead (115,494 short tons in 1930), gypsum and salt. Other products are sulphur, zinc (44,495 short tons in 1930), and asphalt. Total value of mineral production, 1930, 64,224,307 dollars.

In 1929, there were 654 manufacturing establishments with 15,650 wage-earners, who earned 19,765,145 dollars. The materials, fuel and power used were valued at 159,191,176 dollars, and the value of the output was 216,529,294 dollars.

In 1932, the State had 2,196 miles of steam railways, and 279 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 4,108 miles of highway, of which 2,413 miles are surfaced.

Utah on September 30, 1932, had 15 national banks with deposits of 23,609,000 dollars, 53 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 52,587,000 dollars.

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VERMONT

Constitution and Government.—Vermont, first settled in 1724, was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The first Constitution was established by Convention at Windsor, July 2, 1777, in 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments, is still in force. Amendments are proposed by two-thirds vote of the Senate each decennium, and must be accepted by two sessions of the Legislature before being submitted to popular vote. The State Legislature, consisting of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 248 members, meets in January in odd numbered years. Electors are all citizens of the United States who possess certain residential qualifications and have taken the freeman's oath set forth in the Constitution. The Capital is Montpelier (7,837, Census of 1930). The State is divided into fourteen counties, and 248 towns and cities. The State sends two Senators and one Representative to the United States Congress.

Governor—Stanley C. Wilson, 1933-35 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State—Rawson C. Mirick

Area and Population—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 359,611, an increase of 7,183, or 2 per cent since 1920. Population at four census years was as follows:

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	342,815	826	343,641	37.7
1910	354,335	1,621	355,956	39.0
1920	361,856	572	362,428	38.6
1930	359,043	568	359,611	39.4

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1930 according to sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	182,904	810	32	20	183,266
Female	176,061	258	9	17 ¹	176,345
Total 1930	358,965	568	41	37 ¹	359,611

¹ Including 1 Mexican female

In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 43,061, or 12.0 per cent. of the total. Of these, 17,320 (40.2 per cent.) were Canadian, French, 9,862 (22.9 per cent.) Canadian English, 3,082 (7.2 per cent.) Italian, 1,929 English, 1,806 Irish, and 1,464 Scottish. Of the population in 1930, 33.0 per cent. were urban, 0.2 per cent. Negro, and 39.3 per cent.

(112,762 males and 28,428 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 1,779 men and 1,582 women divorced. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1930 of 24,789, Rutland, 17,315, Barre, 11,307.

The principal religious denominations are Roman Catholic with 89,424 members in 1926, Congregational (20,915), Methodist (16,950), Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, and Universalist, in the order given. Total, all denominations, 161,123.

Education—Illiterates 10 years of age or older in 1930 numbered 6,299 (2.2 per cent of that age group), of whom 1,921 were native whites and 3,005 foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 74,617 (70.4 per cent) were attending school. School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1931-32, the 2,087 public elementary schools had 2,033 teachers and 53,613 enrolled pupils, the 94 high schools had 502 teachers and 12,646 pupils, the 4 normal schools had 28 teachers and 575 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, 1932, 200 instructors and 1,281 students, Middlebury College (1800) had 61 instructors and 672 students, Norwich University (1834) had 33 academic and 4 military instructors and 310 students. Expenditure on education (1931-32) amounted to 5,037,733 dollars.

On August 1, 1932, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 121, State prison, 258, hospital for insane, 980, school for feeble-minded, 312, industrial school, 258.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1932, were —

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1931	874,170
Receipts, 1931-32	16,342,046
Total	17,216,216
Disbursements, 1931-32	16,165,606
Cash balance June 30, 1932	1,050,610

Total bonded debt, January 1, 1932, 8,630,032 dollars.

The assessed value of real property in 1931 was 245,846,753 dollars, and of personal property, 43,548,998 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1932, had 86 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,128 enlisted men.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1930, the State contained 24,898 farms with a total area of 3,898,097 acres, of which 1,128,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 145,937,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 8,013,000 dollars, from live-stock, 81,757,000 dollars. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,104,000 tons in 1932), but cereals are grown, in 1932, the yield of oats was 2,046,000 bushels, of maize, 2,624,000 bushels, and barley, 140,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1932 was 2,320,000 bushels; and apples, 1,050,000 bushels. The production of maple products in Vermont in 1932, was 981,000 gallons of syrup, and 878,000 pounds of sugar.

Cattle raising, especially dairy cattle is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. On January 1, 1932, Vermont had 299,000 dairy cows, 58,000

heifers under two years old, 436,900 all cattle, 50,000 horses, 39,000 sheep, and 32,000 swine

The forests of the State provide annually over 180,000,000 board feet of lumber, approximately 38,500 cords of pulpwood, and 450,000 cords of fuelwood

According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1929, there were in Vermont 930 manufacturing establishments, paying 34,035,098 dollars in wages to 27,582 wage earners, using raw material, fuel and power costing 66,523,769 dollars, and giving an output valued at 144,156,389 dollars

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States Vermont usually ranks first in the production of monumental and memorial granite, and of marble for monumental work, and second in production of marble for building stone Output of stone in 1930, 286,490 short tons valued at 7,983,160 dollars The State also contains the largest deposits of asbestos in the United States, and ranks second in the production of slate, talc, and soapstone Metals occur only in small quantities Total mineral output in 1930 was valued at 11,637,393 dollars

There were (January 1, 1932) 1,191 miles of steam railway in the State, and electric railways with 1649 miles of track The State maintains 1,013 miles of highways, all surfaced

On June 30, 1932, there were 19 mutual savings banks and 36 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 230,522 savings depositors, having to their credit 143,237,236 dollars On June 30, 1932, 45 national banks reported capital of 5,210,000 dollars and total resources of 74,407,000 dollars, 55 State banks had capital of 2 676,000, and total resources of 177,833,000 dollars

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VIRGINIA

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States, a course objected to by some in the western portion of the State, who set up a separate government which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 40 members elected for 4 years and a House of Delegates of 100 members, elected for 2 years Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, fulfilling certain residential qualifications who have paid their State poll-

taxes and registered. The State Capital is Richmond. The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 9 Representatives

Governor—John G Pollard, 1930-34 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth—Peter Saunders

Area and Population.—Area, 42,627 square miles, including 2,365 square miles water area Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,421,851, an increase of 112,664, or 4.9 per cent since 1920 Population for four Federal census years —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,193,462	660,722	1,854,184	46.1
1910	1,390,518	671,096	2,061,612	51.2
1920	1,619,170	690,017	2,309,187	57.4
1930	1,771,686	650,165	2,421,851	60.2

¹ Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	India	Mexican	Total
Male	898,650	321,545	895	436	20	1,216,046
Female	876,755	328,620	71	343	16	1,205,805
Total	1,770,405	650,165	466	779	36	2,421,851

Of the total population in 1930, 23,820, or 1.0 per cent, were foreign born whites, of whom 3,088 (13.0 per cent.) were English, 1,164 Irish, 2,505 German, 2,989 (12.5 per cent.) Russian, and 1,239 Scotch. The urban population in 1930 formed 82.4 per cent and the Negro 26.8 per cent of the whole, 36.3 per cent (697,555 males and 182,721 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 5,801 men and 7,765 women divorced.

The population, according to the census of 1930, of the principal cities was Richmond, 182,929; Norfolk, 129,710; Roanoke, 69,206; Portsmouth, 45,704; Lynchburg, 40,661; Newport News, 34,417; and Petersburg, 28,564.

The principal churches are the Negro Baptists, with 316,095 members in 1926, Southern Methodists (237,903), Southern Baptists (223,270), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal. In 1926, 82 denominations reported a total of 7,566 churches and 1,172,447 members.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 162,588 (8.7 per cent of that age group), of whom 65,114 were native whites and 95,148 negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 540,683 (62.6 per cent) were attending school. Elementary instruction is free, and for illiterate children compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

In 1930-31, the elementary schools had 18,310 teachers and 493,350 enrolled pupils, the 440 public high schools, 3,408 teachers and 79,716 pupils. In 1929, the 5 public normal schools had 225 teachers and 3,859 students.

FINANCE AND DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY 607

Expenditure on public schools, 1930-31, 25,704,974 dollars. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction are (1932)—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	74	1,600
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington	58	877
1819	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	151	2,500
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored, Bapt.)	25	858
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	211	1,810
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	55	723
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden Sidney (Pres.)	18	306
1882	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland (Methodist)	16	293
1882	University of Richmond, Richmond (Baptist)	65	970
1892	Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg	60	645

Finance and Defence—The revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30, 1932, are shown thus —

	Dollars
On hand July 1, 1931	7,008,408
Receipts, 1931-32	47,418,950
Total	54,427,358
Disbursements, 1931-32	48,780,418
Balance, June 30, 1932	5,646,940

The bonded debt of the State amounts (June 30, 1932) to 22,920,712 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1931 was Real estate, 1,187,391,219 dollars, personal and incomes, 1,148,115,065 dollars. Total for 1931, 2,335,506,284 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, had 257 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,617 enlisted men

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 170,610 farms in Virginia with an area of 16,728,620 acres, of which 5,059,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 855,850,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops, was 61,355,000 dollars, from live stock, 66,293,000 dollars. In 1932, the chief crops were maize, 26,388,000 bushels, wheat, 6,253,000 bushels, oats, 3,287,000 bushels; potatoes, 9,682,000 bushels, sweet potatoes, 3,610,000 bushels; apples, 7,830,000 barrels. The tobacco crop was 56,715,000 pounds of tobacco. The cotton crop for 1932 covered 74,000 acres and yielded 23,000 bales. The area of national forest lands is 672,220 acres.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1932, were 187,000 horses, 93,000 mules, 444,000 milch cows, 782,000 all cattle, 485,000 sheep, and 551,000 swine. The wool-clip (1930), was 2,182,000 pounds of wool from 418,000 sheep.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important with output in 1931 of 9,650,000 short tons. Other products are coke (99,305 tons in 1931); granite and other stone; lime, clay products, iron ores. The production of pig iron (1931) amounted to 26,519 long tons. In 1930, the total output of minerals (including iron ore but excluding pig-iron) was valued at 34,602,749 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures

of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry. The Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces. On July 31, 1932, there were 622,018 active spindles, consuming 115,479 bales of cotton. The Federal census of manufactures in 1929 showed 3,274 manufacturing establishments, employing 118,399 wage earners, earning 116,847,113 dollars; the cost of raw materials, fuel and power used amounted to 358,749,349 dollars, and the value of the output was 727,606,298 dollars.

In 1932, there were 4,491 miles of steam railway in the State, and 541 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 8,032 miles of highways.

On September 30, 1932, Virginia had 139 national banks with deposits of 224,256,000 dollars, 241 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 152,388,000 dollars.

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WASHINGTON.

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on November 11, 1889. Its settlement dates from 1811. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members, the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one third of that of members of the House of Representatives. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years. The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia. Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, having the usual residential qualifications, who can read and speak English.

Governor—Clarence D. Martin, 1933-37 (\$6,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Ernest N. Hutchinson

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and 6 Representatives.

Area and Population.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles are water area. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 708,363 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,563,396, an increase of 206,775, or 15.2 per cent, since 1920. Population in four Federal census years —

Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	67,199	7,917	75,116	1.1
1910	1,109,111	32,879	1,141,990	17.1
1920	1,319,777	36,844	1,356,621	20.3
1930	1,521,099	42,297 ²	1,563,396	28.4

¹ Including Negroes, Indians and Asiatics

² Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white'

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Mexican	Total
Male	800,924	3,797	15,416	5,778	477	826,392
Female	720,175	3,043	8,226	5,475	85	737,004
	1,521,099	6,840	23,642	11,253	562	1,563,396

The foreign born white population in 1930 numbered 244,256, constituting 15.6 per cent of the total population. Of this number 48,064 (19.7 per cent) came from Canada, 34,084 (14.0 per cent) from Sweden, 31,429 (12.9 per cent) from Norway, 20,542 (8.4 per cent) from Germany, 20,304 (8.3 per cent) from England and 11,002 (4.5 per cent) from Finland. Of the total population in 1930, 56.6 per cent were urban, 0.4 per cent Negro, and 42.5 per cent (537,716 males and 127,097 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 14,876 men and 13,706 women divorced.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1930) of 1,330 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres, total Indian population (1930), 12,572.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1930, of 365,583 inhabitants, Spokane, 115,514, Tacoma, 106,817, Bellingham, 30,823, Everett, 30,567, Yakima, 22,101, Aberdeen, 21,723, Walla Walla, 15,976, Vancouver, 15,766, Hoquiam, 12,766, and Olympia, the State capital, 11,733.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, with 121,249 members in 1926, Methodist, (48,140), Presbyterian, (34,425), Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples, and Congregationalist. Total, all denominations, 384,182.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 13,458 (1.0 per cent of that age group), of whom 7,103 were foreign-born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 331,644 (75.7 per cent) were attendings hool. Education is given free, and is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1931, the 2,284 elementary schools had 8,291 teachers and 255,914 pupils, the 337 high schools had 3,730 teachers and 90,508 children. The 3 State normal schools have 200 teachers and 4,000 students. The total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1931 was \$3,546,029 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1932, 466 professors and teachers and 7,915 students, and the State College at

Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1890, had 205 professors or teachers and 3,509 students There are two denominational colleges

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1932, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, October 1, 1930	17,271,352
Receipts to September 30, 1932	85,378,785
Total	102,650,137
Disbursements to September 30, 1932	94,916,173
Balance, October 1, 1932	7,733,964

The assessed valuation of taxable property in 1929 amounted to 1,253,051,064 dollars The total bonded debt on September 30, 1932, amounted to 6,950,000 dollars

On June 30, 1932, the National Guard consisted of 218 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,488 enlisted men

Production and Industry —Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people In 1930, there were 70,904 farms with an acreage of 13,533,778, of which 6,275,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 773,663,000 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops was 61,005,000 dollars, from livestock, 58,543,000 dollars The wheat yield in 1932 was 30,175,000 bushels, barley, 1,920,000 bushels, oats, 8,300,000 bushels, corn, 1,292,000 bushels, potatoes, 6,400,000 bushels Fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities Washington far excels other states in production of apples, 28,980,000 bushels in 1932 In 1932, the domestic animals were 161,000 horses, 20,000 mules 365,000 milch cows, 615,000 all cattle, 750,000 sheep and 238,000 swine The wool-clip in 1931 amounted to 6,336,000 pounds of wool The national forest-lands of the State have an area of 7,603,232 acres

Coal is mined in large quantities 1,810,000 short tons in 1931, coke, 30,686 tons Copper output (1931) was 71,426 pounds, gold output, 8,357 ounces, silver, 24,716 ounces, lead, 576 short tons in 1930 Clay products, granite, sandstone, marble, limestone and cement are produced Antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found Total mineral products in 1930 reached a value of 20,075,844 dollars

In 1929, the manufacturing industries had 3,665 establishments employing 114,591 wage-earners, who earned 160,513,782 dollars, they used raw material, fuel and power costing 426,842,332 dollars, and gave an output valued at 794,142,726 dollars

The steam railways within the State had, in 1932, 5,523 miles (main track), there were also 904 miles of electric railway The State maintains 3,759 miles of highways, of which 3,373 miles are surfaced. The imports at the port of Seattle for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, totalled 40,366,890 dollars, and the exports 24,487,518 dollars

Washington had on September 30, 1932, 84 national banks with deposits of 188,840,000 dollars; 171 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 124,002,000 dollars.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Government—In 1862, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, which was admitted into the Union on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia, and whose first government began on June 20, 1863.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and meeting certain residential requirements.

Governor—H G Klump, 1933-37 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—William S O'Brien

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and six Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area and Population—Area, 24,282 square miles, of which 260 square miles are water area. The population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, is 1,729,205, an increase of 265,504, or 18.1 per cent since 1920. Population in four Federal census years—

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq mile	Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq mile
1900	915,301	43,499	958,800	39.9	1920	1,377,356	86,345	1,463,701	60.9
1910	1,156,946	64,173	1,221,119	50.8	1930	1,614,312	114,893	1,729,205	72.0

¹ Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and race was—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	828,748	60,873	85	155	15	889,871
Female	785,191	54,020	18	102	3	839,334
Total	1,613,934	114,893	103	257	18	1,729,205

Of the total population in 1930, 51,520, or 3.0 per cent., were foreign born whites, and of these 12,088 (23.5 per cent.) came from Italy, 5,545 (10.8 per cent.) from Poland, 3,683 (7.1 per cent.) from Hungary, 3,282 from England, and 3,129 (6.1 per cent.) from Germany. Urban population was 28.4 per cent and the Negro population 6.6 per cent. of the whole, 33 per cent. 487,705 males and 82,754 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 5,183 men and 5,600 women divorced.

In 1930 the population of the principal cities was. Huntington, 75,572,

Wheeling, 61,659; Charleston, 60,408, Parkersburg, 29,623, Clarksburg, 28,866, and Fairmount, 23,159

The most numerous denominations are Methodists with 94,161 members in 1926, Northern Baptists (76,934), Roman Catholics (71,265), and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State. Total, all denominations, 531,983

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 62,492 (4.8 per cent of that age group), of whom 41,657 were native whites and 10,173, Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 413,581 (66.6 per cent) were attending school. Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 160 days annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non sectarian. In 1930-31, the 6,751 public elementary schools had 835,835 enrolled pupils and 12,288 teachers, and 273 public high schools had 3,563 teachers and 81,700 pupils. The 8 public normal schools had 243 teachers and 3,738 students. Expenditure on public schools in 1930-31 was 26,957,280 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868 at Morgantown, had in 1932, 233 professors and instructors and 2,472 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students and extension courses). Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 30 instructors and 630 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 30 instructors and 380 students.

Finance and Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1929	. 14,100,965
Receipts, 1929-30	. 81,715,886
Total	95,816,851
Disbursements, 1929-30	80,978,110
Balance, June 30, 1930	14,838,741

The total net bonded indebtedness of the State was 78,738,700 dollars on June 30, 1930.

The assessed value of real property in 1931 was 1,010,284,290 dollars, of personal property, 295,815,717 dollars, and of public utility property, 571,868,460 dollars, total, 1,477,968,466 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 126 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,842 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, the State had 82,641 farms with an area of 8,802,348 acres, of which 1,907,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm lands and buildings, 341,976,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops was 20,818,000 dollars, from livestock, 38,444,000 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1932 were wheat, 1,276,000 bushels, maize, 11,150,000 bushels, oats, 3,036,000 bushels, hay, 558,000 tons, and potatoes, 3,608,000 bushels. The tobacco yield amounted to 2,100,000 pounds. Apples (4,917,000 bushels in 1932), peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1932, the domestic animals were 106,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 254,000 milch cows, 525,000 all cattle, 657,000 sheep, and 176,000 swine. In 1931, the wool-clip produced 3,021,000 pounds of wool. National forest lands amount to 281,000 acres.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, ranking fifth for mineral production in the United States. In 1931, output of petroleum was 4,472,000 barrels, natural gasoline, 52,844,000 gallons, natural gas output (1930), 144,180 million cu ft. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 99,769,000 short tons were produced in 1931. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone. Salt production in 1931 was 35,480 tons. The total value of the mineral output in 1930 was 290,118,914 dollars.

In the State there are important leather industries. The census of manufactures of 1929 showed 1,487 manufacturing establishments employing 84,460 wage earners who earned 114,130,578 dollars. The cost of the raw material, fuel and power used was 253,609,031 dollars, and the value of the output was 500,393,174 dollars.

In 1932, there were within the State 4,125 miles of steam railway, besides 381 miles of electric railway track. The State has a new system of improved highways totalling 4,315 miles, of which 3,275 miles are surfaced.

On September 30, 1932, West Virginia had 83 national banks with deposits of 100,660,000 dollars, 130 State banks and trust companies had deposits 111,120,000 dollars.

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WISCONSIN

Government—Wisconsin, first settled in 1670, became part of the Territory of Michigan and was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor—A. G. Schmedeman, 1933-35 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State—Theodore Dammann.

The State Capital is Madison, 1930 census population, 57,899.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 310 square miles are water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan. Census population, April 1, 1930, 2,939,006, an increase of 806,939, or 11.7 per cent since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Square Mile
1900	2 067,911	11,131	2,069 042	37 4
1910	2,320,556	13,305	2,333,860	42 2
1920	2,616,988	15,129	2 632,067	47 6
1930	2,913,859	25,147 ²	2,939,006	53 2

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians

² Including Mexicans, previously recorded as 'white'

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male	1,497,014	5,811	301	1,648	5,951	1,510 815
Female	1,416,845	4,928	73	748	5,597	1,428,191
Total	2,913,859	10,739	464	2,396	11,548	2,939,006

The foreign born white population in 1930 numbered 386,213, representing 13 1 per cent of the total population. Of these 128,269 (33 2 per cent) were German, 42,359 (11 per cent) Polish, 34,391 Norwegian, 19,580 Czechoslovakian, 18,808 Swedish, 16,418 Russian, 15,572 Canadian, and 8,477 English. Of the total population in 1930, 52 9 per cent were urban, 0 4 per cent Negro, and 38 4 per cent (913,853 males and 215,693 females) gainfully employed. The Indian reservations cover 428 square miles and had a population of 11,705 Indians on June 30, 1930.

According to the census of April 1, 1930, the population of the cities was as follows —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Milwaukee	578,249	Lacrosse	39,614	Fond du Lac	26,449
Racine .	67,542	Sheboygan	39,251	Eau Claire	26,287
Madison	57,899	Green Bay	37,415	Appleton	25,267
Kenosha .	50,262	Superior	36,113	Wausau	23,758
Oshkosh .	40,108	West Allis .	34,671	Beloit .	23,611

In 1930 there were 15,218 marriages performed and 2,506 divorces granted, annulments, 46. The 1930 census showed 10,814 men and 11,158 women divorced.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 657,511 members in 1926, Lutheran-Synod of Wisconsin (146,378), Lutheran-Synod of Missouri (123,346), Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, and others. Total, all denominations, 1,472,890.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 44,232 (1 9 per cent of that age group), of whom 29,960 were foreign born whites, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 666,555 (74 2 per cent)

were attending school All children between the ages of 7 and 14, and those between 14 and 16 not regularly employed are required to attend school. Compulsory part-time education in the day-time is required for employed children In 1931-32, the 7,708 elementary schools had 16,999 teachers and 427,291 enrolled pupils, the 437 public high schools had 5,150 teachers and 121,095 pupils The 9 State teachers' colleges had, in 1931-32, 450 teachers and 5,000 students The 36 public part time day schools had 32,928 pupils, and the 43 State supervised evening schools had a total enrolment of 54,600. There are also 31 rural county normal schools, training teachers for the rural schools, and Stout Institute which trains teachers for the vocational schools

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, established in 1848, had, in 1931-32, 586 professors and instructors and 9,355 students Instruction by correspondence is imparted to 8,000 students

The total expenditure for public education in 1931-32 was 55,139,733 dollars

Finance and Defence—For the year ended June 30, 1932, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts —

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1931	22,324,599
Receipts for year 1931-32	91,852,212
Total	114,176,811
Disbursements for year 1931-32	101,749,753
Balance June 30, 1932	12,427,058

The State has no debt except to its own trust funds, which on June 30, 1932, was 1,183,700 dollars

In 1931, the assessed valuation of real property in the State was 4,756,363,251 dollars, and of personal property 495,358,905 dollars, total 5,250,722,156 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1932, consisted of 350 commissioned officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,445 enlisted men

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin has slightly more people engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, but is the leading dairy State of the Union In 1930, the farms numbered 181,767 with a total area of 21,883,664 acres, value of all farm land and buildings was 1,732,586,647 dollars Gross income, 1931, from crops was 36,666,000 dollars, from livestock, 222,764,000 dollars The yield of the principal crops in 1932 was maize, 80,808,000 bushels, spring wheat, 1,330,000 bushels, oats, 88,655,000 bushels, barley, 23,040,000 bushels, potatoes, 22,620,000 bushels, tame hay, 3,472,000 tons The tobacco yield in 1932 was 36,176,000 pounds Wisconsin leads in the number of milch cows (2,549,000 on January 1, 1932), other livestock on that date included 534,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 3,184,000 all cattle, 546,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,658,000 swine The wool-clip in 1931 amounted to 3,102,000 pounds of wool

Iron ore (879,832 long tons in 1931), zinc (12,558 short tons in 1930), and lead (1,372 short tons in 1931), are the chief mineral products Excluding pig iron, the total value of mineral products in 1930 was 17,711,394 dollars

In 1929, Wisconsin had 7,480 manufacturing establishments, with 264,061 wage earners earning 352,813,581 dollars, materials, fuel and power used

amounted to 1,205,139,221 dollars, value of the manufactured product was 2,158,400,172 dollars

On January 1, 1931, there were 7,399 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 835 miles of electric railway track

Exclusive of the 6,319 miles of city and village streets, there are in the State 82,916 miles of highway divided between the State trunk highway, the county highways, and the town highways. Of this, 3,513 miles are concrete, 781 bituminous macadam, 35,286 gravel, and 43,336 earth roads. The total expenditure for roads supervised by the State during the past fiscal year and available from State funds was approximately 22,700,000 dollars. In addition to this the counties spent approximately 21,400,000 dollars.

On September 30, 1932, there were 133 national banks with 311,600,000 dollars deposits, there were also 701 State banks with 316,992,000 dollars deposits.

Books of Reference.

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WYOMING

Government—Wyoming, first settled in 1834, was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 62 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who have the usual residential qualifications.

Governor—Leslie A. Miller, 1933-1935 (8,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—A. M. Clark

The capital is Cheyenne. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 1 Representative.

Area and Population.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles are water. Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1932, totalled 14,728,953 acres.

Census population on April 1, 1930, 225,565, an increase of 31,163, or 16 per cent since 1920.

The Federal census results since 1900 were as follows —

Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq Mile	Years	White	Coloured ¹	Total	Per Sq Mile
1900	89,051	3,480	92,531	0.9	1920	190,146	4,256	194,402	2.0
1910	140,318	5,647	145,965	1.5	1930	214,067	11,498 ²	225,565	2.3

¹ Including Negroes, Asiatics and Indians

² Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white'

In 1930, the population according to sex and race was —

—	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	117,703	4,582	690	819	982	124,785
Female	96,364	2,702	551	410	668	100,760
Total	214,067	7,174	1,250	1,229	1,845	225,565

In 1930, the foreign born white population numbered 19,658 (8.7 per cent of the total), of whom 2,105 (10.7 per cent) were English, 1,783 (9.1 per cent) Swedes, 1,714 Germans, 1,653 Italians, 1,424 Scotch, 1,375 Russians, 1,322 Yugoslavs, and 1,136 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 31.1 per cent were urban, 0.6 per cent Negro, and 41 per cent (79,690 males and 12,761 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 1,611 men and 1,057 women divorced.

The Indian reservation within the State has (1930) an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 2,014.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital), with census population in 1930 of 17,361, Casper, 16,619, Laramie, 8,609, Sheridan, 8,536, Rock Springs, 8,440.

Education —In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 2,895 (1.6 per cent of that age group), of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 51,671 (73.7 per cent) were attending school.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, with 18,772 members in 1926, Mormon (11,610), Methodist (6,923), and Presbyterian. Total, all denominations, 62,975.

In 1932, the 1,467 public schools had 2,084 teachers, and 56,670 enrolled pupils, there were 138 accredited high schools with 689 teachers and 13,482 pupils. The University of Wyoming, founded at Laramie in 1887, had in 1932, 125 professors and instructors and 1,225 students. There is also a State Agricultural College at Laramie. Expenditure on elementary and secondary schools in the school year 1931-32 was 5,911,205 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the year ending September 30, 1929, are given as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1928 .	4,435,175
Receipts for 1928-29 .	10,834,276
Total .	15,269,451
Disbursements 1928-29 .	11,319,277
Balance, Sept 30, 1929	3,950,174

On September 30, 1929, the bonded debt amounted to 1,790,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1929 to 447,954,091 dollars.

The National Guard on July 31, 1932, consisted of 51 officers, 1 warrant officer and 589 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by 'dry farming'. In 1930, there were 16,011 farms, with a total area of 23,525,234 acres, of which 2,293,000 acres were crop land, total value of farm land and buildings, 206,852,000 dollars. Gross income, 1931, from crops was 7,697,000 dollars, from livestock, 25,677,000 dollars. Crops include alfalfa (561,000 tons in 1932), sugar beets (512,000 tons), potatoes (1,650,000 bushels), as well as cereals. The wool clip (1931) yielded 34,560,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1, 1932, were 166,000 horses, 87,000 milch cows, 863,000 all cattle, 4,128,000 sheep, and 123,000 swine.

In 1932, 4,765,854 acres in the State were national forest land. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout, and also possesses the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely a coal producing State. In 1931 the output of coal was 5,006,000 short tons, petroleum, 11,120,000 barrels, of natural gasoline, 51,523,000 gallons, iron ore production, 180,771 long tons, natural gas (1930), 43,219 million cubic feet. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock (1,339 tons in 1930). Total value of mineral products in 1930 was 46,735,184 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. The 1929 Federal census showed 251 industrial establishments, the wage-earners numbered 6,288, wages paid amounted to 10,306,294 dollars, the materials, fuel and power used cost 63,516,935 dollars, and the output amounted to 96,466,461 dollars.

In 1932, the steam railways in the State had a length of 2,037 miles.

The State highway system comprises 3,231 miles, of which 1,971 miles are surfaced. The system of motor stage route transportation is still common.

On September 30, 1932, Wyoming had 25 national banks with deposits of 24,664,000 dollars, 47 State banks and trust companies had deposits of 14,422,000 dollars.

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Peterson (C. L.), Men of Wyoming. Denver, 1915.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, for 7,200,000 dollars, but was not organized until 1884, when it became a "District" governed by the laws of the State of Oregon. By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory,* with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators, elected for 4 years, and 16 representatives, elected for 2 years. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the

Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. Regular sessions are held biennially and last for 60 days. Special sessions may be called by the Governor. The latter is appointed for four years by the President.

To facilitate administration, Congress in 1927 authorized the appointment of 3 ex officio Commissioners who enjoy large powers. The Territory is represented in Congress by one Delegate, elected biennially, who sits in the House of Representatives, but has no vote.

Governor.—Geo A Parks, 1929-33 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of Alaska —Karl Theile

Area and Population—The gross area (land and water) of the territory is 586,400 square miles. The census population from 1900 to 1930 is shown as follows —

Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile
1900	63,592	0.1	1920	55,096	0.1
1910	64,356	0.1	1930	59,278	0.1

Of the population in 1930, 35,764 were males and 23,514 females, 28,640 were whites and 29,983 were Indians, 26 Chinese, 278 Japanese, and 136 Negroes. 46.8 per cent of the population was gainfully employed. About 20,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration, of the 28,640 whites, 10,180 are foreign born.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (census of 1930) a population of 4,043, the second largest is Ketchikan with a population of 3,796, other towns are Anchorage, 2,277, Fairbanks, 2,101, Petersburg, 1,252, Nome, 1,213, Sitka, 1,056, Cordova, 980, Wrangell, 948, Seward, 835, and Douglas, 693. There are altogether 17 incorporated towns.

Education, Justice—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations. Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

In 1931 there were 88 territorial white schools with 5,304 enrolled pupils and 259 teachers. 15 four-year high schools are maintained. Total cost of instruction, 595,193 dollars. Percentage of illiterates, 1930, was 20.1, in 1920, 24.8 per cent, 13.8 per cent was unable to speak English. The Bureau of Education of the Federal government handles the education, hospitalisation and general care of the native population. There are 98 native schools in operation (210 teachers, 4,206 pupils), 3 industrial schools, and 7 hospitals. The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines is the only institution offering advanced instruction. For the administration of justice the territory is a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—Federal receipts and expenditures in the territory, administered by the various Federal Departments in Washington in recent years, have been as follows, in dollars —

	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure
1927	4,529,403	10,884,513	1929	5,474,883	11,433,967
1928	4,236,832	11,147,773	1930	4,846,276	12,331,647

Territorial receipts (largely from licences to conduct businesses) and expenditures for two bienniums are 1929-31 (actual), receipts, 2,415,893 dollars, expenditures, 2,468,659 dollars, 1931-33 (estimated), receipts, 1,890,390 dollars, expenditures, 2,572,451 dollars

The Territory has no funded debt

Production and Industry—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1930, there were 500 farms with a total area of 525,942 acres, of which 8,825 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1930 was 3,310,560 dollars. The 1930 census showed 37,287 dogs used as work animals and 463 horses. In Northern and Western Alaska are 200,000 square miles of treeless region worthless for agriculture but capable of furnishing pasturage for 4,000,000 reindeer. There were (in 1931) approximately 712,500 reindeer in the country distributed in 78 herds and valued at 9,000,000 dollars. During 1931, 1,015,645 pounds of reindeer, valued at 100,298 dollars, were shipped from Alaska. The Government owned fur seal herd of the Pribilof Islands, administered by the Department of Commerce, comprises about 85 per cent of the fur seals of the world. This herd contained 1,045,101 animals on January 1, 1931, number of skins shipped to the United States, 1931, 49,984. Proceeds from the sale of these skins are divided among the United States, Great Britain and Japan. About 275 blue fox ranches, stocked with 36,000 blue foxes, represent an investment of 6,850,000 dollars. Value of furs and fur skins (including seal skins) shipped to the United States in 1931, 2,811,067 dollars.

The southern coastal section of Alaska contains large and readily accessible timber resources which maintain a considerable sawmill industry and are capable of supporting an immense pulp and paper development. This timber is largely included in two National Forests aggregating 21,345,925 acres and officially estimated to contain 84,760 million board feet of timber, 74 per cent western hemlock and 20 per cent Sitka spruce.

The chief industries of Alaska are salmon fishing and mining. In 1930, all the fisheries of Alaska employed 29,283 persons, the value of the products was 50,795,819 dollars, exports to United States in 1931, 35,445,446 dollars. Salmon canning in 1931 turned out 5,568,583 cases, valued at 81,000,000 dollars.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found, in the interior on the Yukon river, and at Nome and other places on the west coast. Output of gold in 1931 was 466,006 ounces, valued at 9,633,200 dollars, of silver 397,944 ounces, valued at 115,405 dollars, and of copper 23,238,034 pounds. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade, lead, coal, petroleum, marble, gypsum, quicksilver and lode platinum metals are found. Total value of mineral output in 1916, 48,000,000 dollars, in 1931, 12,278,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year ending December 31, 1931, amounted to 22,483,601 dollars and from Alaska to the United States, 43,276,364 dollars, shipments of gold and silver to the United States, 9,018,378 dollars. Merchandise from foreign ports amounted to 546,598 dollars and exports to foreign ports, 314,908 dollars, including gold and silver. In the calendar year 1930, 3,654 vessels of 912,656 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic and foreign trade, and 3,345 vessels

of 884,590 tons cleared. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region), thence transport is by coach or airplane, or, in summer, by steamer. The Copper River and North Western Railway has completed a line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles. The Alaska railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 467 miles (509 miles with branches). Total mileage, 1930, 914. Six aviation companies maintain services between 67 landing places throughout the year. Alaska has 1,589 miles of wagon roads, 1,404 miles of sled roads, and 7,860 miles of trails. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph, there are 3 broadcasting stations and wireless telephony is being extended. There are about 180 post offices, and good mail services in the territory.

The territory had, on June 30, 1931, four National Banks with capital of 275,000 dollars and total resources of 5,012,000 dollars, 13 territorial banks had a total capital of 640,000 dollars, and total resources of 8,435,000 dollars.

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HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 22° 15' north latitude, and 154° 50' and 160° 30' west longitude. They are about 2,020 miles south west of San Francisco, and are in the line of steamer travel between San Francisco and the Orient, Victoria, B C, Australia and New Zealand.

Government—The Hawaiian Islands (formerly known as the Sandwich Islands), celebrated in August, 1928, the 150th anniversary of their discovery by Captain James Cook, the English navigator. The islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani (died November 11, 1917), was deposed and a provisional government formed, in 1894, a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with the request of the people of Hawaii expressed through the Legislature of the Republic, and a resolution of the United States Congress of July 6, 1898 (signed July 7 by President McKinley), the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the

Territory of Hawaii The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. In 1930 the registered voters numbered 52,127, including 19,858 Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, and 10,244 American. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor —Lawrence M. Judd, 1929–1933

Secretary of the Territory —Raymond C. Brown

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially to the House of Representatives.

Area and Population—The area of the 20 islands is 6,407 square miles with population (census of 1930) of 368,336 (222,640 males and 145,696 females). The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,016 square miles (population, 1930, 73,325), Maui, 728 (48,756), Oahu, 598 (202,887), Kauai, 547 (35,806), Molokai, 261 (5,032), Lanai, 140 (2,356), Niihau, 97 (136), Kahoolawe, 69 (2). The Capital, Honolulu on the Island of Oahu, had a population of 137,582, and Hilo, 19,468. The number of Hawaiians was 22,636, and part-Hawaiians, 28,224. There were 27,179 Chinese, 139,631 Japanese, 27,538 Portuguese, 63,052 Filipinos, 6,671 Porto Ricans, 1,219 Spanish, 44,895 Americans, British, Germans, and Russians, 6,461 Koreans, 780 others.

Religion and Education—The Hawaiians are Christians. There is an American Protestant Episcopal bishop at Honolulu, also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Elementary education is free. The language in the schools is English. In 1931 there were 183 public schools with 2,656 teachers and 76,530 enrolled pupils, also 70 private schools with (1930) 599 teachers and 12,178 enrolled pupils. The pupils in public schools in 1931 were classed by ancestry as follows: Hawaiian, 3,206, part Hawaiian, 8,073, Portuguese, 5,881, other Caucasians, 3,210, Porto Rican, 1,257, Spanish, 253, Filipinos, 3,807, Asiatic, 49,936, others, 907. There are a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls, a territorial trade school, a school for the deaf and blind, a school for feeble minded, also a territorial university (University of Hawaii, Honolulu), founded in 1907, with 92 instructors and 2,372 students in 1930 (including part-time summer session and extension students).

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, a court of domestic relations, district courts, and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President, the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which, and the U S Marshal, are appointed by the President.

Finance and Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending June 30, 1931, the receipts were 13,594,170 dollars and disbursements, 11,895,693 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the bonded debt amounted to 32,000,000 dollars. In 1931 the assessed value of property was 332,198,835 dollars.

On June 30, 1932, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,593 men, and

100 officers The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has constructed extensive naval works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and military works at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu.

Production and Commerce.—In 1930, there were 5,955 farms with an acreage of 2 815,026, of which 440,579 acres were improved land Total value of all farm property in 1930 was 111,780,432 dollars Sugar and pine apples are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported For the year 1930, the raw sugar production amounted to 848,694 short tons, and refined sugar to 17,092 short tons The pineapple crop in 1930 totalled 12,672,296 cases The forest reserves in the Territory now number 63, aggregating 1,021,314 acres, public lands, 1,593,097 acres

For the year ending December 31, 1931, the imports amounted to 91,213,049 dollars, and the exports to 100,915,783 dollars The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending Dec 31, 1931, amounted to 79,092,387 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 101,548,555 dollars, of which 60,765,276 dollars were for sugar 35,341,062 dollars for pineapples, 1,066,872 dollars for coffee The imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) in 1931 totalled £1,792, and the exports to the United Kingdom, £154,873

Shipping and Communications.—Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the mainland of the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan In 1931, 1,283 vessels of 10,355,882 tons entered ports of the islands An inter island steam navigation company with 12 steamers provides communication between the different islands There are about 1,038 miles of railway in the islands, including 667 miles of plantation railways There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways Wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast, and also with Japan Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific Commercial air services between the islands carried 14,114 passengers in the year ending June 30, 1931

Twenty nine banks were in operation on June 30, 1931 Total deposits were 83,805,596 dollars There were 176,072 savings bank accounts with total deposits of 41,587,979 dollars, representing 236 dollars to each depositor

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PUERTO RICO

Government—Puerto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898 (ratified April 11, 1899), was ceded by Spain to the United States. The name was changed from Porto Rico to Puerto Rico by an Act of Congress approved May 17, 1932. Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act'. Puerto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens twenty one years of age or over, residence (one year) and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, but no property qualification may be imposed. The executive power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative functions are vested in a Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner to the United States elected by the people for a term of four years.

There are seven heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President, a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President, 8 District Courts with 11 Judges appointed by the Governor, and 36 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 56 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—James R. Beverley, appointed January 20, 1932 (10,000 dollars)

Executive Secretary—E. J. Saldaña

Area, Population and Education.—The Island has an area of 3,435 square miles, and a population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, of 1,543,913, or 449.5 per sq mile. Males numbered 771,761, females, 772,152.

The population in 1930 was distributed as follows—White, 1,141,114, coloured, 397,156, foreign born white, 5,605, other races, 38. During the decade ending 1930 the white population increased by 20.9 per cent, and the coloured population by 13.1 per cent. Of the working population, 52 per cent were engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 9 per cent in domestic and personal service, 22 per cent in manufacturing industries, 11 per cent in trade and transportation.

Chief towns, San Juan, 114,715 inhabitants (1930), Ponce, 87,604, Mayaguez, 58,270.

Education was made compulsory in 1899. In 1932, there were 4,477 class-rooms in 1,997 school buildings, with 229,169 pupils enrolled, and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Puerto Rico, established in

Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women. In 1930, the percentage of illiteracy was 41.4 of those 10 years of age or older.

Finance—Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1932 —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1931	553,027
Receipts, 1931-32	12,753,399
Total	13,306,426
Disbursements, 1931-32	12,432,004
Balance, July 1, 1932	874,422

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1932, was 324,309,117 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 29,097,000 dollars.

The police force consists of 817 men, and the National Guard (on June 30, 1932) of 89 officers and 1,431 enlisted men.

Production, Industry and Commerce—The cultivated land in 1930 was divided into 52,113 holdings. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grape fruit, coconuts, honey, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, Irish linen suits, and the refining of sugar, distilling of alcohol and the canning of fruits and vegetables. The disastrous hurricane of September, 1928, destroyed millions of coffee trees, reducing exports of coffee from 19,354,000 pounds in 1927-28 to 589,402 pounds in 1931-32, valued at 154,903 dollars. It also damaged tobacco seed beds, reducing exports of tobacco and manufactures from 24,884,000 dollars in 1926-27 to 9,189,456 dollars in 1931-32. But sugar production flourishes. Sugar crops for three years: 1929, 586,760 tons, 1930, 787,796 tons, and 1931, 992,432 tons. Raw sugar exported in 1931-32 amounted to 816,604 tons, valued at 47,279,561 dollars. Exports of refined sugar, 1931-32, amounted to 191,629,453 lbs., valued at 7,838,650 dollars. In 1931-32 exports of fresh pineapples amounted to 1,896,728 dollars.

Gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island, but the only established mining industry is that for manganese ore, exports, 1931-32, 2,865 tons valued at 70,929 dollars. There are very productive salt works.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, imports into Puerto Rico amounted to 61,271,101 dollars (United States merchandise amounting to 52,826,794 dollars), exports were valued at 86,416,938 dollars (83,645,863 dollars to the United States). Imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1932, £98,462, exports to United Kingdom, £70,130.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1931-32, 3,364 American and foreign vessels entered and cleared Puerto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

There are over 1,080 miles of road in the Island, and about 310 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. There are 35,419 miles of telephone, and 1,734 miles of telegraph wire. There are 96 post offices, 87 telegraph stations and five wireless stations.

The Puerto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has 10,682 inhabitants, who grow sugar and

rear cattle The island is fertile and healthy The island of Culebra, between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Government—The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States from Denmark, for 25,000,000 dollars, in a treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed January 25, 1917 Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate, the Danish code of laws, dated April 6, 1906 (along with Tax and Customs laws) was continued in effect except where incompatible with the new sovereignty Danish citizens residing in the islands were permitted to declare their Danish citizenship before a court of record, failing to do that, they were held to have accepted citizenship in the United States. On February 25, 1927, full American citizenship was granted to the natives St Thomas is the capital

The islands comprise two municipalities, viz the Municipality of St. Thomas and St John, and the Municipality of St Croix The legislative functions are vested in the Colonial Council of each Municipality, that of St Croix being composed of 18 members elected by popular elections and of 5 members appointed by the Governor, and that of St Thomas and St John consisting of 11 elected members and 4 appointed by the Governor. The members serve for 4 years. The franchise is vested in every man of unblemished character who has resided in the islands for 5 years, who has attained the age of 25 years, and has an income of at least 1,500 francs a year The Government is now strictly civil, having been transferred in 1931 from the U S Navy Department to the Department of the Interior

There are six heads of Departments, who form the Governor's cabinet There is one Judge of the District Court for the Virgin Islands, and four Police Courts, presided over by magistrates

Governor.—Paul M Pearson, assumed office March 18, 1931

Government Secretary.—Boyd J Brown

Area, Population and Education.—The Virgin Islands group, lying about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean

and Caribbean Sea, comprises the Islands of St. Thomas (32 square miles), St Croix (82 square miles), St John (19 square miles), and about 50 small islets or keys, mostly uninhabited and unnamed. The total area of the three principal islands is 133 square miles.

The population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, is 22,012, compared with 26,051 in 1917, a decrease of 4,039 or 15.5 per cent. Population has slowly declined since 1835 when it stood at 43,178. Lack of employment has caused persistent emigration. Of the present total, 61.3 per cent is urban, 9.1 per cent is white, 78.3 per cent Negro and 12.4 per cent mixed; 16.1 per cent are illiterates. The populations of each of the islands are 9,834, 11,413, and 765. The islands contain 3 towns, St. Thomas (formerly Charlotte Amalie) on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,036, and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 3,767 and 2,698 respectively. Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 9 public and 5 private and parochial schools, 1,883 pupils and 54 teachers, and in St. John there are 5 public schools with an enrolment of 164 pupils and 9 teachers. In St. Croix there are 9 public schools and 6 private and parochial schools; total enrolment, 2,091 with 50 teachers. There are churches of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Finance—Revenues are derived from customs, export tax on sugar, income tax, real and personal property tax, trade tax, pilotage charges, &c. Estimated revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, 1,171,995 francs. Expenditures are estimated at 4,749,897 francs (1 franc = 19½ cents, U.S.). The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States.

Production and Industry—The census of 1930 shows 193 farms in St. Croix, 55 in St. Thomas and 81 in St. John, a total of 329. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil fuelling stations. The island of St. John is noted for its bay oil, extracted from the leaves of the bay tree, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. Exports in 1931-32, 69,000 gallons compared with the average annual export, 1920-29, of 82,000 gallons. St. Croix is the largest and most fertile of the islands, and its industries are mainly sugar cane (output, 4,500 tons in 1932) and cattle raising, the latter utilising 80 per cent. of the land.

Total exports in the fixed year 1931-32 were 656,532 dollars, imports, foreign and domestic, 1,796,420 dollars. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for 1932, 2027, imports from United Kingdom, 42,671.

Communication—The Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Munson Line maintain regular monthly passenger and freight services from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and lower islands. The Ocean Dominion Steamship Co. operates a monthly service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands. Several companies operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, whence frequent steamer service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. There is a weekly air-mail service with Continental United States. There is a powerful radio station at St. Thomas and cable offices in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Money and Banking—The official money of the islands is that issued by the National Bank of the Danish West Indies, the official unit being the franc valued at 19½ cents United States money. United States currency is

acceptable anywhere on the islands, the dollar being worth 1 04 dollars in Danish West Indian currency. United States money will be legal tender in 1934, at which time the charter of the National Bank of the Danish West Indies expires. The bank has its head office in St. Thomas, with a branch in Christiansted and one in Frederiksted.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, form the largest island group of the Malay Archipelago, and extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude.

Governor-General—Theodore Roosevelt, appointed January 20, 1932

Government—The Governor General is appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate. Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, who, with the exception of the Vice Governor (appointed by the President) who acts as Secretary of Public Instruction, must all be Filipinos. The Governor General may veto any appropriation Bill, if passed again over his veto, the bill goes to the President of the United States for final action. Congress has power to annul any Act of the Legislature, but has never exercised it.

The legislature consists of the Senate (24 members) and the House of Representatives (with 96 members). All are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor General to represent certain districts. Suffrage is enjoyed by all males 21 years of age or older who formerly exercised the right or, failing that, have property of at least 500 pesos value, and can read or write Spanish, English, or a native language. Registered voters (1931) number 1,489,693.

Congress on January 17, 1933, passed over the President's veto the Philippine Independence Bill, submitting to a referendum of the Philippine voters (within 2 years) a proposal for independence, effective 10 years thereafter on lines laid down by Congress. If the referendum is affirmative, the Governor General will be superseded by an American High Commissioner, during the intermediate period, the President will retain some control over Philippine legislation, will supervise foreign affairs and will continue policing the Islands, duty free imports into the United States will be restricted. After Independence, the United States retains the right to military and naval stations, and free trade with the United States ceases.

A Council of State, created by Executive Orders in 1918 and 1928, is composed of the Governor General, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, the leaders of the majority parties in both houses and the six Secretaries of the Departments. Its purpose is to advise the Governor-General on matters of public policy.

The provincial and municipal governments are supervised by the Department of the Interior through the Executive Bureau and the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes. Each province has a provincial governor and a provincial board, usually filled by popular vote. Each town or municipality has a president and a municipal council of from four to eight councillors,

elected by popular vote except in some special instances. On December 31, 1931, there were 446 Americans and 21,720 Filipinos in Government service.

Area and Population.—The group is composed of 7,083 islands and islets, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or over. Total area, 114,400 square miles. The eleven most important islands with their areas are: Luzon, 40,814 square miles; Mindanao, 36,906; Samar, 5,124; Negros, 4,903; Palawan, 4,500; Panay, 4,448; Mindoro, 3,794; Leyte, 2,799; Cebu, 1,695; Bohol, 1,534; and Masbate, 1,255 square miles.

The total population was estimated in 1931 at 12,420,927 and in 1932 at 12,590,369 or 110 per square mile. Philippine Census of 1918 gave 10,314,310, chiefly of Malay race, 91 per cent of whom are Christians, and only 932,953, or 9 per cent, are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all pervading system of public schools. About 1,500,000 have some knowledge of English and about 660,000 some knowledge of Spanish, for Government and commercial purposes these two languages are used. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, was estimated in June, 1932, at 341,034.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are: Iloilo on Panay, 43,913; Cebu on Cebu, 79,008; Legaspi (formerly Albay), 34,560; Laoag, 42,046; Vigan, 19,285 (all on Luzon); and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 24,548. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India, and has a population of 9,472.

Justice and Defence.—The judiciary consists of a supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and 10 associate justices (4 Filipinos), 31 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except 11 districts which have 2 judges each, and one, covering the city of Manila, which has 7 judges. In addition there are 19 auxiliary judges of first instance. There are justices of the peace for the various municipalities and municipal districts. Manila has a municipal court of 3 judges.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary, latter consisting of 401 officers (15 Americans) and 5,617 enlisted men, distributed at 132 stations throughout the Archipelago. Expenditures on the Constabulary totalled 2,595,254 dollars in 1931. The United States maintains a force of about 11,000 troops of the United States Army, including 6 regiments of Filipino soldiers.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (9,925,479 adherents). In 1902, an independent Filipino Church was founded which adheres to modern science, proclaims that science is superior to Biblical tradition, denies the possibility of miracles, and conceives God as an invisible Father with one essence and a single person. The ritual resembles somewhat that of the Roman Church. Latin was originally prescribed, but the Spanish language is now the official tongue, and encouragement is given to the vernacular dialects. Marriage is allowed to its apostles. According to the Government Census of 1918, the Independent Filipino Church had 1,417,448 followers, but in the last Church Census its followers numbered 4,000,000. Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants, probably more than 200,000. They co-operate in maintaining a Union Theological Seminary, the Philippine Council of Religious Education, and a National Christian Council, which forwards reform movements, evangelistic campaigns, etc. The American missions look forward to withdrawal within the next decade or two, leaving the indigenous Filipino Protestant Churches to carry on. The Buddhist religion

is professed by 24,263 men and women, while the Mahommedans number 443,037, and are chiefly to be found in the districts of Mindanao and Sulu.

Education.—Education in the public schools of the Philippines is free, secular, and co-educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, English. In 1930-31, there was an enrolment of 1,205,427 pupils (36.9 per cent of those of school age) in the 7,761 public schools, with 260 American and 28,209 Filipino teachers. The expenditure on public school education for 1930 was 15,539,628 dollars (insular only, excluding provincial and municipal). There are a number of special schools, including the Philippine Normal School, and 8 provincial normal schools, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and 26 provincial trade schools, the Central Luzon Agricultural School and 29 provincial agricultural schools, together with some 282 farm settlement schools. For higher education there is the State supported University of the Philippines, with 499 professors, 1932, and 7,597 students, and 35 accredited private institutions of higher learning—among them the University of Sto. Tomas, founded in 1611, the oldest university under the American flag—giving collegiate instruction in liberal arts and sciences and in technical courses. There are in all 363 separate private schools of all grades of instruction accredited by the Government. The total enrolment in these approved private schools and colleges in 1931 was over 100,000, and the total number of instructors and teachers was about 3,749.

There are 195 newspapers and periodicals published in English and other languages.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for five fiscal years were —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	42,727,126	44,840,602	42,247,815	34,712,795	29,919,888
Expenditure	39,933,275	39,535,718	47,914,119	38,320,732	32,845,225

¹ Estimates

The total bonded debt on June 30, 1932, amounted to 81,833,500 dollars, including provinces and municipalities. Sinking fund, 26,219,767 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The areas of uncultivated land are very considerable. The Archipelago has a total area of 73,214,700 acres, of which 39,657,600 acres or 54 per cent, are suitable for cultivation, only 9,318,000 acres, or 23.5 per cent, were cultivated in 1931. The principal products are rough rice ('palay'), Manila hemp ('abacá'), coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. There are 44 sugar centrals, output in 1931, 790,400 metric tons. Much uneasiness exists over the efforts of American beet sugar producers to have a tariff placed on Philippine sugar. The principal fruit is the banana, there are also mangoes, papaya, anonas, pilinut (*Canarium commune*), and mandarin and oranges. Production of cleaned rice in 1931 was 1,427,200 metric tons. The cultivation of rubber is increasing yearly, especially in the southern provinces where the large plantations are located, output, about 300 tons. About 96 per cent of the total cultivated area is owned by Filipinos whose farms average 3 acres.

In the production of copra and coconut oil the Islands are classed among the foremost countries in the world. During the year 1931, there were produced 419,600 metric tons of copra, 164,970 tons of coconut oil were exported in 1931.

The live stock industry is increasing steadily. On December 31, 1931, there were 2,076,440 carabaos (water buffaloes), 1,257,970 cattle, 344,448 horses and mules, 2,971,267 hogs.

The commercial forests furnish chiefly cabinet and construction timber, but also gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods. About 97.5 per cent of this belongs to the Government. Exports of logs and sawn timber, 1931, totalled 71,333,760 board feet.

Gold is the principal mineral produced in commercial quantities, chiefly from the Baguio district. Output in 1931, 182,003 ounces valued at 3,762,434 dollars. Some silver (97,098 ounces in 1931) and a small amount of platinum are recovered from the gold mining operations. Chromite has been discovered in Zambales and Panguasinan. The small iron production is consumed entirely in the manufacture of native agricultural implements. Two cement factories have a combined output of 600,000 barrels a year. The total value of mineral production in 1930 was 8,141,483 dollars.

Manufacturing is largely carried on in homes or in small factories, the principal exceptions are 45 sugar centrals, 2 sugar refineries, 9 chocolate and coffee factories, 6 coconut oil mills, 4 desiccated cocoa factories and 17 large cigar and cigarette factories.

Commerce—Free trade exists between the United States and the Philippines, but the American Congress has placed a tariff of about 20 per cent on foreign imports into the Philippines. The values of imports and exports for recent calendar years are stated as follows in U S dollars (50 cents U S currency = 1 peso) —

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports	119,298,992	115,851,472	134,656,898	147,160,275	128,092,954	99,178,719
Exports	136,884,320	155,574,085	155,054,546	164,446,843	133,167,128	103,972,074

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the commerce was distributed principally as follows (in Philippine pesos, 1 peso = 50 cents U S currency) —

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
United States	111,568,125	190,666,598	France	2,112,549	3,209,835
Hawaii	425,972	691,878	Belgium	2,455,898	1,274,936
Japan	20,542,791	8,109,002	Italy	87,978	2,753,925
Great Britain and			Switzerland	1,802,094	17,115
Ireland	6,684,575	9,234,182	Netherlands	1,112,762	1,394,581
China	9,559,568	8,805,058	French E Indies	1,181,024	66,091
Germany	7,867,505	8,421,716	Australia	2,574,628	247,661
Spain	1,044,208	9,590,446	Japanese China	1,707,256	54,973
Dutch E Indies	6,268,129	464,150	Hong Kong	220,636	973,444
British E Indies	4,888,086	1,108,789	Canada	419,767	458,744

The principal articles of commerce of the Philippines in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, were the following —

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1930	1931	Articles	1930	1931
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Cotton goods	45,751,781	27,731,328	Sugar	104,547,652	103,118,945
Iron and steel manufactures	44,869,137	27,152,939	Coconut oil	43,795,226	38,812,411
Meat and Dairy products	13,496,805	9,650,789	Hemp	40,220,072	24,806,883
Wheat flour	10,239,489	6,607,211	Copra	39,044,051	23,681,066
Automobiles, and parts of	10,796,612	6,585,254	Tobacco products	15,548,397	15,764,738
Naphthas, and all lighter products of distillation	7,947,055	7,199,651	Embroideries	9,966,296	6,151,960
Paper and its manufactures	8,615,190	5,853,272	Desiccated and shredded coco nuts	7,047,571	4,894,744
Silk goods	10,020,829	5,782,884	Lumber	7,095,413	3,705,056
Illuminating oil	5,583,545	4,191,463	Hats	2,459,843	2,069,074
Tobacco, and its manufactures	6,851,306	3,583,341	Maguey	2,683,541	1,016,527

Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1932, £1,692,341, imports from United Kingdom, £694,471. These totals include Guam.

Shipping and Communications.—The overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during 1930, was carried mainly by 361 American vessels aggregating 1,782,891 net tons, 481 British with 1,724,920 net tons, 264 Japanese with 820,644 net tons, 150 German with 546,736 net tons, 24 Philippine with 83,765 net tons, in all 1,548 vessels with a net tonnage of 5,949,224 entered direct from foreign countries, cleared, that year, 1,565 vessels of 6,051,720 net tons. The coastwise trade of the Islands is carried exclusively by domestic vessels.

On January 1, 1932, there were in operation, 989 post offices, 635 money-order offices, 8,583 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 642 miles of cable, with 511 telegraph offices, including 78 radio stations, with 354 combined telephone-telegraph stations. At the same time there were 986 postal savings banks in operation, with 333,623 accounts, amounting to 8,529,954 pesos (Philippine currency).

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. At the end of 1931, the Manila Railroad Co had 705 miles on Luzon, and the Philippine Railroad Co had 132 miles on Panay and Cebu. The Government has taken over the former of these companies. Total railway mileage, about 837. Total length of roads, 8,905 miles of which 4,785 miles are first class, 2,501 second class and remainder third-class. Besides the foregoing roads there were 2,772 miles of foot and horse trails. January 1, 1932, there were 23,373 motor cars and 14,131 trucks registered.

Banking and Coinage.—There are ten banks doing business in the Islands. Four are foreign: the National City Bank of New York, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and the Yokohama Specie Bank. Combined resources of all banks on June 30, 1932, was 122,341,000 dollars, capital and surplus.

16,676,000 dollars The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916 The Government has now purchased almost all the privately owned shares of stock of the bank and guarantees the final redemption and payment of the circulating notes of the institution Since July 1, 1916, the Bank has been the sole Government depository This bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, founded 1852, are the only ones that have the privilege of issuing notes

The Philippines is on the gold exchange standard

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following decimal denominations Peso, one half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), all in silver, five centavo, in cupro nickel, and one centavo, in bronze Treasury certificates and bank notes are issued in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, and five hundred peso denominations The Philippine peso is equivalent to fifty cents of the United States money The maintenance of the parity of the peso with gold is provided for by the Gold Standard Fund Act of June 13, 1922 The peso contains twenty grammes of silver, 800 fine The Philippine coins are now coined at the Mint in Manila Gold coins of the United States are legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise provided in the contract

GUAM

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26' N, longitude 144° 43' E, is the largest island of that group It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898) It is a Naval Station and saluting port under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area 206 square miles Agaña, the seat of Government, is about eight miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour The port of entry is Piti The number of inhabitants (including the military establishment and non native residents) on June 30, 1932, was 19,673, of whom 18,297 were classed as 'natives' The census of April 1, 1930, showed a population of 18,509 The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken English is the official language

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral The Governor is also the Military Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, a Court of Equity, a Higher Court of Equity, and one Court of Appeal The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 3,676 pupils registered, 2,390 of whom are of school age (7 to 12) English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught

There is a Government radio station on the island, which is also in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world There is an irregular mail service per westbound U S army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila

A line of commercial steamers, with scheduled sailings from San Francisco

every 90 days, stops at Guam westbound en route to Manila. The station ship makes about four trips a year to Manila, China, and Japan for freight and coal.

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in special cases. Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. Copra (exports, 1931-32, 1,426 tons) and coconut oil are the principal exports. There are about 5,000 head of cattle, including 100 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1932, amounted to 514,431 dollars, and the exports to 53,821 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor—E. S. Root, Captain U. S. Navy (appointed May 15, 1931).

SAMOAN ISLANDS

(AMERICAN SAMOA)

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872, when the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. On June 14, 1889, a treaty between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain proclaimed the Samoan Islands neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes involving foreigners a Supreme Court of Justice, with an American citizen as presiding judge, was established. This arrangement continued till 1899, when owing to disturbances, the kingship was abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany.

The total area of American Samoa is 76 square miles and according to the 1930 census, contained 10,055 inhabitants. The Island of Tutuila 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 40.2 square miles, with a population of 7,809 (including the island of Aunu'u) according to the 1930 census. Ta'u has an area of 14 square miles, and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manu'a group have an area of about 4 square miles with a population of 2,147. Swain's Island, annexed in 1925, is from a mile and a half to two miles in diameter. Population (1930) is 99. The harbour at Pago Pago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station.

The Commandant is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in three political divisions corresponding to the old Samoan political units. In each District there is a Native Governor, County Chiefs and Village Chiefs. All of these officials are appointed by governmental authority although the District Governor has indirect control of the County Chiefs, and the County Chiefs of the Village Chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in six judicial districts.

courts, and in a High Court. There is a native guard (known as the *Fitaftas*) of 70

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by natives. The soil is fertile, the fruits comprise orange, lime, banana, mangoes and alligator pears. Copra of excellent quality is abundant.

The Government (1932) maintains 24 public schools, giving every child over 6 years of age the opportunity of an elementary English education. 2,135 pupils are enrolled. All private schools must teach English a percentage of the time. There are four parochial schools under missionary auspices having, in all, six white and six Samoan teachers and about 350 children of all ages, instruction is chiefly in Samoan.

The native taxes, both poll and school, are fixed by the Fono, Advisory Council to the Governor, in November, payable before the following June 30. The average annual output of copra is between 1,000 and 1,500 tons. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pine apples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported. Imports 1931, 148,168 dollars. Exports 1931, 60,132 dollars.

About 30 miles of public roads have been constructed. There is a United States Naval high-powered radio station (open to commercial traffic) on Tutuila, which reaches New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific. The fast mail steamers of the Matson Navigation Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Hawaii and Australia.

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the former Kingdoms of Tigré, in the north-east; Amhara and Gojjam, in the centre, and Shoa in the south, together with the modern acquisitions to the south, Harrar, and the Galla, Shankalla and Dankali territories. The following are the principal provinces into which the country is divided: Harrar, Wollo, Gurage, Kaffa, Gore, Sayu, Benishangul, Wogera, Southern Tigré, Adowa and Aksun, Sokota, Lasta, Goffa, Nekemtî (Lekemptî) and the Western Galla countries, Sellale, Wollaga, Gimira, Sidamo, Arussi, Borana, Gojjam, Gondar, Jimma. The whole area is 350,000 sq miles. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 667, and for 1923, p. 677.

By the convention of Addis Ababa of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognized.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia, to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others, to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals. By an exchange of Notes dated December 14-20, 1925, Great Britain and Italy more specifically defined their respective spheres of interest in Abyssinia, as indicated in the above agreement, in particular Italy recognised the exclusive right of Great Britain to deal with the waters of Lake Tsana, while Great Britain agreed not to oppose any Italian scheme for railway development in the hinterland of Eritrea or Italian Somaliland, which may affect Abyssinia.

On August 2, 1928, Italy and Abyssinia signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration (the first of the kind ever made by Abyssinia), providing for arbitration in all disputes for a period of 20 years. A further agreement was signed at the same time whereby Abyssinia was granted a free zone at the port of Assab in Eritrea, provision was also made for the construction of a motor road from that port to Dessie in Abyssinia.

Government.

Emperor—**Haile Selassie I.**, born July 17, 1891, crowned King (Negus) on October 7, 1928, proclaimed Emperor, after the death of the Empress Zauditu, on April 3, 1930, and crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930. Married Walzeru Menen in 1912, and has 3 sons and 3 daughters. On January 25, 1931, the eldest son, Asfaou Wosan was proclaimed Crown Prince and heir to the throne, he was married on May 9, 1932, to the daughter of Ras Sayoum.

After the overthrow of the Emperor Theodore by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of *Negusa Nagast* ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as John IV, Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II, King of Shoa (born 1844), became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia.

Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoaragga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and Zauditu, another daughter of Menelik, was nominated Empress and 'Queen of Kings of Ethiopia,' and Ras Taffari, son of Ras Makonnen, and great-nephew of Menelik, proclaimed heir to the throne

On July 16, 1931, a constitution was proclaimed This provides for a unified state under the government of the Emperor advised by two nominated chambers. All are equal before the law and succession to the Throne is reserved to the present dynasty

Abyssinia was admitted into the League of Nations on September 28, 1923

Population.

No reliable figures of population exist, but recent estimates indicate a figure of about 5,500,000 The Abyssinians, properly so called, number rather less than 3 millions, and inhabit the provinces of Tigré, Amhara, Gojjam, and Shoa (in part), covering an area of over one third of the whole country They are Christians, and are of Hamitic origin, semiticized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia and adulterated by intermarriage with Negro and other conquered races The Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some Pagan, comprise more than two thirds of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people of Hamitic origin Ogaden, Issa and other Somalis inhabit Harrar, the Somaliland plateau, and the south east The Danakil are Mohammedans, and are still somewhat turbulent There are also Negroes (in the South-West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), in the N E centre with a growing number of foreigners (Indians, Arabs, Armenians, Europeans) in the towns

There are few towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harrar being the most important Addis Ababa, the capital, has 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants with a foreign population of several thousands, of whom the majority are British Indian and British Arab subjects, Greeks and Armenians Dire Dawa contains about 30,000 people, of whom about 300 are Europeans, and the old walled city of Harar has a population of about 40,000, with about 100 foreigners, mostly Indians and Arabs Other important towns, politically or commercially, are Debra Markos, capital of Gojjam, 5,000, Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000, Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000, Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, 5,000, Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000, Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000, Debra-Tabor and Makallé, Gore, Saiyu Nekemti, Saméré, 3,000-4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres Gambella, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum

Domestic slavery is a recognized institution, but slave trading, by an ancient law renewed by a decree issued in June 1923, is punishable by death A comprehensive edict of 45 clauses was issued in March 1924, providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves, beginning with the children born of slaves In July, 1931, a further edict was published whereby *inter alia* slaves regain their freedom immediately on the death of their master In August, 1932, a new Slavery Department, independent of the Ministry of the Interior, was constituted by decree.

Religion and Education

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have retained their connection with the Alexandrian Church through the Abuna, or head bishop, who is always a Copt, and who is appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria. Under the Abuna is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. In addition to the Itchege, who was consecrated bishop in January 1930, there are four other Abyssinian bishops, who were consecrated as such by the Coptic Patriarch in 1929. Their consecration was a great innovation, as hitherto no Abyssinian priest had been consecrated a bishop. The priestly class is very numerous and the Church holds a considerable proportion of the land. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education is mostly in the hands of the priests and monks, but a number of secular schools have been founded in recent years. There are 4 at Addis Ababa, 2 at Harar, and others at Jijiga, Gore, Sidamo, and Dessie. In addition, a few foreign missions, Swedish, American, French, Italian and German, carry on a limited amount of educational work. The Greeks and Armenians have their own schools.

Justice

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The *Felha Nagast*, or Code of Laws, deals with ecclesiastical, civil and penal law. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The penal code is based on the Mosaic law. Foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of a special ('mixed') court or to their own consular Courts according to circumstances. Administration of Justice is very defective, but punishments for crimes are less barbarous than formerly.

Defence.

The Abyssinian Army in the field consists of two main parts. The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of militia. Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars join the army on the outbreak of war, every man, except the priests, being an actual or potential soldier. The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and amounts altogether to something under 100,000 men. Both they and the militia, amounting to perhaps 300,000-400,000 men, are very loosely organized, and have nothing in the shape of transport, and little modern equipment. A Belgian military mission was engaged in 1929 and is now at work training some 2,500 men of the Royal Bodyguard. The latter is armed with a certain amount of modern armament, including a 5 ton tank given to the king by the Duke of Abruzzi during his visit to Abyssinia in May, 1927. A beginning has been made with the formation of an Air Force, which has been started under French auspices.

Agriculture and Industry.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy, and make excellent polo ponies, mules are bred, being used as pack animals, donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. Cotton, the sugar cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine thrive well in many districts, but, except coffee, are nowhere

extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which grows in extensive forests. The supply is said to be unlimited. The native produce includes hides and skins, wax, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but, with the exception of hides, skins, wax, grain and coffee, not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are practically non-existent. The forests abound in valuable trees including rubber. Iron is found in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in the western districts, coal, copper and sulphur have been found, also platinum. There are said to be valuable deposits of potash salts in the Asal salt plains in the north eastern part of the country, and their exploitation has been carried on with the aid of Italian capital.

Foreign enterprise has begun to establish itself in the country, two Belgian companies are working coffee plantations, and a Franco-Belgian company is experimenting on a large scale with cotton.

Commerce.

The total trade of Abyssinia (export and import) in 1931 was valued at 1,275,295*l*, of which nearly 80 per cent. passes through French Somaliland.

The principal artery of trade is the Franco-Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following — (1) Khartum-Gambella, Khartum-Gallabat, and Sudan, (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa), (3) Zeila-Jijiga, Hargeisa-Ogaden (British Somaliland), (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar-Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea), (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins (including leopard and monkey), coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprise grey sheeting, cotton yarns, artificial silk, corrugated sheets and bars, hardware, cement, kerosene and petrol, glass and salt. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United States. The value of the leading imports into Abyssinia from and *via* the Sudan in 1931 were — cotton and silk goods, £E 29,625 (£E 29,926 in 1930), salt, £E 3,349 (£E 13,329 in 1930); other goods, £E 18,556 (£E 27,189 in 1930). Exports from Abyssinia to and *via* the Sudan in 1931 were — coffee, £E 97,311 (£E 219,133 in 1930), other goods, £E 15,573 (£E 11,586 in 1930).

The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) was as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia	351,079	166,891	229,032	216,517	188,864
Exports to Abyssinia	19,954	38,785	33,848	22,686	18,796
Re-exports to Abyssinia	752	1,148	958	662	1,065

Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and

its vicinity several miles of metalled road were constructed in 1926. In 1896 the Franco Ethiopian Railway Co. was formed for the construction of a line from Jibuti in French Somaliland, which reached the capital in 1917. The line is of metre gauge, with a total length of 486½ miles. Trains run twice weekly in each direction, covering the distance in three days, but running by day only. In the dry season a weekly express is also run, which does the journey in 36 hours. The railway is under French management, and depends financially on a subvention from the French government.

Considerable interest is now being taken in road construction. Chief among the roads now under consideration are the following: Dessie-Assab, Addis Ababa-Jimma, Jijiga-Hargeisa, Gore-Gambeila, Addis Ababa-Lake Tsana. The total road mileage of all kinds is estimated at about 2,615 miles, of which about 1,615 miles are dirt trails, and 1,150 miles earth and gravel. There are also about 65 miles of macadam roads.

There are telegraph lines under Italian control (about 1,229 miles) connecting Addis Ababa with Harrar, with Sidamo, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Addis Ababa with Harrar, and Jibuti in French Somaliland, also with Gore and Gambeila (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojjam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Borrombeida. Length of line is estimated at 5,113 miles. In 1929, there were 16 post offices.

Money and Credit

The Bank of Abyssinia, which held a banking monopoly in the country since its institution in 1905, was bought in 1931 and replaced by a State Bank named the Bank of Ethiopia, with an initial nominal capital of 15 million English shillings or their equivalent in a new Ethiopian gold currency, in shares of 500 shillings, 50 per cent paid up. Sixty per cent ('A' shares) were to be subscribed by the Government and represented by six directors, and 40 per cent ('B' shares) by the public and represented by four directors. No other bank is permitted in the country without special Government sanction.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar (nominally worth about 2s, but greatly depreciated as a result of the fall in the value of silver) weighing 28.0668 grammes, .8333 fine, and the Menelik dollar, weighing 28.075 grammes, .835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in some places it is not taken at all. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, sixteenth (guercches, makeliks, tamouos, or piastres) of a dollar, and there is also a copper coin, the *besa* (= one thirty second of a dollar). The number of piastres or besa obtainable for a dollar although fixed by law, is in fact liable to constant fluctuation. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange, bars of salt are accepted as money in many parts of the country, at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although to a diminishing extent, and in most places barter prevails.

The Maria Theresa dollar was originally minted in Vienna in the middle of the 18th century.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures is used to a certain extent in the capital and district bordering the railway line. The principal native weights and measures, which are also used in trade with foreigners, are as follows.—

WEIGHTS.

Ookra = weight of Maria Theresa/Menelik dollar = 28·067 grammes, approximately 1 oz avoirdupois

Natr = 80 *ookrat*, approximately 1 lb 14 ozs avoirdupois.

Farasula = approximately 37½ lbs

Kantar = 100 lbs

1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars' weight.

1 „ (for rubber) = 640 dollars' weight

LINEAL MEASURES

Kund = French Coudée (length of forearm and hand) = cubit = 50 centimetres = 19½ inches

Khalad = 130 *kinnds* = 65 metres = 213½ feet, say 71 yards

LAND MEASURE.

The measure is a *Gasha*, which varies according to the quality of the land, and ranges between 15 *khalads* by 25 *khalads*, and 7 *khalads* by 11 *khalads*, the latter equalling roughly 80 acres

GRAIN MEASURES

10 *kounna* = 1 *ladan*

2 *ladan* = 1 *dawala* = 80 kilos

MEASURE FOR HONEY AND CIVET

10 *wanche* (horn cups) = 1 *goundo* = about 3 litres

Diplomatic Representatives

1. OF ABYSSINIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Bajirond Zallaka Agdau (appointed April, 1931)

First Secretary — Ato Ephrem Tewolde Medhen

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Minister. — Sir Sidney Barton, K O V O, K B E, C M G (appointed May 21, 1929)

First Secretary — P M Broadmead, M C

Oriental Secretary — Philip Zaphiro C M G.

Consul at Addis Ababa — W L Bond

There are Consuls also at Harrar, Goré, Maji, Dangula and Mega.

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AFGHANISTÁN.

AFGHANISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wákhán). For the boundaries, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1925, pp. 654-55, for the treaty of November 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1928, p. 642, and for earlier British relations with Afghanistan, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662-3.

Government.—The government of Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy with a National Council (under an elected President), and a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister. The Council sits permanently at Kábul and consists of 106 deputies, selected from each of the administrative divisions of the country and from the clans. A Great Assembly, purporting to represent the whole Afghan people, is summoned at irregular intervals of about four years to consider major questions of policy referred to it by the King. The title of King instead of Amír was adopted in 1926. The country is divided into five major provinces of Kábul, Mezár, Kandahár, Herat, and Kataghan Badakhshán; and four minor provinces: Simat-i Mashriqí (i.e. Eastern Province), Simat-i Janubí (Southern Province), Farah, and Maimana. Each province is under a governor (called in major provinces *Náib ul Hukumeh* and in minor provinces *Hakim-i A'ala*).

There are separate departments of War, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Education, Commerce, Justice, and Revenue, each in charge of a Minister and two departments (1) Health, (2) Posts and Telegraphs, under director-generals

Reigning King — Mohammed Nadir Shah Ghazi, born on April 10, 1880, was called to the throne on October 16, 1929, after a successful campaign against Habibullah, who had assumed power on the abdication of ex King Amanullah

Area and Population —The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north-east to south west is about 700 miles, its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles, the area is given variously as about 245,000 or 270,000 square miles. Population, according to the latest estimate, about eleven millions. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo, and Turkish in Turkistan and parts of Badakhshán. The predominant religion is Islam.

The largest towns are Kábul, the capital (population about 80,000), Kandabár (population with suburbs 60,000), Herát (population 30,000), and Mazar-i Sharif (46,200).

Education.—Elementary and secondary schools exist throughout the country. Both elementary and secondary education are free. There are at present eight primary and secondary schools in Kábul.

Justice —The law is based on the *Shara'* or Islamic law. Lower Courts (*Mahakima i Ibtdara*) are established in each seat of government, and Higher Courts (*Mahakima-i Murafaah*) may have appeals from the former brought before them. A High Court in Kabul is the supreme judicial authority. In many instances efforts are made by litigants to compose their differences by the aid of unofficial juries in each locality.

Finance —The revenue of Afghánistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one third to one tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The total revenue is estimated at about seventy million rupees, a considerable portion of which is found from Customs.

Defence.—The Army, which is being reorganised, will probably consist of 35,000 to 45,000 regular troops of all arms, and in time of war these would be supported by considerable numbers of tribesmen in the form of irregulars. There is also a small air force, officered by Afghans trained in Europe.

Production and Industry.—Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. The castor oil plant, madder, and the asafoetida plant abound. Fruit, viz the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form a staple food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities. The fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghánistán. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter.

The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead and iron are found in many parts Coal is found in the Ghorband Valley and near the Khurd Kábul Pass Gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar Badakhshan is said to be the only country in the world to produce first-quality lapis lazuli

At Kábul there are factories for the manufacture in small quantities of matches, buttons, leather and boots There is also a 'Machine Khana' where arms and ammunition, boots and clothing, etc., for the army are manufactured It also includes a mint All these factories are owned and supervised by the State

Commerce—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, hardware, leather and silver treasure The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse

Imports from Afghanistan into U K in 1932 (Board of Trade figures), 15,535*l*, exports to Afghanistan, 65,935*l*, re exports, 40*l*

Communications—Afghánistán joined the Postal and Telegraphic Unions in 1928

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows—From Persia by Meshed to Herát, from Bokhára by Merv to Herát, from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul, from East Turkistán by Badakhshán and Nuristan (formerly Kafiristan) to Kábul, from India by the Khaibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, from Chaman, the terminus of the North Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát, from Parachinar (Kurram) via Peiwar and Shutargardan Passes to Logar and Kábul

There are no railways in the country The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are mostly unmetalled Kháibar-Kábul, Kábul-Kandahár, Kábul-Gardez, Kandahár-Chaman, and Kábul-Bamian In addition there are some 200 miles of minor roads fit for motor traffic, mostly in the vicinity of Kábul. Merchandise, however, is still transported chiefly on camel or pony back There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts Telephones are installed in a few of the larger towns There is telegraphic communication between Peshawar-Kábul, Kábul-Kandahár, Kandahár-Chaman A wireless installation connects Kábul with Eastern Europe and India

Money and Currency—There are two currencies in circulation, the 'Afghani' and the 'Kabuli' Roughly 10 Afghani equals 11 Kabuli Gold coins:—1 Amani = 20 Afghani, $\frac{1}{2}$ amani = 10 Afghani, 2 amania = 30 Kabuli, 1 amania = 15 Kabuli; $\frac{1}{2}$ amania = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kabuli Silver coins:—Afghani, $\frac{1}{2}$ Afghani; 1 Kabuli, Kran or $\frac{1}{2}$ Kabuli Copper coins 25 Pul, 10 Pul, 5 Pul, 2 Pul, 1 Pul (all Afghani) Abbasi equals $\frac{1}{2}$ Kabuli (Kabuli) Afghani currency is gradually replacing the Kabuli

Weights and Measures.—The metric units have now officially replaced the old Afghani units—the Gaz i shah (the Persian Zar), the linear standard equal to 40.95 inches, the Gaz i-zarib, the square standard equal to 1,000 to 1,066 Gaz i shah or 1,294 to 1,379 square yards, about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; and

the Gaz i nix memar, the cubic standard equal to one cubic Gaz i shah or 1,625 cubic feet All avoirdupois weights, formerly current hitherto under the name nakhud (3 grains), are now in terms of the gramme

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF AFGHÁNISTÁN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—Sirdar Ahmad Ali Khan, Appointed August, 1931

Secretaries.—Mohammad Haider Khan, Mohammad Yusouf Khan, and Mohammad Sarwar Khan

There is an Afghán Consul General at the headquarters of the government in India, Consuls at Bombay and Karachi, and *visa* officials at Peshawar and Quetta

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AFGHÁNISTÁN

Envoy and Minister—Sir Richard Roy Maconachie, K B E, C I E I C S (appointed December 27, 1929)

Counsellor—Captain G L Hallam

Military Attaché—Major A E Farwell

Secretary—Captain E W Fletcher

Oriental Secretary—K S Sikandar Khan.

There are Consuls at Jalalabad and Kandahar

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ALBANIA.

(SHQIPERIA)

THE territory known as Albania is made up of the old Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina, and of parts of those of Kosova and Monastir. The Albanians, from the point of view of their language, are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live to the north of the river Shkumbi, and the Tosks in the south.

The early history of the Albanians is complicated and local. But after the death of George Kastrioti—nicknamed and popularly known as Skanderbeg—in 1479, under whom the Albanians had united and heroically resisted the Turks for a quarter of a century, Albania passed under Turkish suzerainty, and thus remained—nominally or actually according to the locality and period—until 1912. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Ali Pasha of Tepelen established a virtually independent Albanian State with Janina as its capital, and waged war against his Albanian rivals the Pashas Bushati (1760-1831) of Shkoder (Scutari), who had temporarily thrown off Turkish control in the north. Between 1878 and 1880 an Albanian League unsuccessfully attempted to establish Albanian autonomy.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Vlonë (Valona) on November 28, 1912, and on December 17, 1912, the London Conference of Ambassadors agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference decided upon the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the Principality from an Albanian deputation at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo (Durrës) on March 7, 1914. Previously, an International Commission of Control had been constituted to control the International loan to Albania.

Prince William's reign was foredoomed to failure. Intrigue and treachery were followed by revolt in central Albania. After the outbreak of the European War in 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission on September 8 left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. By the secret Pact of London of April 26, 1915, provision was made for the partition of Albania, but this arrangement was repudiated by Italy on June 3, 1917, when the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Albania, proclaimed at Gjinokaster (Argirocastro) the independence of Albania. After the Armistice there was fighting between the Albanians and both the Italians and Yugoslavs, but eventually foreign forces were withdrawn beyond the Albanian frontier, and the independence of the country confirmed. On December 17, 1920, Albania became a member of the League of Nations. In January, 1925, the country was proclaimed a Republic, which continued until 1928. A Constituent Assembly for the purpose of changing the Albanian Republic into a Monarchy was opened on August 25, 1928, and on September 1, the necessary amendments to the Constitution were voted and Ahmed Beg Zogu, President of the Republic since January 31, 1925, was proclaimed King. The new régime was generally recognised by the European Powers.

According to the constitution of 1928, Albania is a democratic, parliamentary, independent monarchy, without any state religion and with only one elected Chamber.

On November 22, 1927, a defensive alliance for a period of twenty years was signed between Albania and Italy.

Reigning King.—Zog I, born October 8, 1895, a Moslem by religion and hereditary chieftain of the Mati clan, proclaimed king September 1, 1928. The king is assisted in the administration by a council of ministers appointed by him

Area and Population.—The area of the country is 10,629 square miles, while the population, according to the Census held on May 25, 1930, was 1,003,068.

The country is divided into 10 prefectures, named after the principal towns, which with the population in 1930 are as follows —

Prefectures	Population in 1930		Prefectures	Population in 1930	
	Prefecture	Town		Prefecture	Town
Berat .	142,616	10,403	Korça (Coriza) .	147,536	22,787
Diber (Dibia)	86,992	—	Kosova (Cossovo)	49,081	—
Durrës (Durazzo)	77,890	8,739	Shkoder (Scutari)	132,336	29,209
Elbasan .	111,422	13,796	Vlone (Valona)	53,461	9,100
Gjinokastër (Argi rocastro) .	143,926	10,836	Tirana (Capital)	57,808	30,806

Religion and Education —There is no State religion. The population is distributed according to the following estimates —Moslems, 688,280, orthodox Christians (National Albanian Church), 210,313, Roman Catholics, 104,184. The Gheg Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics under two Archbishops, three Bishops, one Mitred Abbot and an Apostolic Delegate, and the Tosk Christians in the south are members of the Albanian Autocephalous Church, which is under the rule of the Holy Synod (constituted February 18, 1929) and four bishops.

Primary education is nominally compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, but owing to the shortage of schools this cannot be enforced. There were in 1929, 495 State primary schools with 807 teachers (103 women) and 28,199 pupils (5,232 girls), 32 State secondary schools, with 106 teachers (8 women), and 1,247 pupils (94 girls). There are also 14 Infants Schools, and 2 training colleges for teachers. About 902 Albanians are studying abroad.

Justice.—There is in every prefecture a tribunal of first instance with three judges, and a court of cassation, composed of six judges, at Tirana. On January 1, 1928, the new Albanian Penal Code, which is based on that of Italy, and the new Civil Code (April 1, 1929), based on that of Italy, France and Switzerland, came into force, to take the place of the Ottoman laws previously imposed. According to the new Code polygamy is abolished, although Islam is the dominant religion in Albania. The new Albanian Commercial Code came into force on April 1, 1932.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years ending March 31 is as follows —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 ¹	1930-31 ¹	1931-32 ¹
Expenditure .	gold francs 25,872,740	gold francs 80,272,000	gold francs 81,827,200	gold francs 81,885,000	gold francs 81,588,422
Revenue . .	27,862,814	28,167,000	81,827,200	81,885,000	29,097,000

¹ Estimates

In May 1925 Albania obtained a foreign loan for the nominal amount of 50,000,000 gold francs in Italian lire, and by the rise in value of the lira the Government made a profit of 15,000,000 gold francs. Thus the sum to be expended was 65,000,000 gold francs. The loan, administered by the Italian Company for the Economic Development of Albania (S V E A), and guaranteed by the yield of the Albanian Customs, and of the Albanian Monopolies on salt, matches, cigarette papers and playing cards, is also guaranteed by the Italian Treasury, and is being used exclusively in carrying out public works. This loan proving inadequate, the Italian Government agreed in June, 1931, to subsidise the Albanian revenues to a maximum annual amount of 10,000,000 gold francs, for a period of ten years. This sum bears no interest, but, on the instance of the Albanian Government repayment is to be considered when the Albanian revenues amount to 50,000,000 gold francs, provided such repayment does not effect the economic development of the country. Expenditure is to be controlled by a commission of two Italian and two Albanian members, one of whom is chairman having equal vote with the other members, but decisions are by majority vote. The Commission has the right to scrutinise all accounts and budgetary provisions, and to make such recommendations for economy as it thinks fit.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory between the ages of 19 and 50. Service with the colours is for 18 months. The strength of the army in 1931 was 771 officers and 12,699 other ranks, organized in 12 infantry battalions, 22 battalions of artillery, 9 engineer companies, and 1 section of armoured cars.

The nucleus of a navy has been formed by the purchase of two patrol vessels, and four motor boats for coastguard purposes.

Production and Industry.—The Albanian economic system is very primitive, each family provides for its own needs. Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation (about 926 square miles) are dealt with in a primitive way. A number of agrarian reforms were initiated in 1930, including the formation of an Agricultural Bank. The State owns some 125,000 acres of the best land in the plain between the rivers Shkumbi and Vjosa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korcha Basin, which are fertile. Tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen are the principal products of the country. Cattle breeding receives special attention. The wool is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth and exported. There are vast tracts of forest land composed of oak, walnut and chestnut trees, as well as beeches, pines and firs. The mineral wealth of Albania is considerable but undeveloped. The copper mines in the Puka district are being exploited. The salt-pits at Vlonë (Valona) are said to be of commercial importance, and Selenizza Bitumen mines are also worked successfully. The principal industries in the country are those connected with agriculture, such as flour-milling, olive-pressing and cheese-making.

Commerce—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in gold francs) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports	24,681,888	32,311,588	38,648,900	33,288,900	29,513,000
Exports	11,106,901	14,694,203	14,682,608	12,352,063	7,509,000

The distribution of trade in 1931 was as follows (in gold francs) — Imports from Italy, 13,840,000, United Kingdom, 1,771,000, Czechoslovakia, 1,982,000, Yugoslavia, 2,783,000, Greece, 1,076,000, United States, 2,804,000 Exports to Italy, 4,966,000, to United States, 770,000, to United Kingdom, 53,000, to Greece, 1,422,000, to Yugoslavia, 144,000

The principal imports in 1931 were cotton and cotton textile, 8,273,000 gold francs, cereals, 2,790,000 gold francs, metals, 867,000 gold francs, the principal exports animal foods and fish, 1,948,000 gold francs, hides and skins, 692,000 gold francs

Total trade between Albania and Great Britain (according to Board of Trade Returns) was as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Albania	273	278	2,544	469	961
Exports to Albania	36,771	32,486	22,531	29,775	33,709
Re exports to Albania	1,619	167	150	298	384

Communications.—All the principal towns of Albania are connected by passable roads which compare very favourably with those in other Balkan countries. The mountain districts of the north are still, however, mostly inaccessible with wheeled vehicles, and communications are still by means of pack ponies or donkeys. The total length of completed roads in the country at the end of 1929 was 857 miles, but a further 360 miles were under construction. A railway to join Durrës with Tirana, 22 miles in length, is under construction. The ports are four in number, viz Shengjin, Durrës (San Giovanni di Medua), Vlonë (Valona), and Sarandë (Santi Quaranta). Durrës is being fully equipped, but the others remain primitive. Number of post and telegraph offices, 55. There are five regular air routes in service Tirana-Shkodër, Tirana-Korcha, Tirana-Vlonë-Gjinokastër, Tirana-Peshkepijë and Tirana-Kukës, and 3 wireless stations.

Banking and Currency.—On September 2, 1925, the National Bank of Albania was established in Rome, with branches in Tirana, Durrës, Korcha, Vlonë, Shkodër, Santi Quaranta and Argirocastro. It has a capital of 12,500,000 gold francs. Albanian participation was to have amounted to 5,625,000, but owing to the failure of Albanians to subscribe, almost the whole of the Albanian quota was eventually taken up by Italians. The remainder of the capital was subscribed by an international financial group headed by the Credito Italiano. The Bank has the exclusive right of issuing paper money and metal coinage. A new currency based on notes freely convertible into gold coin, gold exchange, or foreign bank notes convertible into gold has been established. The monetary unit chosen is the (Frank an) gold franc (5 Lek) (3225806 gr 900 fine), with a parity of 25 2215 to the gold £.

The Bank has issued Bank notes of 100, 20, 5 gold francs and 5 Lek (1 gold franc), and metallic currency as follows —gold, 100 and 20 franc pieces, silver, 5, 2 and 1 franc pieces, nickel, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Lek, and bronze, 0 10 and 0 05 Lek. On August 31, 1932, there were in circulation notes amounting to 12,148,000 francs and coin to the value of 2,069,000 francs, of which 1,276,000 francs were gold, and 793,000 francs nickel coins. Silver and bronze coins, and the 5 Lek (1 gold franc) note, are no longer in circulation. The cover for the note circulation on that date consisted of 23,431,000 francs, of which 5,409,000 francs were in gold, 10,219,000 francs in dollars and 7,803,000 francs in other currencies.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ALBANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Djemil Dino
Consul General in London — Edwin Cripwell

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ALBANIA.

Envoy Minister and Consul-General — Sir Robert Macleod Hodgson,
 K B E , C M G (appointed June 12, 1928)
Vice-Consul — E H L. Hadwen
Naval Attaché — Capt R R B Ramsay, M V O , R N (Resident in Athens)
Military Attaché — Col H R. G. Stevens, D S O (Resident in Rome)
Air Attaché — Group Captain T G Hetherington, O B E (Resident in Rome.)

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ARABIA.

ARABIA is essentially a desert country comprising an area of roughly 1,000,000 square miles and inhabited for the most part by nomadic Bedouin tribes eking out a precarious pastoral existence by the breeding of camels, sheep and goats Bounded on the north by Iraq and Transjordan (Palestine), it is enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south and the Persian Gulf on the east The land-surface of the peninsula enclosed within these limits slopes down steadily from the elevated mountain barrier, which runs down the whole length of its western side parallel with the Red Sea, to sea level on the Persian Gulf, and the uniformity of this slope is only interrupted in the extreme south eastern corner of the peninsula, where the mountains of the Oman district rear their crests to an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea-level With the exception of this mountainous district and the similar district of the Yemen, Arabia is a barren country consisting of vast tracts of steppe-desert, sand-waste and mountainous wilderness It is a country of insignificant rainfall (the Yemen and Oman excepted), here and there, scattered oases, or oasis-groups, are formed The Taif district, for instance, in the Hejaz mountains above Mecca, the Qasim and Jebel Shammar provinces in Central Arabia and the Hasa province near the Persian Gulf are among the best examples of such districts, while Medina, Taima, Riyadh, Jauf and Wadi Dawaair are but a few among the many large oases which occur frequently throughout the country.

The population of Arabia cannot be estimated with any certainty, but would seem to be about 10 millions.

The inhabitants of Arabia are at present found in every degree of transition from the purely nomadic life of the Bedouin to the simple civic life of towns in the interior like Anaiza or Buraida and the more highly developed civilization of Mecca, Medina and Jedda. Political changes have contributed to a development whereby the patriarchal, tribal organisation of the Bedouin has weakened steadily before a natural tendency to communal organisation into States and principalities imposed on the people by the development of civic life. The introduction of modern fire arms and the growth of an Arab nationalist spirit (directed against Turkish domination) in the borderlands of Syria and Iraq tended to encourage this process during the first decade of the present century, and the rise to power of Abdul Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the present Wahhabi King, gave it a further impetus. Ibn Sa'ud set to work to organise the unsettled Bedouin into civic communities under cover of a great Wahhabi revival, and in the spring of 1913 struck the first blow for the Arabs against the Turks by capturing the Hasa province from the latter. The Great War completed and stereotyped the process of political organisation in Arabia, and the ejection of the Turks from the Hejaz, Asir and the Yemen left the Arabs to work out their own salvation unchecked by foreign control. Internecine warfare not unnaturally followed, and the result of a six years' struggle was that a single power (the Ibn Sa'ud dynasty of Nejd) achieved a paramount position throughout the peninsula beyond the southern coastal fringe, where the States of Yemen and Oman are the most important of those which maintain an independent existence together with the lesser principalities of Kuwait and Bahrain, the crucial chiefs of the Oman coast, the Hadramaut and the Aden hinterland, all of which enjoy in a greater or less degree the protection of Great Britain. The principality of Asir (capital Sabiya), reduced in extent to a mere strip of the coast, maintained a precarious independence between Ibn Sa'ud and the Imam of Yemen (capital Sana') until October, 1926, when it accepted the suzerainty of Ibn Sa'ud. In 1930 under a new arrangement with its titular sovereign the Idrisi it was practically annexed to the Hejaz which had itself been conquered at the end of 1925 by Ibn Sa'ud. A dispute between Ibn Sa'ud and the Imam regarding the frontier between Asir and the Yemen is understood to have been settled by a general Treaty concluded between them on December 15, 1931. The northern province of Aqaba Maan was annexed by the British Government to the Palestine mandated area in July 1925.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Saudiya) forms a personal union under the rule of Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur Rahman Al Faisal Al Sa'ud, G C I E, who on January 8, 1926, was proclaimed king in Mecca under the style King of the Hejaz and in 1927 changed his title of Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies to that of King. On September 22, 1932, the name of the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies was changed to that of 'The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia'. On May 20, 1927, a treaty was signed at Jedda between Great Britain and Ibn Sa'ud, by which the former recognized the complete independence of the dominions of the latter.

For a short account of the rise of the Wahhabis under Ibn Sa'ud, and of the latter's conquest of Hejaz, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK*, 1929, pp 645-47.

Ibn Sa'ud has placed his State in a dominant position among the States Arabia. The dual character of his realm is maintained provisionally, and there are still two capitals at Mecca and Riyadh. His administration as regards the kingdom of Nejd and its dependencies is simple and of a patriarchal character, without ministers of State or other imitations of Western Europe. The King's eldest son, the Emir Sa'ud, normally resides in

Nejd and exercises there the functions of Viceroy. The administration of the kingdom of the Hejaz, however, as set forth in a 'Constitution' issued on August 29, 1926, is controlled by the King acting through a Viceroy resident in Mecca. This was modified by an order regulating the function of the Council of the Secretaries of State, which consists of four members, a vice-president and a president (H R H The Viceroy). This order, issued in 1931, was further modified in January 1932. There are four Ministries and three State Departments, two of which, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Department of Public Education, are responsible in the first place to the Viceroy. The Department of Foreign Affairs which is directly responsible to the King, was elevated into a Ministry in December 1930 under the Emir Faisal, the King's second son, who is also the Viceroy of Mecca. The religious law of Islam is the common law of the land, and is administered by religious courts at the head of which is a Chief Judge who is responsible for the Department of Shari'a (legal) Affairs. The Constitution also provides for the setting up of certain advisory Councils, comprising a consultative Legislative Assembly in Mecca, Municipal Councils in each of the towns of Medina and Jedda, and Village and Tribal Councils throughout the provinces. The members of these Councils consist of chief officials and of notables nominated or approved of by the King.

The Government has adhered to the seven International Postal Conventions, the Public Health Treaty of Rome of 1907, the International Treaty of Public Health of 1926, which is not yet ratified and the Treaty of Paris of 1928 for the Renunciation of War, and is in treaty relations with the British Empire, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Persia, Germany, Turkey, France, Italy, Afghanistan and Yemen.

The total population of Nejd is estimated at about 3,000,000. Towns with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants are (1) Hufuf, (2) Mubarraz, (3) Riyadh, (4) Shaqra, (5) Anaiza, (6) Buraida, (7) Hail; (8) Jauf; (9) Sakaka, and (10) Hauta. Of these Hufuf and Riyadh have populations of about 30,000, but none of the others exceed 20,000.

The products of Nejd are dates, wheat, barley, fruit of various kinds, hides, wool, clarified butter (*saman* or ghi) and abas (Arab cloaks), besides camels, horses, donkeys and sheep. The export trade is still insignificant, though capable of considerable development, especially as regards dates, hides and clarified butter. The export of Arab horses to Bombay is not as active as it was in the past, but the annual export of camels to Syria and Egypt is a steady source of income to the Bedouin. The chief imports of Nejd are piece goods, tea, coffee, sugar and rice.

The frontiers of the Hejaz are not sufficiently definite to allow of anything like an accurate estimate of its area, which probably does not exceed 150,000 square miles. The population is probably about 1,500,000, of whom Mecca, the capital, accounts for some 130,000, Medina for 30,000 and Jedda for 40,000, while the great majority of the rest are Bedouin. The chief port is Jedda, the seaport of Mecca, Yanbu, next in importance, occupies a similar position in relation to Medina, while ports of less importance are Aqaba (now annexed to Transjordan), Muwaila, Wajh, Rahigh, Lath and Qunfuda. Medina produces excellent dates in abundance, Taif and other oases in the mountains and valleys produce honey and a fair variety of fruit, while Bedouin products are hides, wool and clarified butter. But the exports of the Hejaz are insignificant, and the country depends for existence almost entirely on the annual pilgrimage which brings large numbers of pilgrims from abroad each year.

For defence Ibn Sa'ud depends mainly on tribal levies, but the elements

of a small regular army, not numbering more than about 1,000 men, have recently been brought together in the Hejaz.

There are no roads, properly so called, in the Hejaz. From Jedda to Mecca (45 miles), a track across the desert is in some parts metalled. There is also a track from Mecca eastward through Riyadh to Ukair on the Persian Gulf, a distance of 829 miles, which is used for motor transport. A similar route connects Jedda with Medina via Rabigh and Yanbo. Motor cars can now travel between Riyadh and Kuwait and between Riyadh and Hail, Jawf and the Northern Frontier Towns and also between Jedda and Duba and Mowailih and between Jedda and Jizan and Sabia.

The Hejaz Railway from Amman to Medina was administered from April 1924 to July 1925 by the Hejaz Government, the Amir (afterwards King) Ali having taken a prominent part in restoring through traffic to Medina. In July 1925 the Palestine Railway administration took over the section from Amman to Maan. The southern section in Wahhabi territory is not now in working order.

The English gold sovereign is the basis of the currency. On January 22, 1928, a new silver currency, the *Riyal*, weighing 24.055 grammes, 830 fine, was introduced in place of the Turkish *Mejdide* currency. Ten *Riyals* = £1 (gold). The *Riyal* is subdivided into 11 *Qarsh* (piastres) *Miri*, and each Q.M. contains 2 *Qarsh Dary*. The Q.D., $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Q.D. are nickel coins. A branch of the Netherlands Trading Society of Amsterdam conducts banking business in Jedda.

Seven powers viz. Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Italy, Iraq, Turkey, Persia and Holland maintain legations at Jedda, with Ministers in the first four cases and *Chargés d'Affaires* in the other three. France is represented by a *Chargé d'Affaires* but has not changed the status of her Consulate. Egypt maintains, unofficially, consular representatives.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed January 31, 1930).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (in London)—Sheikh Hafiz Wahba (November 10, 1930).

Yemen.—The Yemen may be divided as follows. Aden, the Aden Protectorate, and the domains of Imam Yahya b. Muhammad b. Hamid ed Din.

The Zaidi Imam Yahya, whose capital is Sana (Lat. 15° 20' N., Long. 44° 12' E.), has a domain of some 75,000 square miles with a population of two to three millions. His territories include the area to the north of the Anglo-Turkish boundary drawn in 1902-4. In a northerly direction his influence extends to Nejran (Lat. 17° 30' N., Long. 44° 15' E.) of the Yam, whose tenets are those of the sect of Ismailiyya or Fatimiyya, and their chief is the Da'i Ali Mohsin Al Shibani, of the house of the Makarima, whose descent is from Ismail b. Jafar Al-Sadiq, the offspring of Al Husein, the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. The same tenets are professed by the inhabitants of Haraz near Menakha. To the north of Sana are the Imamic large towns of Amran, Tawila, Al Khamr, Al Suda, Sada (Lat. 16° 47' N., Long. 43° 43' E.), Qufat Al Udhr, and also the region of Al Jauf, Upper, Middle and Lower, with their capitals respectively at Al Matamma, Al Hazm, and Al Ghail, where live the 'Shawaf,' clansmen of the influential Bakul tribe, all of which tracts, watered by the River Kharid, own the Imam's suzerainty. To south of Al Jauf, and to east by north of Sana at a distance of six days' journey, lies the district of Marib, or Saba, whose ruler pays homage to Imam Yahya. Other large towns in the Yemen are Taizz (alt. 4600 ft.), Ibb (6275 ft.), Yerim (8600 ft.), Dhamar (7850 ft.). The altitude of Sana is 7280 ft. The highest mountain is Nabi

Shuaib (11,000 ft) Sumara, Kinan, Takar and many others are all over 9000 feet altitude.

The population of Sana', a walled city with eight gates, is between 20,000 and 25,000. The old-time granaries of the Upper Yemen still exist, and lie chiefly between the towns of Ibb and Al Jubla, and in the Wadi Sahul below Ibb and to its north, though indeed the agricultural products are widely distributed throughout the country and comprise barley, wheat, and millet, together with coffee—the finest berries coming from Menakha. Hides also are largely exported.

The Imam has twelve sons, the eldest of whom is the Emir el Hadi Mohamed Seif al Islam, who commands in the country to the north of Sana'.

The Hadramaut is a considerable tract of fertile valleys lying to the East of the Aden Protectorate. The greater part of it owes allegiance to the Qa'ati dynasty, whose representative is the present Sultan of Makalla. A rival dynasty, the Kathiri, rules a number of towns and villages inland. The whole area is loosely under British protection and control.

Oman.—Muscat is the capital of the independent Sultanate of that name situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 900 miles long and extends from Tibbat on the west side of Cape Musandam round Ras Rajir, rather over 200 miles due north of the Island of Socotra, with the exception of a small strip of the east coast of the Musandam peninsula from Dibbeh to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert, but of late years the Omanis have become virtually autonomous. The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though vegetation exists on the higher mountains. North west of Muscat the sea coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous, and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles. This strip is known as the Batineh Coast. The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception, is barren and forbidding and rarely visited by Europeans. The exception is Dhofar, which is the name of a small fertile district, comprising a group of villages, at the south-west corner of the Sultanate. Gwadar, a port on the Mekran coast, and a small tract of country round it also own allegiance to Muscat. It is the last remnant of the Omani possessions on the Persian side of the Gulf.

The town of Muscat, once so important and prosperous, has been falling into decay for years now. Most of the trade goes to the sister port of Matrah, which is the starting point of the trade route to the interior, but Muscat still remains the capital and seat of government.

Area, 82,000 square miles, population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat and Matrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes. The capital, Muscat, has a population of 4,300, and the adjacent town of Matrah 8,200.

The present Sultan is His Highness Saiyid Said bin Taimur (born August 13, 1910), who succeeded his father Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Feisal, K C I E, C S I, as the 14th of his dynasty to be Imam or Sultan of Oman.

A sister of Saiyid Feisal bin Turki was married to the father of Saiyid Ali II, 9th Sultan of Zanzibar (1902–11), of the other branch of the dynasty which has been reigning there since the separation of the crowns on the death of Saiyid Said bin Sultan, Imam of Oman and 1st Sultan of Zanzibar, October 19th, 1856.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between six and

seven lakhs of rupees yearly. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development where the water supply more certain. Inland camels are bred in large numbers by the tribes.

Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and imports and exports are mainly from and to India. The chief imports in 1931-32 were rice, Rs 1,040,527, coffee, Rs 241,493, cotton piece goods, Rs 989,015, sugar, Rs 105,136. Dates are the principal export, Rs 777,825 in 1931-32 (Rs 13-12-0 per £ average for 1931-32). Pomegranates, fresh and dried limes, and dried fish are the only other exports of any note. There are no industries of any importance. Total imports for 1931-32 amounted to Rs 3,737,118, and total exports to Rs 1,707,327. Import duty is at present 5 per cent *ad valorem*. There is no export duty, and imports for re-export by the importer within six months are not subject to any duty.

The only port of call for steamers is Muscat where, in 1931-32, 162 steamships of 614,527 tons and 131 sailing vessels of 17,167 tons entered and cleared. It is one of the ports on the subsidiary mail route between Bombay and Basra. The mail service is a weekly one in both directions. The Indian Government maintains a post office and the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., a telegraph office at Muscat.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The motor road between Muscat and Matrah has been extended for about 30 miles beyond Matrah, thus facilitating communication by car with the Batinah Coast. There is a daily motor bus service between Muscat and Sibi.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar (*see* p. 643). On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates. There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The muhammadi of 20 *gay* (1 dollar = 11½ muhammadi) is only money of account. The weights in use are 1 Kiyas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5.9375 oz., 24 Kiyas = 1 Maskat Maund, 10 Maunds = 1 Farásala, 200 Maunds = 2 Bahár. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measures — 40 Palis = 1 Farrah, 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi.

Political Agent and H B M's Consul — Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C. B. E.

The State of Kuwait is situated on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf. The reigning dynasty was founded by Subah abu Abdullah, who ruled from 1756 to 1762. The Sheikh is subsidised by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sheikh, Ahmed ibn Jabir al Subah (b. 1885), succeeded his uncle the 9th Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, on February 23, 1921. Although His Highness has two sons by his first marriage — Abdullah (b. 1905) and Mohamed (b. 1909) — and one by his present consort, the daughter of the late Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak Jabir (b. June 29, 1926) — the Heir Presumptive according to the Kuwaiti rule of succession is the Sheikh's uncle, Hamad ibn Mubarak (b. 1894), who has a son Mubarak.

Estimated population, 50,000, to which an indeterminate number of Bedouins must be added.

Indian rupees and annas are legal tender in Kuwait town, and the post office, which is administered by the Iraqi postal department, issues Indian stamps overprinted 'Kuwait.' Maria Theresa dollars are still used in the interior.

Political Agent — Lt.-Col. J. C. More, D. S. O.

The British Protectorate of Aden (*see* p. 97).

The Emirate of Bahrain (*see* p. 98).

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA)

Constitution and Government

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1516 by Juan Díaz de Solís In 1585 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the King of Spain, and in 1536 founded the town of Buenos Aires On May 25, 1810, the population rose against the Spanish rule, and on July 9, 1816, Argentine independence was proclaimed. Between 1816 and 1852 was a period of anarchy, and in 1853 stable government was once more established

The following is a list of Presidents from 1898 onwards —

Gen Don Julio Argentino Roca, Oct 12, 1898—Oct 12, 1904	Dr Don Hipolito Irigoyen, Oct 12 1916—Oct 12, 1922.
Dr Don Manuel Quintana, Oct 12, 1904—Mar 12, 1906 ¹	Dr Don Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear, Oct 12, 1922—Oct 12, 1928
Don José Figueroa Alcorta (Acting), Mar 12, 1906—Oct 12, 1910	Dr Don Hipolito Irigoyen, Oct 12, 1928—Sep 6, 1930 ²
Dr Don Roque Sáenz Peña, Oct 12, 1910—Aug 9, 1914 ¹	Gen Don José Félix Uriburn (Provisional), Sep 6, 1930—Feb 20, 1932
Dr Don Victorino de la Plaza (Acting), Aug 9, 1914—Oct 12, 1916	Gen Don Agustín Justo, Feb 20, 1932

¹ Died

² Deposed

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 25, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898, extensive modifications were being discussed in 1933. The President is elected for six years by 376 electors appointed by the fourteen provinces and the capital, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined. A Vice-President, elected at the same time, presides over the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander in chief of the army and navy, and appoints to all civil, military, naval, and judicial offices, in certain cases with the approval of the Senate, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics, he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive, both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected, unless a period of six years intervenes. The President has a salary of 96,000 paper pesos (£8,800 at par), and 28,800 paper pesos for official expenses. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate numbers 80, two from the capital and from each province, elected for nine years (one third retiring every three years) by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces. The Chamber of Deputies has 158 members elected by the people. The deputies are elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30, the lower house receives the budget and initiates fiscal legislation.

President of the Republic—General Agustín P Justo Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office, February 20, 1932.

Vice-President and President of the Senate—Dr Julio A Roca

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces, elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years, are invested with very extensive powers, and are independent of the central executive. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires the "Intendente" or Mayor is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council of 30 elected by the male inhabitants over 18 years including foreigners who comply

with certain conditions. Voting is compulsory under penalty of a fine. The deliberative council votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the Mayor. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar character.

Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below —

Federal District, Provinces and Territories ¹	Area English sq miles	Population Census 1914	Estimated population Jan 1, 1932 ¹	Pop per sq mile 1932
<i>Federal District</i>				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital) .	71	1,576,597	2,195,200	30,918.3
<i>Provinces</i>				
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	118,467	2,066,165	3,162,040	26.7
Santa Fe	52,056	899,640	1,368,068	26.3
Córdoba	64,924	735,472	1,111,190	17.1
Entre Ríos (Paraná)	30,243	425,373	628,960	20.8
Corrientes	34,325	347,055	448,705	13.1
Tucumán	8,817	332,933	461,042	52.3
Mendoza	57,445	277,535	445,492	7.8
Santiago del Estero	53,451	261,678	399,844	7.5
Salta	48,872	140,927	181,109	3.7
San Juan .	34,432	119,252	181,289	5.3
San Luis	29,700	116,266	171,059	5.8
Catamarca	30,178	100,391	130,639	4.3
La Rioja	33,894	79,754	100,359	3.0
Jujuy	16,705	76,631	97,491	5.8
<i>Territories</i>				
La Pampa (Santa Rosa)	55,669	101,338	205,269	3.7
Misiones (Posadas)	11,749	53,563	86,790	7.4
Chaco (Resistencia)	37,930	46,274	83,221	2.2
Río Negro (Viedma) .	77,610	42,242	63,732	0.8
Chubut (Rawson)	87,152	23,065	54,306	0.6
Neuquén	37,245	23,866	40,895	1.1
Formosa .	29,143	19,281	31,052	1.1
Santa Cruz (Gallegos)	93,952	9,948	23,489	0.3
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	28,091	2,487	2,807	0.1
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,344	2,504	3,796	0.5
Total . . .	1,079,965	7,885,237	11,682,844	10.8

¹ The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

The population is overwhelmingly European in origin (principally from Italy and Spain) with practically no mixture with the aborigines. Immigrants from 1857 to 1930 totalled 7,800,000 of whom 5,000,000 remained. The dwindling Indian population is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

The movement of population for five years is given as follows (excluding territories) —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants ¹	Emigrants ¹
1927	73,670	302,560	139,028	169,538	65,435
1928	76,617	309,303	133,929	137,364	62,125
1929	79,738	312,621	141,657	148,916	82,805
1930	77,876	313,881	134,912	133,183	67,504
1931 ²	77,934	319,317	137,171	63,665	59,706

¹ Excluding first class passengers

² Provisional

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on December 31, 1931, was 2,195,200, and of Rosario (Santa Fe), 485,354. Others, estimated, in 1931: Córdoba, 253,182, La Plata, 182,401, Avellaneda, 214,512, Tucumán (1930), 123,572, Bahía Blanca, 102,430, Santa Fe, 125,295, Mendoza (1930), 76,780, Quilmes, 55,309, Paraná, 66,204, Salta (1925), 34,490, Lomas de Zamora, 80,300, Río Cuarto, 89,600, Corrientes, 53,209, Concordia, 31,011, Mar del Plata, 50,084, Santiago del Estero (1924), 29,138, Chivilcoy, 52,487, and Cándil, 52,647.

Religion and Education.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State, all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 10 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 8 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Illiteracy among the voters has fallen from 35 per cent in 1916 to 21.98 per cent in 1930, in the Federal capital, to 2.6 per cent. Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1931 the primary schools numbered 11,552 with 54,635 teachers and an enrolment of 1,441,348, there were also 232 secondary, normal and special schools with 89,595 pupils under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and 241 provincial secondary schools with 13,709 pupils. National schools throughout the Republic in 1931 numbered 4,786, with 23,330 teachers and 638,306 students. Private schools numbered 1,360, with 169,598 pupils. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 2,742 students, Buenos Aires (1821), with 11,242 students, La Plata (1897), with 1,880 students, Tucumán (1912), with 600 students, the National University of the Litoral, in Santa Fe, with branches in Rosario (1920), and in Corrientes (1922), with 3,533 students. In 1931, 20,175,312 paper pesos were spent on university education, and a total of 209,906,903 paper pesos on all forms of educational activity.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, and with 3 each at La Plata, Paraná, Córdoba, and Rosario (Santa Fe), and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so designated) and several minor

courts Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised, except in the province of Buenos Aires

Finance

Total ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures for recent years have been as follows, in paper pesos (£1 sterling at par = 11 45 paper pesos)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos		Paper pesos	Paper pesos
1928	918,502,000	897,100,000	1931	763,830,000	886,180,000
1929	791,317,500	990,689,000	1932 ¹	894,955,000	888,852,000
1930	736,890,000	1,094,490,000	1933 ¹	870,253,690	865,113,495

¹ Budget estimates

On June 30, 1932, according to the Corporation of Bondholders, the national debt amounted to 3,697,572,000 paper pesos and the debt of the Provinces to 1,154,710,765 paper pesos, and the Municipalities to 371,593,571 paper pesos, grand total, 5,223,876,335 paper pesos. External debt was 993,719,000 paper pesos. National floating debt October 31, 1932, 885,600,000 paper pesos. National Mortgage bonds outstanding December 31, 1931, totalled 1,435,744,125 paper pesos out of a total of 2,000,000,000 authorized

Defence.

ARMY.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. Naturalised citizens are exempt for a period of 10 years. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line (Permanent Forces). After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard, the latter is only mobilised in case of war. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks with the Permanent Forces, is for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts for administrative purposes. The strength of the army in 1932 was 2,558 officers and 34,862 other ranks. The army is organised in 5 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades and 2 mountain detachments.

There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 150,000 men are of the first line, and 150,000 of the special reserve. The territorial reserve numbers 100,000 men.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same pattern. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm Q F gun.

The estimated military budget for the year 1932 was 73,160,954 paper pesos.

There is a Military Aviation Training School at El Palomar. In 1929 the air force was organised in 3 aviation groups, each comprising 1 bombing flight and 1 observation flight, one group has in addition 1 fighting flight, each group has a photographic and a training centre.

NAVY.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
1910	BATTLESHIPS							
	{Moreno Rivadavia }	27,940	in 10	in 12	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 3 in A A		45,000	knots 23
1927	CRUISERS							
	{Almirante Brown 25 de Mayo }	6 500 standard	1	2	6 7 5 in., 12 4 in		85,000	
1894	San Martin	6,840	6	6	{2 10 in., 10 6 in., 6 4 7 in 2 8-in., 8 6-in }		13,000	20
1890	{Pueyrredón Belgrano }	6,840	6	6	{1 10-in., 8 6 in 2 10-in., 8 6-in }		13,000	20
1894	Buenos Aires	4,780	—	—	4 6 in., 6 4 7 in		17,000	24
1889	COAST DEFENCE VESSELS							
	{Independencia Libertad }	2,386	8	8	2 9 4 in., 4 4 7 in		3,000	14

There are also 5 modern flotilla leaders, 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, and some training and miscellaneous craft

In 1924-25, the battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* and 4 destroyers were refitted at a cost of 9,500,000 gold pesos, the boilers of all six vessels being adapted to burn oil. The coast defence ironclads *Independencia* and *Libertad* and 3 cruisers of the *San Martin* type have since been converted to oil burning and otherwise modernized. A new naval programme, to involve the expenditure of 75,000,000 gold pesos, spread over a period of ten years, was approved in 1926. It provides for extension of the present dockyard accommodation in the River Plate and at Puerto Belgrano, and the construction of a new yard at Mar del Plata. New construction covered by this legislation includes the cruisers *Almirante Brown* and *25 de Mayo*, and 3 submarines, built in Italy, as well as the 5 flotilla leaders mentioned above, three of which were built in England. Two British built surveying vessels were delivered in 1928. Further orders are to be placed when funds become available.

The active personnel of the navy comprises 337 officers, 130 engineers, 27 electrical engineers, and about 11,000 men (including about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice. The training of officers and men has recently been placed on a much higher scientific level.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 689,436,900 acres, of which about 197,688,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 269,349,900 acres for cattle raising, 123,555,000 acres are woodland, and the remainder, 98,844,000 acres, are mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable

in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease

The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows for three years —

	Acreage			Produce (Metric Tons)		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Wheat	21,283,584	17,295,229	20,022,500	6,321,837	6,148,700	6,300,000
Oats	3,936,966	3,469,918	3,695,000	765,106	1,005,600	1,350,000
Maize	13,776,382	14,468,290	—	10,510,000	7,235,000	—
Linseed	7,511,403	8,640,325	7,487,500	1,990,000	2,170,800	1,350,000

The total grain and meat exported for three years, in metric tons, is shown as follows —

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats	Meat
1929	6,613,341	5,047,792	1,617,488	430,197	687,940
1930	2,213,389	4,670,309	1,169,661	453,638	639,063
1931	8,638,682	9,767,201	1,880,274	644,766	628,723

Alfalfa, on about 14 million acres, for feeding livestock, is Argentina's most successful crop. Cotton, potatoes, sugar, vine, tobacco, and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) are also cultivated. About 852,842 acres, chiefly in Tucumán, Jujuy, and Salta produced in 1931, 381,793 tons of sugar. Potato crop for 1930-31 was 1,251,118 metric tons, of which 43,308 tons were exported. The total vine area is about 358,800 acres, chiefly in Mendoza and San Juan, average annual production of wine, 117,220,000 gallons. The area under tobacco, 1931, 31,067 acres, output, 10,814 metric tons, Yerba maté, 92,580 acres, producing 38,506 tons. Production of raw cotton in 1931-32, 107,324 tons, of ginned cotton, 30,050 tons, exports, 1931, 25,018 tons. Production of vegetable oils, principally from peanuts, totalled 30,470,864 kilos in 1931. Export of quebracho extract in 1931 totalled 175,845 tons, export of logs for treatment abroad, 88,762 metric tons.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos 463,000 acres of agricultural lands have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association, 158,000 acres are under cultivation. In 1931 there were 156 rural co-operative societies in Argentina.

The live stock census (July 1, 1930) showed cattle, 32,211,855, horses, 9,858,111, sheep, 44,413,221, goats, 5,647,396, pigs, 3,768,738. The Province of Buenos Aires contains one-third of the sheep within the Republic. Argentine wool exports in 1931-32 were 135,300 tons, compared with 150,000 tons in 1930-31. Exports of butter in 1931 were 23,209 metric tons, of casein (nearly 75 per cent. of the world's output), 13,990 tons, cheese, 479 tons.

The principal industry is meat refrigeration. In 1931, 352,227 metric tons of chilled, and 83,681 metric tons of frozen beef, 5,278 tons of pork, and 83,510 metric tons of mutton were exported. Meat exports, 1931, to Great Britain were valued at 105,863,357 gold pesos compared with 5,201,316 gold pesos to France, the next largest consumer. The largest refrigerating plant in the world, with a daily capacity of 5,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep,

is at Buenos Aires Cattle killed in Argentine in 1931, 2,309,385 head, sheep, 5,388,326 . hogs, 392,428 Exports in 1931 of dry hides, 13,522 tons, of salted hides, 103,284 tons Flour milling ranks second to refrigeration. The average yearly output is 7,000,000 sacks Near Bahia Blanca is being constructed the largest grain elevator in the southern hemisphere, with capacity of 81,000 tons. Mining is of no great importance Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, where there are also two valuable tin mines, and gold and copper in San Juan, La Rioja and the south western territories Coal is found in the Andine Provinces, in the Cordillera region of Patagonia and in Northern Patagonia Tungsten is also an important mineral, others being borate, salt, and limestone During 1931 the crude oil production in the State owned oil fields in Argentina amounted to 5,491,144 barrels, from private oil-fields, 6,209,161 barrels In 1932 the figures were 5,575,146 and 7,428,545 respectively

Commerce

Agriculture accounts for from 50 to 65 per cent of total exports Real values of foreign trade in gold pesos, exclusive of coin and bullion (1 gold peso = 4 shillings at par or 96 cents, U S) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	Gold Pesos 830,707,729	Gold Pesos 861,997,355	Gold Pesos 739,182,744	Gold Pesos 616,484,457	Gold Pesos 367,956,396
Exports	1,054,507,658	953,743,919	614,104,180	640,558,451	566,366,438

Gold exports in 1931, 171,730,483 gold pesos, in 1932, 4,989,542 gold pesos, gold imports in 1931, 201,600 gold pesos, in 1932, 98,456 pesos

Imports 1932 and exports 1931 Imports are stated in their 'tariff' or customs values, exports in their 'real' values

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Foodstuffs	42,098,251	Live-stock products	
Tobacco	5,048,342	Meat & living animals	122,298,150
Beverages	1,864,333	Wool, skins, hides, etc	75,886,282
Textiles	102,330,126	Dairy products	14,331,275
Fuel oils and lubricants	67,057,857	Animal byproducts	12,954,059
Chemicals and colours	27,376,334	Total	225,469,766
Timber and wood	14,426,249	Agriculture products	
Paper	22,675,468	Grain and linseed	367,880,309
Rubber manufactures	9,690,545	Flour and milled products	10,292,206
Iron and steel	28,764,832	Oils and other byproducts	9,847,420
Other metals	13,824,290	Total (all other)	388,019,935
Glass, stone, and lime	13,127,638	Forestral products	16,877,770
Machines and vehicles	15,076,991	Mineral products	126,818
Total, including all others	382,698,612	Hunting and fishing products	512,418
		Various products	9,551,749
		Total	640,558,451

The customs receipts were in 1929, 186,718,571 gold pesos, in 1930, 153,711,179 gold pesos; and in 1931, 135,881,183 gold pesos

Trade by countries; imports in 'tariff' values and exports in 'real' values —

Principal Countries	1931		1930	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom	108,489,466	246,513,166	146,562,600	224,366,821
Germany	60,019,416	52,585,890	86,924,605	54,153,157
Belgium	20,717,114	58,863,478	32,602,942	56,683,318
Netherlands	6,388,740	67,155,346	9,939,375	57,218,007
France	34,511,377	54,112,211	44,582,759	41,128,724
Italy	47,513,809	30,463,241	69,052,476	26,679,375
United States of America	81,539,636	38,570,985	163,118,192	59,448,330
Brazil	31,608,886	19,202,103	30,541,957	28,465,606

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade returns) in two years were as follows —

Imports into U K	1930	1931	Exports from U K	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	6,788,152	5,074,810	Cotton piece goods	3,839,885	2,463,495
Maize	6,419,516	8,838,565	Automobiles	440,193	169,733
Mutton (frozen)	4,118,617	3,758,619	Woollens	2,041,501	1,242,195
Beef (frozen)	2,074,207	1,654,696	Iron and Steel	4,219,074	1,440,915
Beef (chilled)	20,248,423	17,884,571	Machinery	1,516,629	1,239,252
Beef (tinned, etc.)	3,934,179	2,378,945	Railway carriages	1,607,549	1,089,816
Linseed	2,226,265	2,871,190	Coal	2,435,103	1,920,448
Wool	2,521,677	2,320,716	Electrical goods	1,011,961	479,812
Butter	2,574,220	2,047,282	Locomotives	979,566	503,515

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U K	76,788,617	82,446,948	56,665,769	52,714,214	50,870,371
Exports to Argentina from U K	31,209,978	29,074,250	25,234,173	14,785,467	10,663,101
Re exports to Argentina from U K	563,533	603,132	442,006	270,023	203,408

Shipping and Navigation.

The total shipping in the foreign trade entering Argentine ports in the twelve months to June 30, 1932, was 12,069,000 tons, cleared, 17,364,000 tons. The total gross tonnage of the mercantile marine (June 30, 1932) was 336,771.

Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. Railways open, September 30, 1932, 24,752 miles, of which 5,399 miles belong to the State, and 19,353 miles to private companies. Operating receipts in 1930 of both the State and private railways were 242,361,000 gold pesos as against 237,527,550 gold pesos in 1929. Passenger traffic in 1930 was 170,073,000, freight traffic, 41,630,000 tons. Length of good motor roads in 1931, 2,746 miles, of unsurfaced roads, 134,157 miles. Registered motor cars numbered 420,800.

Aviation, under the auspices, chiefly, of foreign companies, has developed rapidly in the Republic. Aerial routes for mail and passengers have been organised from Buenos Aires to numerous points within the Republic and abroad, and from Bahia Blanca to the South coast.

National post office in 1929, handled, it is estimated, 2,300,000,000

pieces of mail and 8,279,920 telegrams. National telegraph lines, 75,413 miles in 1931. Number of telephone exchanges in Argentina in 1931, 537, with 250,286 subscribers. Telephone service is operated mainly by the United River Plate Telephone Company, and by the Compania Telefonica Argentina in Buenos Aires, both connecting with Chile and Uruguay, they have been absorbed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are 19 broadcasting stations. Wireless telephony between Buenos Aires, Chile, the United States and Europe is in general use, there are 2 wireless telegraph companies.

International cable service to other Latin American countries and the United States is provided by All America Cables.

Banking and Credit.

According to the First Banking Census taken by the National Bureau of Statistics, on December 31, 1925, there were 112 banks in Argentina with 1,033,946,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves, 91 (1 State Bank—*Banco de la Nacion*—77 other Argentine banks, and 13 foreign banks) were ordinary Discount and Deposit Banks with capital and reserves amounting to 710,228,000 paper pesos, 15 were Mortgage Banks with 310,264,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves and 6 were Pignorative Banks whose capital and reserves amounted to 13,454,000 paper pesos.

The Banco de la Nacion (founded in 1905) reported September 30, 1932, capital of 163,400,785 paper pesos, reserves of 30,141,752 gold pesos (apart from the three special Conversion Funds totalling 40,389,295 gold pesos), cash, 971,950 gold pesos, and 291,511,105 paper pesos, deposits, 1,568,723,663 paper pesos, and 99,688 gold pesos. It has 237 branches. Although it is the State Bank, it is not a Central Bank in the ordinary sense, it does commercial banking in competition with others.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (*Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal*) was incorporated. On December 31, 1931, 5,055 branches had 1,437,869 depositors with total deposits amounting to 96,793,297 paper pesos, 3,566 of the branches were in schools. The bank is also patronized largely by married women, who are given, by the law, exclusive control of their accounts.

In August, 1927, the Caja de Conversion returned to the gold standard after a suspension lasting for 14 years, undertaking to redeem paper pesos at the legal rate established in 1889, that is, 1 paper peso for 44 centavos in gold. But heavy withdrawals of gold to New York and London forced the Government to close the Caja de Conversion on December 17, 1929. On December 31, 1932, total stock of gold was 256,922,667 gold pesos, total circulation, 1,338,753,004 paper pesos. In April, 1931, the system was expanded to permit the Conversion Office to issue notes to the Banco de la Nacion, re-discounting prime commercial bills, providing that such notes do not reduce the gold cover below 40 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is nominally on a gold exchange standard, the unit (for foreign transactions) being the *peso oro* (gold peso) which weighs 1.6129 grammes of gold $\frac{1}{10}$ fine. The *Peso oro* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of 47.62*d*. in 1931 the exchange value of the gold peso in London ranged between 41½*d* and 28½*d*, in New York, between 34.63 cents and 21.43½ cents. By rigid control of the country's purchases of foreign exchange, the New York value was pegged in 1932 at 25.81 cents. London value that year was between 41½*d*. and

34½d ; March 6, 1933, the gold peso was "pegged" to the French franc at 14 84. One pound sterling (at par) = 5 04 gold pesos. Figures in gold pesos are followed by the abbreviation *o/s* (*oro sellado*, minted gold). The monetary law of November 5, 1881, authorizes the coinage of five and two-and-a-half gold peso pieces. The 5-peso gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8 0645 grammes, 900 fine, and therefore contains 7 25805 grammes of fine gold.

Gold is not widely in circulation. The money in domestic circulation is chiefly paper (*peso moneda nacional*). The paper peso is equal to 44 gold peso, which makes it worth 1s 8½d (11 45 to the £). To convert paper pesos into gold pesos, multiply by '44. To convert gold pesos into paper pesos, multiply by 2 2727. Figures in paper pesos are usually followed by the abbreviation *m/n* (*moneda nacional*, national money). Five, ten and twenty centavo pieces of nickel are coined to meet the demand for small currency.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—Dr Manuel Malbran (Appointed June 5, 1931.)

Counsellor—Carlos Miguens

Secretaries—Dr Pablo Santos Muñoz; and Dr Mariano A Barrenechea.

Military Attaché—Major Pablo Berretta

Naval Attaché—Captain Dalmiro Saenz

Civil Attaché—Julián Duggan

Commercial Counsellor—Juan E. Richelet

Consul General in London—Mario Molina Salas

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Newport, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—Sir John Joyce Broderick, K B E, C M G (Appointed January 30, 1933.)

Counsellor—E. Millington-Drake

Second Secretary—D. F. Howard, M C

Naval Attaché—Captain E. de F. Renouf, O V O, R N

Air Attaché—Wing Comdr R. B. Maycock, O B E

Commercial Counsellor—S. G. Irving

Consul General (at Buenos Aires)—Victor H. St. John Huckin

There are Consuls at Rosario and Port Madryn, and Vice-Consuls at Bahía Blanca, La Plata, Mendoza, Rio Gallegos, San Julian, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego), Villa Constitución and Tucumán.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Argentine Republic.

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AUSTRIA.

(DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918. The Government was taken in hand by a National Assembly which appointed a temporary cabinet and proceeded to pass laws. On February 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of only one Chamber, was duly elected on the basis of universal and proportional suffrage, every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 21 years of age, and is eligible for election if 29 years of age. At the elections held on November 9, 1930, the following parties were returned — Christian Social, 66, Social Democrats, 72, Economic Bloc, 19, Home Bloc, 8, total, 165.

The Constitution, which was adopted December 7, 1929, provides for a President, elected by all citizens of 21 years of age (who may also depose him), his term is for 4 years, and he appoints the ministry and has power to dissolve Parliament, for an Assembly (*Nationalrat*), elected by popular vote for 4 years, and for a First Chamber (*Bundesrat*), chosen by the Provincial Diets in proportion to their population (at present the members number 46). The powers of the *Bundesrat* are advisory. Austria is declared to be a Federal Republic composed of eight provinces and the city of Vienna. All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens.

President of the Republic — Dr Wilhelm Miklas. Born October 15, 1872. Elected December 5, 1928. Re-elected October 9, 1931.

The Ministry, constituted on May 20, 1932, is as follows —

Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry — Dr Engelbert Dollfuss (Christian Social)

Vice Chancellor — Franz Winkler (Agrarian Federation)

Minister of Defence — Karl Vaugoin (Christian Social)

Minister of Justice — Dr Schuschnigg (Christian Social)

Minister of Finance — Dr Emanuel Weidenhoffer (Christian Social)

Minister of Commerce and Communications — Dr Guido Jakoncig (Home Bloc)

Minister of Education — Dr Anton Rintelen (Christian Social)

Minister of Interior — Herr Franz Bachinger (Agrarian Federation)

Minister of Social Administration — Dr Robert Kerber (March 12, 1933)

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Austria comprises 9 provinces, viz., the City of Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Burgenland. There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the National Assembly. The cultivation of the soil, the educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions, as also public works, chiefly fall within the competence of the provinces. At the head of the Provincial Assembly is the Provincial Committee (*Landesausschuss*) elected by the Provincial Assembly.

Every commune has a council to deliberate and decide its affairs. The members are mostly elected for 5 years. The council elects from its midst

the head of the commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration of the affairs and execution of its resolutions. All who are 21 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24-30 years is required.

Area and Population.

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St Germain, signed on September 10, 1919, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp 674-5.

The area and population of Austria (census taken on March 7, 1923) are shown as follows —

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1923)			Percentage of Population 1923	Population per square mile 1923
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna	107	860 119	1 005 661	1,865,780	28 55	17,437
Burgenland	1,582	141,144	144,465	285,609	4 37	186
Lower Austria	7,452	725 884	754 565	1,480 449	22 65	199
Upper Austria	4,626	425,917	450 157	876 074	13 41	189
Salzburg	2 702	108 847	114 176	223,023	3 41	81
Styria	6,323	483 291	495,554	978,845	14 98	155
Carinthia	3,680	170 911	190,906	370 817	5 67	101
Tyrol	4,782	154 0 8	159 857	313,885	4 82	64
Vorarlberg	1,005	68,268	71,746	139 999	2 14	139
Total	32,369	3 147,404	3,387,077	6,534 481	100 00	202

Compared with the total population in 1920, the total for 1923 shows an increase of 108,187, or 1 68 per cent, excluding Burgenland of 117,427, or 1 92 per cent. The male population (excluding Burgenland) has increased by 70,530 or 2 40 per cent as compared with 1920. Estimated population December 31, 1931, 6,732 625.

Movement of population (including Burgenland) in 1931 — Marriages, 49,756 (7 4 per mille) living births, 106,661 (15 8 per mille), deaths, 93,846 (13 9 per mille), divorces, 6,573 (0 98 per mille). Emigrants, 1930, 4,181, 1931, 2,585. Of the emigrants in 1931, 223 went to United States, 47 to Canada, 92 to Brazil, 286 to Argentina, and 10 to Australia.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The population of the principal towns of Austria on March 7, 1923, was as follows — Vienna, 1,865,780 (estimated pop Dec 31, 1930), Graz, 152,706, Linz, 102,081, Innsbruck, 56,401, Salzburg, 37,856, Wiener Neustadt, 36,956, St. Pölten, 31,576, Klagenfurt, 27,423, Baden, 22,217, Steyr, 22,111, Villach, 22,099, Mödling, 18,677, Wels, 16,418.

Religion.

Religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the Republic, and the principle is embodied in the Treaty of St Germain (article 63). In 1910 there were (including Burgenland), 6,225,843 Catholics (93 68 per cent), 206,505 Protestants (3 11 per cent), 194,584 Jews (2 98 per cent.), and 19,052 'others' (0 28 per cent). The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics.

Education

The educational organisation of Austria comprises (1) elementary schools, (2) middle schools, (3) schools for special subjects, and (4) universities.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, but there are far reaching facilities for exemption for pupils of 12 years and upwards. The cost of elementary education is borne in the first instance by the communes and provinces. In 1931-32 there were in the Republic 5,842 public and private elementary schools, with 29,383 teachers and 835,348 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasias, Real Gymnasias, Real-Schools and High Schools for women. These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private individuals. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were (1930-31) 159 with 55,816 pupils, and 4,582 teachers.

There are also 8 Commercial Academies with 220 teachers and 3,994 pupils.

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz, Vienna (in 1930-31, 925 teachers and 12,006 students), Graz (323 teachers and 2,258 students), and Innsbruck (258 teachers and 2,452 students), and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (354 teachers and 3,635 students) and Graz (139 teachers and 821 students), technical high schools and high schools for other special subjects, and a theological high school (Fakultat) at Salzburg for Roman Catholics (number of teachers, 1930-31, 20, students, 195). There are also 13 other theological colleges, of which 11 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, and 1 Jewish. In 1930 there were also 35 training colleges for teachers, with 674 lecturers and 5,332 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 20 provincial and district courts (Landes und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) and the Schöffengerichte, which are courts composed of professional and non-professional judges. In Vienna is a court for young criminals. There are likewise 243 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 1 special court for commercial affairs, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, 1 electoral court, and 11 for industry.

In 1930, 118,689 persons were tried for criminal offences (114,643 in 1929).

Pauperism

Poor relief in Austria is based on regulations dating back to December 3, 1863, according to which the poor, if they cannot obtain assistance from any other source, may claim relief from their native parish. Relief consists of the means of subsistence, medical aid and nursing service during sickness. In every municipality there is a fund for poor relief, derived from endowments, voluntary contributions and certain legal sources, such as fines, contributions from intestate estates of secular priests, etc. If these amounts do not suffice, the municipality must provide for the balance in its budget.

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920. The means for unemployment relief are contributed as to one half by the employers, and as to the other half by the workers.

Finance.

The budgets for five years provided revenue and expenditure as follows, in thousands of schillings :—

	1929 ¹	1930 ¹	1931 ¹	1932 ¹	1933 ²
Revenue	1,824,885	1,980,854	2,172,492	2,002,063	1,824,200
Expenditure	2,018,388	2,214,967	2,425,408	1,999,710	1,824,000
Surplus or Deficit	— 190,053	— 234,113	— 252,916	+ 2,353	— 200

¹ Estimated budget as passed by the Legislative Assembly

² Estimates.

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1932 in thousands of schillings —

Revenue	Thousands of Schillings	Expenditure	Thousands of Schillings
Direct Tax Revenue	365,000	Interest on Debt	306,779
Indirect Tax	198,730	Subventions to Provinces and Municipalities	8,402
Customs	254,222	Pensions	206,460
Monopolies (surplus)	251,980	Social welfare	416,914
Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Office	237,500	Justice	49,990
Excise	169,295	Railways (deficit)	56,831
		Army	82,700

Principal revenues, 1933 budget — Direct taxes, 301 million schillings, indirect taxes, 159 million, customs, 386 million, taxes of turnover, 145 million, tobacco monopoly, 226.8 million. Principal items of expenditure — Social welfare, 293 million, debt service, 211.5 million, pensions, 209 million.

The public debt of the Republic of Austria was composed as follows on Dec. 31, 1931 (in schillings) —

Pre-War Debt	268,333,538
War Debt	273,250
Debts incurred by the Republic	2,323,662,547

Defence.**1 ARMY.**

By the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, universal compulsory military service is abolished in Austria, and the total number of military forces in the Austrian Army is limited to 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops. The effective strength in 1931 was 1,415 officers and 21,463 other ranks.

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades.

The latter organisation has been chosen, and the army has been organised in 6 mixed brigades and 1 independent artillery regiment.

The maximum authorised armaments and stocks of munitions are per 1,000 men —

Rifles or carbines	1,150	500 rounds of ammunition per arm
Machine guns	15	10,000
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000
„ „ medium		500
Guns	3	1,000
Howitzers		

All officers must be regulars. Officers now serving retained in the army

must serve to the age of 40. Officers newly appointed must serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours. The proportion of officers and men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed one-twentieth of the total strength. All measures of mobilisation are forbidden.

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, and members of police forces must not exceed the number employed in a similar capacity in 1913. Educational establishments and all sporting and other clubs are forbidden to occupy themselves with any military matters. Within two months of the final ratification of the Treaty the air forces of Austria were demobilised. The armed forces of Austria therefore do not include any military or naval air forces. The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden.

The military budget for 1932-33 amounted to 110,400,000 schillings.

2 NAVY

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro-Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country. In 1931 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,785,632 acres. Of the total in 1931, 2,126,234 acres were in Lower Austria, and 1,001,967 acres in Upper Austria.

The size of farms in Austria is as follows: under 0.5 hectare (1.2 acres), 2.91 per cent.; from 0.5 to 5 hectares (1.2 to 12.3 acres), 9.13 per cent.; from 5 to 20 hectares (12.3 to 49.4 acres), 30.68 per cent.; from 20 to 50 hectares (49.4 to 123.5 acres), 17.98 per cent.; from 50 to 200 hectares (123.5 to 494 acres), 15.92 per cent.; over 200 hectares 23.38 per cent.

The chief products are shown as follows for two years —

Crop	1930		1931	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat	507,757	326,798	517,500	299,617
Rye	926,784	524,168	934,083	480,872
Barley	429,870	267,322	415,938	216,593
Oats	771,883	400,708	777,438	331,055
Potatoes	465,911	2,658,077	478,514	2,716,742
Turnips	139,162	1,771,271	227,490	2,210,839
Sugar beet	—	805,400	1,055	977,668

Production of raw sugar in 1929-30 was 120,392 metric tons, in 1930-31, 162,563 metric tons.

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population. Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria. The number of animals on June 14, 1930 was: horses, 247,727, cows, 1,207,137, oxen, 259,847, bulls, 78,764, and calves, 767,101.

In 1931 the production of lignite was 2,982,076 metric tons (3,062,981 metric tons in 1930), and of anthracite, 228,144 metric tons (215,888 metric tons in 1930). There were 4 anthracite mines worked in 1931, and 41 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 511,945 tons in 1931 (1,180,000 tons in 1930), lead and zinc ores, 27,533 tons (127,000 tons), copper ore, 15,960

tons (130,000 tons), lead, 6,119 tons (6,935 tons), copper, 3,235 tons (4,076 tons), crude graphite, 12,080 tons (17,679 tons), and salt, 78,713 tons

The output of pig iron in 1931 was 145,037 tons as against 287,001 tons in 1930, the output of raw steel was 322,857 tons in 1931 and 467,701 tons in 1930

According to the industrial census of June 14, 1930, there were in Austria 367,458 industrial establishments employing 1,432,936 people. Of the total the clothing industry was the most important, with 64,211 establishments and 153,367 employees. The 9 factories of the Austrian tobacco monopoly in 1931 made 225,360,000 cigars, 4,753,151,000 cigarettes, and 45,903 metric quintals of smoking tobacco

Commerce

Imports and exports for 5 years (in 1,000 schillings) were as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	3,906,492	8,817,700	2,738,929	2,208,234	1,400,000
Exports	2,241,123	2,219,600	1,879,014	1,340,554	860,000

The following table shows the values of the chief trading groups during 1930 and 1931 in thousands of schillings —

Group	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Livestock	227,200	168,000	23,700	17,700
Foodstuffs	622,000	507,500	61,000	37,000
Mineral Fuel	190,800	177,100	2,600	2,700
Raw material and semi manu- factured goods	570,400	450,000	413,100	267,200
Manufactured goods	1,059,200	857,500	1,375,000	980,200
Gold and silver	39,600	48,100	28,200	35,700

The trade in 1931 was distributed among principal countries as follows

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings		1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings
Czechoslovakia	36,804	157,370	Yugoslavia	95,807	100,425
Germany	490,785	217,148	Hungary	196,935	92,100
Poland	178,214	57,980	Great Britain	75,547	98,224
United States	96,299	26,001	Switzerland	94,807	99,36
Italy	93,948	109,625	Russia	122,099	45,540

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for five years were as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Austria to U.K.	2,819,370	2,781,641	3,389,520	2,729,792	1,087,204
Exports to Austria from U.K.	2,704,003	2,520,582	2,089,555	1,317,918	944,550
Re-exports to Austria from U.K.	575,437	469,174	455,510	412,781	227,647

Internal Communications.

Austria had in 1931, 4,177 miles of railway lines, of which 2,321 miles were operated by the State, 981 miles were private railways operated by the State on its own account, 331 miles, private railways operated by the State on account of their owners, and 544 miles were private railways operated by private interests. There were also 284 miles of light railways privately owned. At the end of 1931, 511 miles of the State railways had been electrified. The amount of freight carried by the Federal Railways in 1931, was 23,610,474 metric tons, the number of passengers, 89,054,347. Gross earnings in 1931 were 538,563,790 schillings and expenditure, 572,672,058 schillings.

There were 21,273 miles of road at the end of 1928, of which 2,450 miles were national, or first-class, 1,029 miles provincial, or second class, 11,926 departmental and 5,868 miles municipal, or third class.

In 1930 number of pieces of mail handled internal, 268,257,000 letters, 106,427,000 post cards, 262,632,000 printed packets. Received from abroad, 62,070,000 letters, 33,834,000 post cards, sent abroad, 92,758,000 letters and 39,805,000 post-cards.

Length of telegraph line 1929, 7,586 kilometres, length of wire, 38,660 kilometres, number of offices, 3,546, number of inland telegrams, 1,377,492, of foreign telegrams, 2,740,572.

At the end of 1930 there were 233,912 telephones in use on the principal systems in the country. Length of line (1930), 31,304 kilometres, length of wire, 768,511 kilometres, inter-urban cables, lines 20,171 kilometres, wire 131,159 kilometres.

An Austrian Air Transportation Company (Oesterreichische Luftverkehrs A. G.) is subsidised by the State (2,087,000 schillings in 1931), and runs a series of regular services.

Banking and Credit.

A new National Bank for Austria was opened on January 1, 1923. It has capital of 43,200,000 schillings. It is a private, not a State, institution. The note circulation on February 7, 1933, was 802,446,000 schillings. Gold and bullion amounted to 149,483,000 schillings. Savings banks deposits amounted to 1,522,000,000 schillings in 1930.

According to the Treaty of St. Germain the Austro-Hungarian Bank was liquidated on July 29, 1923.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian unit of currency was the krone. But as from June 30, 1925, there came into general use a new unit, the gold *schilling*, made up of 100 *groschen*. The *schilling* contains 0.21172086 grammes of fine gold. It was equivalent to 10,000 kronen. The National Bank issues token coins as follows:—2 schilling pieces, silver, 1 schilling pieces, silver, half-schilling pieces, silver, 10 groschen pieces (copper and nickel), 5 groschen pieces (copper and nickel), 2 groschen pieces (copper) and 1 groschen pieces (copper). Since July, 1926, 100 schilling pieces, gold, and 25 schilling pieces, gold, have also been issued.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1: OF AUSTRIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister Plenipotentiary—Georg Franckenstein. Appointed October 6, 1920.

Counsellor of Legation —Dr Lothar Wimmer
Secretary of Legation —Dr. Max Attems
Consul General in London.—Charles Seligmann

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA

Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir Eric Phipps, K.C M G , C V O Appointed June 5, 1928

First Secretary —R H Hadow, M C

Third Secretary —W G Hayter

Military Attaché —Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F N Mason-Macfarlane, M C

Consul at Vienna —H C Dick, M B E

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONIGLIJK BELGIE)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, younger son of King Leopold I (died November 17, 1906), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912), married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*, succeeded his uncle Leopold II, Dec 17, 1909

Children of the King—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901, married on Nov. 4, 1926, to Princess *Astrid of Sweden* Offspring:—Josephine Charlotte, born October 11, 1927 Prince Baudouin, born September 7, 1930 (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903 (3) Princess *Marie-Joëlle*, born Aug. 4, 1906, married to Prince Umberto, heir-apparent to the crown of Italy, on January 8, 1930

Sisters of the King.—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870, married

Feb 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

King Albert has a civil list of 9,500,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830 having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831, he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II, who reigned until 1909.

By the Treaty of London, Nov 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium. In the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), it is stated that as the treaties of 1839 'no longer conform to the requirements of the situation,' these are abrogated and will be replaced by other treaties.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his Ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

Those sections of the Belgian Constitution which regulate the organisation of the legislative power were revised in October 1921. For both Senate and Chamber all elections are held on the principle of universal suffrage.

The Senate consists of members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, the minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years, and the minimum length of residence required is six months. In Belgium only the following women may vote in parliamentary elections: (1) Widows, not re married, of soldiers killed in the Great War, widows of Belgian citizens killed by the enemy during the War, or, failing them, their mothers, if the latter are widows; (2) Widowed mothers of bachelor soldiers killed in the War. (3) Women condemned to imprisonment or subjected to preventive detention, for political reasons, during the enemy occupation of Belgium. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, on the basis of one for 200,000 inhabitants. Every addition of 125,000 inhabitants gives

the right to one senator more. Each provincial council elects at least three senators. There are at present forty provincial senators. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. Senators are elected by the Senate itself in the proportion of half of the preceding category. The senators belonging to these two latter categories are also elected by the method of proportional representation. A senator must be at least forty years of age. They receive 28,000 francs per annum. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 187 (law of March 6, 1925) is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 42,000 francs, and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days, but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money Bills and Bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Parties in the Chamber elected November 27, 1932 — Catholics, 76; Socialists, 73; Liberals, 24; Communists, 3; Flemish Nationalists, 8.

Parties in the Senate elected November 30, 1932 — Catholics, 74; Liberals, 21; Socialists, 63; Flemish Nationalists, 1.

The Executive Government consists of 12 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed December 17, 1932) —

Prime Minister — Comte de Broqueville (Catholic)

Minister of Finance — Henri Jaspar (Catholic)

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Paul Hymans (Liberal)

Minister of Justice — Paul Emile Janson (Liberal)

Minister of Education — Maurice Lippens (Liberal)

Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs — Prosper Poullet (Christian Democrat).

Minister of Industry and Labour — Philippe van Isacker (Christian Democrat)

Minister of Transport — Pierre Forthomme (Liberal)

Minister of National Defence — M. de Vozé.

Minister of the Colonies — Paul Tseckren (Christian Democrat)

Minister of Public Work and Minister of Agriculture — Gustave St. (Flemish Democrat Catholic)

Minister of Social Welfare and Hygiene — M. Carton de Wiart

Local Government

The provinces and communes (2,671 in 1931) of Belgium have a large measure of autonomous government.

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of April 15, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex who have been domiciled for at least six months, have the right to vote. Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and

communal councils are to be renewed every six years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, the president, and a certain number of aldermen.

Area and Population.

Belgium (including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy) has an area of 30,444 square kilometres, or 11,752 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates —

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1.05	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1.09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0.99	1920	7,465,782	41,998	0.06
1900	6,693,548	624,227	1.03	1930	8,092,004	626,222	7.73

Area and population of provinces —

Provinces	Area Eng sq miles	Population		Population per sq mile, 1931
		Census Dec. 31, 1930	Estimated Dec. 31, 1931	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,102	1,173,363	1,188,353	1,078
Brabant	1,268	1,680,065	1,699,740	1,340
Flanders	West	1,249	901,688	730
	East	1,147	1,149,199	1,009
Hainaut	1,437	1,270,231	1,274,375	886
Liège ¹	1,500	973,131	976,895	651
Limbourg	930	367,642	373,228	401
Luxembourg	1,706	220,920	221,328	129
Namur	1,413	355,965	356,120	252
Total	11,752	8,092,004	8,159,185	694

¹ The cantons of Eupen and Malmédy, ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles, were joined to the province of Liège by a decree of March 6, 1925.

According to the Census of 1920, 477,658 people were engaged in agriculture, 2,906 in fishing, 1,466,646 in industry, 566,340 in commerce and transport, 116,017 in the liberal professions, 173,037 in the civil service, and 160,081 in domestic service.

In 1930 there were 4,007,418 males and 4,084,586 females, in 1931, 4,041,707 males and 4,117,478 females.

In 1930 the foreigners in Belgium were: Germans, 12,749 (7,960 in 1920); French, 70,201 (67,309 in 1920), Dutch, 64,079 (39,051 in 1920), British, 11,532 (6,246 in 1920), Polish, 48,840 (5,329 in 1920), Italian, 34,890 (3,723 in 1920), total, all nationalities, 316,982 (149,677 in 1920).

Vital statistics for 4 years —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1928	71,485	146,941	105,915	+ 41,066
1929	71,811	146,206	120,782	+ 25,424
1930	71,624	151,408	107,468	+ 43,988
1931	66,168	148,683	108,017	+ 40,521

Of the living births in 1931, 5,511 were illegitimate. There were also 5,064 still-births.

Divorces in 1929, 2,134; in 1930, 2,491, in 1931, 2,581

Emigration in 1931 19,252 (17,815 to European countries and 1,736 to extra-European countries), in 1930, 29,567 (25,949 to European countries and 3,618 to extra-European countries) Immigration in 1931, 32,045, in 1930, 54,409

The most important towns, with estimated population on December 31, 1931.—

Brussels & suburbs ¹	834,522	Alost	38 886
Antwerp (Anvers)	284,811	Louvain (Loewen)	38,734
Ghent (Gand)	170,576	Tournai	35,940
Liège (Lüttich)	165,657	Monsieuron	33,766
Mechlin (Malines)	60 506	Hoboken	32,724
Borgerhout	56,570	Namur	31,611
Bruges (Brugge)	51,795	Junet	30,057
Ostend (Ostende)	47,813	Charleroi	28 612
Deurne	45,787	Lierre	28,043
Seraing	45,166	Mons	27,904
Verviers	44 022	Roulers	27,669
Berchem	43,032	Turnhout	27 065
St Nicolas	39,463	Gilly	26,229
Courtrai	38,979	Genck	24,673

¹ The suburbs comprise 12 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Forest, Ixelles, Jette, Koekelberg, Molenbeek St Jean, St Gilles, St. Josse ten-Noode, Schaerbeek, Uccle, Woluwe St Lambert

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority are Roman Catholic; but no inquiry as to the profession of faith is now made at the censuses. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1929—Roman Catholic higher clergy, 86, inferior clergy, 6,186, Protestant pastors, 35, Anglican Church, 9 chaplains, Jews (rabbis and ministers), 17. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

In 1920 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 204 deaneries, 3,679 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

Education

There are universities at Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, and Liège, the two latter being State institutions. In October, 1930, Ghent University became a Flemish University. In 1931-32 Brussels had 2,721 students, Ghent, 1,881, Liège, 2,734, and Louvain, 4,071. On November 11, 1923 the Colonial School at Antwerp (founded January 11, 1920) and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a Colonial University.

There were also 51 technical and commercial high schools, the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, 2 State agricultural institutes (at Gembloux and Ghent), and a State veterinary school at Cureghem, 65 schools of design,

and 4 royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liège, Ghent, and Antwerp *Higher Education*: (Dec 31, 1931) 24 royal athénæums, with 7,989 pupils; 20 special athénæums with 1,551 pupils (903 boys and 648 girls), 5 communal and provincial colleges with 1,683 pupils, and 10 private colleges with 1,905 pupils. There were also 8 lycées for girls with 1,078 pupils. The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools, of which there were 144 State schools (94 for boys and 50 for girls) with 33,148 pupils (22,784 boys and 10,359 girls), 14 communal and provincial (7 for boys and 7 for girls) with 4,389 pupils (2,213 boys and 2,176 girls) and 5 private higher grade schools with 1,139 pupils (2 for boys with 356 pupils, and 3 for girls with 783 pupils). *Elementary Education* (December 31, 1931), there were 8,549 primary schools, with 917,122 pupils. 3,472 infant schools with 249,799 pupils, and 1,357 adult schools with 37,798 pupils. *Normal Schools* there are (1931) 7 for training secondary teachers (249 students) and 81 for training elementary teachers (8,014 students).

There are many private or free schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces.

In 1930 there were 2,293 libraries, with 4,253,231 volumes and 605,621 readers, number of volumes borrowed, 7,748,295.

French and Flemish are both spoken.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 280 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charity, the poor are assisted by the communes through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* whose duty it is to provide outdoor relief, and by the governing bodies of the *hospiques civils*. Provisions of a national character have been made for looking after war orphans and men disabled in the war. Certain other establishments, either State or provincial, provide for the needs of deaf mutes and the blind, and of children who are placed under the control of the courts. Provision is also made for repressing begging and providing shelter for the homeless.

Finance.

Budget estimates (ordinary and extraordinary) for 5 years —

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Revenue	1,000 francs 11,510,089	1,000 francs 11,561,508	1,000 francs 11,685,000	1,000 francs 10,887,000	1,000 francs 10,837,691
Expenditure	10,340,695	11,513,669	12,305,000	11,144,000	10,684,553

Ordinary budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1933 —

Revenue	1,000 francs	Expenditure	1,000 francs
Direct taxes	2,410,000	Public debt	3,807,153
Customs and excise	2,885,000	Civil List	41,878
Stamp duties	2,110,000	Foreign affairs	77,502
Other ordinary receipts and taxes	2,287,500	Justice	300,007
Postal	829,092	Education	971,741
		Public Works	115,506
		Social Insurance	1,525,796
		National defence	873,262
Total of all ordinary receipts	10,857,691	Total of all ordinary expenditure	10,684,553

On December 31, 1932, the Belgian public debt amounted to 55,852,000,000 Belgian francs. Internal long term debt was 27,241,000,000 francs, internal short debt, 1,079,000,000 francs, total internal debt, 28,320,000,000 francs, external long term debt 26,398,000,000 francs.

On October 25, 1926, a debt of 20,000,000/ was contracted, for 30 years, for the purpose of stabilising the franc.

Defence

ARMY

According to the Military Law passed in 1923, the Belgian Army is recruited by means of annual calls to the Colours and by voluntary enlistments. Military service is compulsory for those called to the Colours.

Voluntary enlistment is 5 years (for youths less than 17), 4 years (for youths less than 18), and 3 years (for youths over 18).

By the law of 1928 the period of service of 21,000 of the annual contingent is 14 months in the supplementary orders, 13 months for cavalry, horse artillery, and the routine troops of Liège, 12 months for the remainder. The rest of the annual contingent, about 23,000, does 8 months active service. The duration of military obligation is 25 years, of which 15 are in the Regular Army and reserve and 10 years in the Territorial Army.

Military expenditure, 1933, 873,262,073 francs.

The strength of the army with the Colours for 1931 was 4,010 officers and 68,920 other ranks organised as follows —

	Army Corps	Divisions		Regts	Btns	Coys	Squadrons			Battalions	Air Crafts	
	Regular	Regular	Brigades	Regular	Regular	Regular	Cavalry	Cyclist	Machine	Regular	B'balloons	Flights
Infantry	3	6	—	18	60 ¹	284 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	1	2	—	8 ³	—	—	24	8	16	—	—	—
Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—
Horse	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Heavy	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Force	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Tanks	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes 6 Machine gun Battalions

² Includes 72 Machine gun Companies

³ Including 2 cyclist regiments

NAVY.

On grounds of economy, the small Navy formerly maintained by Belgium has been abolished. The ex British sloop *Zinnia*, of 1,200 tons, is still employed on fishery protection service

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE

Of the total area of 3,044,400 hectares, there were in 1931, 1,836,036 hectares under cultivation, of which 39·37 per cent were under cereals, 1·20 per cent vegetables, 4·13 per cent industrial plants, 14·30 per cent root crops and 41·00 per cent forage. In 1930, 1,831,516 hectares were under cultivation. The forest area covers 18 per cent of the land surface.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Produce in metric tons		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	356,223	410,729	381,182	359,935	364,232	376,051
Barley	62,686	84,422	82,579	61,699	83,277	87,472
Oats	743,751	674,102	728,465	747,145	554,807	702,293
Rye	566,815	573,578	543,548	562,950	474,215	520,277
Potatoes	422,404	401,689	425,124	3,908,004	2,962,332	3,563,860
Beet (sugar)	142,656	140,116	128,321	1,570,329	1,865,291	1,465,541
Beet (fodder)	208,393	200,389	207,888	4,564,064	6,215,263	5,327,674
Tobacco	7,439	7,279	6,999	6,820	6,980	6,563

On December 31, 1931, there were 241,989 horses, 1,767,536 horned cattle (including 930,930 dairy cows), and 1,235,214 pigs.

II MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

Coal production (in metric tons) —

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1928	27,678,800	1,956,180	6,111,610	170,672
1929	26,939,930	2,018,110	5,951,760	159,029
1930	27,414,780	1,875,210	5,285,610	163,470
1931 ¹	27,035,270	1,850,330	4,931,060	155,054
1932 ¹	21,413,560	1,320,750	4,476,099	—

¹ Provisional

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc:—

Products	1928	1930	1931	1932
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Pig iron	2,484,696	3,365,240	3,231,680	2,783,500
Wrought iron	304,850	121,780	62,880	35,480
Steel	2,466,630	3,354,170	3,066,450	2,758,280
Wrought steel	1,796,010	3,189,20	2,350,000	2,054,170
Crude zinc	204,228	176,280	—	—

In 1930, the value of the pig-iron was 1,798,337,000 Belgian francs, of wrought steel 3,014,234,000 francs, and of zinc 510,147,000 francs. In 1930, the production of lead amounted to 85,370 metric tons, value 276,813,000 francs.

In 1930, there were 44 sugar factories, output 257,700 metric tons of raw

sugar, 14 refineries, output 178,000 tons, 52 distilleries, output 461,193 hectolitres of potable and industrial alcohol, 1,556 breweries, output 16,662 304 hectolitres of beer, 13 margarine factories, output 44,379 tons; 46 vinegar factories, output 150,223 hectolitres, 15 match factories, output 70,057 million matches

According to an industrial census taken on October 31, 1926, there were 13,082 industrial concerns (of more than ten employees) with a total number of 1,080,331 workpeople, of whom 874,309 were men and 206,022 women. There were also 96,567 salaried officials (84,005 men and 12,562 women). Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned: iron and steel, glass, artificial silk, motor-cars, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

Commerce.

By the Convention concluded at Brussels on July 25, 1921, between Belgium and Luxembourg and ratified on March 5, 1922, an Economic Union was formed by the two countries, and the Customs frontier between them was abolished on May 1, 1922.

The following table shows imports and exports for 6 years (in thousands of paper francs) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	1000 francs	1000 francs		1000 francs	1000 francs
1927	29 138,507	26 096,614	1930	31 047,016	26,151,571
1928	32,060,472	30 9 4 440	1931	25,964,466	23 235,797
1929	35,623,791	31,879,905	1932 ¹	16,421,375	15,130,450

¹ Provisional

The imports and exports, special trade, for 1932¹ were made up as follows —

	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 francs	Metric tons	1000 francs
Live animals	29,872	103,309	16,946	152,392
Foodstuffs and beverages	3,988,785	4,158, 71	981 074	1,429,414
Raw materials	26,651,587	7,203 147	14 192,780	5,809,159
Manufactures	706,130	4,794,661	4,366,773	7,928 652
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	14	165,087	162	310,888

¹ Provisional figures

Trade by principal countries —

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931 ¹	1930	1931 ¹
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	5,516,014	4,171 914	4,121,318	4,125,370
United States	3,106,021	2,102,403	1,288,966	1,148,627
United Kingdom	2 848,220	1,957,552	4,998 221	4,914,992
Netherlands . .	4,046 924	3,816 301	8,347,994	2,967,037
Germany	5,181 415	4,048,162	2,976,487	2,388,807
Argentine Republic	1,551,055	1,255 095	712,409	406,864
Italy	370,127	263,871	598,911	499,323
Switzerland . .	384 019	318 869	670,223	691,042
Belgian Congo.	1,186,681	978,962	698,218	421,075

¹ Provisional

In 1931 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were —worsted yarn, 682,991*l* ; glass and glass ware, 1,859,041*l* ; cotton piece goods and yarns, 2,225,594*l* ; zinc, 832,873*l* ; iron and steel bars, etc., 3,826,310*l* ; billets, etc., 755,178*l* . The principal exports to Belgium were —cotton piece goods, 587,487*l* ; iron and steel manufactures, 510,378*l* . machinery, 827,892*l* ; coal, 1,276,402*l* ; chemicals, 132,524*l* ; skins and fur skins, 377,175*l* ; woollen piece goods, 566,410*l* .

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U K	43,400,977	44,019,077	38,015,736	38,189,870	15,989,806
Exports to Belgium from U K	17,002,370	19,412,970	15,035,266	10,025,509	8,744,978
Re exports to Belgium from U K	10,848,182	9,201,338	6,743,682	4,547,120	4,119,015

Shipping and Navigation.

On July 1, 1932, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 240 ships of 537,442 tons, among which were 237 steamers of 531,014 tons.

There were 36 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1931, of which the most important were the Compagnie Maritime Belge, with 44 ships, and the Adoll Duppe, with 35 ships.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows —Number of vessels entered, 1931, 17,555, tonnage, 27,793,141, 1930, 18,413, tonnage, 29,113,791. Number of vessels cleared, 1931, 17,486, tonnage, 27,654,991, 1930, 18,331, tonnage, 28,964,997. In 1932, 9,407 vessels of 19,666,745 tons entered the port of Antwerp, in 1931, 11,256 vessels of 22,388,342 tons.

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1931) was as follows — State roads, 5,440 miles, provincial roads, 981 miles, conceded roads, 17 miles, total 6,438 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1930 was 1,086 miles.

In September 1926 the State handed over its control of the railways to a private company, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges for a period of 75 years. The length of railway operated on January 1, 1932, was 2,945 miles of main line. There were also 170 miles of private railways and 3,004 miles of provincial lines. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country. Receipts in 1931 were 3,085.2 million francs, and expenditure was 3,021.2 million francs.

In 1931 the Post Office in Belgium handled 323,860,000 private letters, 66,803,000 official letters, 89,088,000 post cards, 402,081,000 packets of printed matter and 422,457,000 newspapers. On December 31, 1931, there were 1,703 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1931 amounted to 422,314,000 francs, and the expenditure to 472,700,000 francs (in 1930, 390,987,000 and 478,960,000 respectively).

A Régie of telegraphs and telephones for running the services on business lines was created by the law of July 19, 1910, effective Nov. 1, 1930. In 1931 the telegraph system carried 9,899,244 dispatches, of which 2,333,654 were official. Total length of public telegraph wires was 31,666 miles, and of line 6,222 miles. There were 1,569 telegraph offices. Receipts for 1931 were 66,674,000 francs.

In 1931 there were 242 radiograph stations and 28,995 radiotelegrams were despatched

In 1931, the telephone service comprised 461 exchanges, connecting 495 public telephone stations and 227,000 subscribers. There were 1,617,338 miles of telephone line in service, including 1,317,494 miles of local line, 233,436 miles of inter-urban line and 65,423 miles of international lines, and the total number of calls, including 3,103,828 long-distance calls, was 232,477,000. Receipts in 1931 were 350,682,000 francs.

The following are some traffic figures relating to Belgian Air Service (Brussels, Ostend, Antwerp, Liège and Le Zoute) —

	General Traffic				Belgian Traffic			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Passengers	27,797	28,566	31,767	27,701	1,052	968	—	—
Freight (kilos)	1,067,868	1,408,699	1,391,114	1,389,799	86,289	57,478	76,459	96,068
Mails (kilos)	92,618	101,238	173,852	154,686	22,580	32,160	13,798	20,535

Money and Credit

The *franc*, containing 0.0418422 gramme of fine gold, is the unit of currency.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5 franc pieces since 1876.

On October 26, 1926, the Belgian franc was stabilised and the paper currency relinked to gold, when all notes of the National Bank of Belgium became payable in gold or its equivalent in foreign currency. A new currency unit—called the *belga*, with a weight of 0.20921 grammes of fine gold—has been introduced. One belga equals five paper francs and 35 belgas equal £1 gold. The franc, however, remains the basis of the monetary system, and will continue to circulate in the country, and is the medium of exchange in all domestic business. New nickel coins of the value of 5 francs or 1 belga were put into circulation in 1930, 20 franc nickel pieces are shortly to be minted. The use of the belga is compulsory in all foreign exchange transactions. To provide the necessary funds, a stabilisation loan for the equivalent of 100,000,000 dollars was floated abroad.

The one bank of issue in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. In 1926 its privileges were prolonged for a further 25 years. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1927 to 264,063,000 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its reserve, in gold or foreign gold securities, must be equal to 40 per cent of its right engagements, 75 per cent of which must be in gold. Its position on February 9, 1933, was (in thousands of belgas) —

Gold and silver Securities	2,688,548 786,409	Notes in circulation Current accounts	3,567,788 335,115
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There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks.

The popular savings bank in Belgium is mainly concentrated in the *Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite*, at Brussels. The *Caisse d'Épargne* is a private company with legally regulated functions and operates under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. It co-operates with the Belgian postal service, thus obviating any need of a postal savings system. On December 31, 1931, this institution had 5,133,738 accounts, with deposits amounting to 9,248,296,000 francs.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, appointed in 1927
Counsellor of Embassy — Robert Silvercrux
First Secretary — H. H. Prince Eugène de Ligne
Military Attaché — Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nérinex
Air Attaché — Capt.-Aviateur Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Counsellor — Charles Bastin
Vice Consul in London — Jules Wuidart

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM

Ambassador — Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., appointed August 1, 1928
Counsellor — G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.
First Secretary — D. Mackillop
Third Secretary — J. S. Somers Cocks
Commercial Secretary — N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché — Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Military Attaché — Major the Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Air-Attaché — Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.

There is a Consul General at Antwerp, Consuls at Liège and Leopoldville (Congo), and Vice Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Ostend and Charleroi.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

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BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE)

Constitution and Government.—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and September and by the King on October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 15 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be reappointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General, assisted by several Vice-Governors General. The budget is presented to the Chambers, and voted by them, the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers.

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers.

Governor General—Lieut.-General Tilkens (appointed December 27, 1927).

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The Colony is divided into four Provinces and sixteen administrative districts. Each district is divided into administrative territories, of which there are 102 in the whole country. *The Katanga Province*, capital Elisabethville, districts Luapula, Tanganyika, Luabala and Lomami. *The Congo-Kasaï Province*, capital Léopoldville, districts Lower Congo, Léopoldville, Kwango, and Kasai. *The Equatorial Province*, capital Coquilhatville, districts Ubangi-Congo, Tshuapa, and Lake Leopold II. *The Eastern Province*, capital Stanleyville, districts Uélé, Kibali-Ituri, Kivu, Maniema, and Stanleyville. The capital of the Colony, formerly Boma, was, by royal decision (1923), changed to Léopoldville. At the head of each Province there is a governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner.

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi (formerly in German East Africa) have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. Area about 20 550 square miles. Both districts were united administratively with the Congo, under the direction of a Vice-Governor, by a law of August 21, 1925. Ruanda-Urundi is populated by three races—the Wa-tusi, the Wa hutu, and the Batwa. Both districts are rich in cattle. The frontier was formally ratified on October 20, 1924. Usumbura is the capital.

On July 22, 1927, a convention was signed between Belgium and Portugal by which the former ceded to the latter territory in the extreme south west portion of the Belgian Congo, having an area of 3 500 square kilometres (480 square miles), in return for a cession by Portugal of an area in the estuary of the Congo, near Matadi, of three square kilometres. Belgium further undertook to commence the construction of a railway to link up with the Portuguese railway (the Lobito Bay-Katanga line). This railway was opened on July 1, 1931.

Area and Population.—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 918,000 square miles. The population of Bantu origin according to the latest census was 8,880,881. The white population on January 1, 1932, numbered 22,882. Of these, 17,432 were Belgians, 906 English, 564 Americans, 1,543 Portuguese, 1,489 Italians, 649 French, 361 Dutch, 648 Greeks, 354 South Africans, and 263 Swiss.

Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under

Arab influence Bangala is the commercial language on the Upper Congo, Fiole is used near the coast

Religion and Education—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, mission work is actively carried on. There were, on January 1, 1932, 2,471 missionaries, of whom 1,758 were Catholic and 718 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government. The school statistics give 287,779 children as receiving elementary education. Several educational bodies direct under control of the Government establishments for general and professional training, especially at Boma, Léopoldville, Moanda, Coquilhatville, Lusambo, Kabiuda, Stanleyville, Buta, Elisabethville and Buaia. In 1932 the Government grant to the missionaries for educational purposes amounted to 10,135,022 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 21,248,794 francs. An organised medical service exists. The income from a special fund of 150 million francs as well as a Government grant are applied to the medical service.

Justice.—There are 6 courts of first instance, 16 district courts, 16 prosecutors' courts, 102 police courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Léopoldville and the other at Elisabethville).

Finance.—Estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for five years (in francs) —

—	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Revenue	575 619,000	690,910,000	625 860,190	624,652,604	357,736,580
Expenditure	605 607,286	690,732,121	699,564,422	624,113,303	725 757,940

For 1932 the ordinary receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows —

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Duties and taxes	441,835,000	Institutions and services acting in Belgium	207,913,919
Domestic receipts	7,981,000	Expenses of general administration in Africa, those of the Public for e included	172,840,641
Judicial receipts and receipts of the administrative services	84 250,200	Expenses for the social and humanitarian works	102,435 984
Proceeds of capital & revenues	90,556,404	Expenses of economic order	141,422,809
Total	624,652,604	Total	624 113,308

Debt, December 31, 1931, 2,740,789,723 francs, of which 1,757,277,323 francs were Consolidated Debt and 983,512,400 francs Floating Debt

Defence—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 150 European officers, 139 European non commissioned officers and 13,212 natives, including the recruits and about 5,550 men of the territorial police. The force is recruited by conscription and voluntary enlistment. The term of service does not exceed seven years, and the recruits are trained in two camps of instruction before being drafted to their units.

Production.—The yield of the chief vegetable products in 1931 was as follows (in metric tons) —palm-oil, 44,699, cotton, 43,572, palm nuts, 20,746, rice, 55,769; coffee, 3,982, cacao, 1,331, and rubber. Ivory is still

abundant Cattle thrive only in the districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being copper, diamonds, gold, tin, cobalt, uranium, radium, coal and iron The gold mines in 1932 produced 7,784 kilos, chiefly from the Kilo Moto mines The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove in Haut Katanga, operated by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga The total output from these mines in 1931 was 120,000 metric tons of copper The Union Minière produces radium from the Chunkolobwe mines The output of diamonds (chiefly from the mines of the Forminière company in the Kasai district) in 1931 amounted to 3,528,379 carats, of radium 44 gr, of coal 85,713 tons, of tin 198 tons, of cobalt 370 tons

Commerce and Shipping—The value of the commerce for six years was as follows (in francs) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1926	1,293,197,242	729,801,977	1929	1,943,192,003	1,444,396,477
1927	1,496,358,668	1,055,289,249	1930	1,581,915,177	1,511,490,871
1928	1,624,498,658	1,227,867,419	1931	961,891,551	1,104,045,231

The chief imports and exports were —

Imports		Exports	
	1930		1931
	Francs		Francs
Arms, ammunition, &c	16,529,591	Rubber	7,175,317
Steamers and ships	49,964,909	Ivory	21,550,858
Machinery	245,505,920	Palin nuts	99,534,705
Wines, spirits, beer	61,976,752	Palin-oil	110,466,430
Provisions	154,940,361	Copal	36,695,100
Cottons	56,808,699	Gola, crude (kg)	105,774,866
		Copper, crude	719,069,071
		Diamonds (carats)	137,039,720
		Tin ore	15,616,720
		Cotton	119,720,160
			90,392,680

The special trade was distributed as follows —

	Imports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1930	In metric tons 1931	In francs 1930	In francs 1931
Belgium	235,753	131,385	807,178,979	455,979,124
United Kingdom	8,818	5,517	128,961,627	89,351,419
Rhodesia	337,086	117,417	123,243,947	57,145,433
Germany	15,464	5,979	77,369,610	54,891,937
France	6,676	4,136	58,667,863	37,103,721
United States	20,998	13,640	100,959,421	66,142,510
Luxemburg	12,616	15,863	17,623,544	20,121,665
South Africa	9,280	4,121	29,485,774	31,161,014
Angola	10,946	11,537	84,335,704	26,794,958
Netherlands	2,137	905	21,150,666	11,509,162

	Exports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1930	In metric tons 1931	In francs 1930	In francs 1931
Belgium	149,728	181,701	791,388,819	687,121,400
Rhodesia	17,948	7,478	20,72,127	10,048,823
Tanganika	29,203	14,653	141,200,188	62,182, 86
Mozambique	80,628	40,415	394,711,784	162,026,476
South Africa	867	657	4,195,389	2,009, 97
United States	22,528	22,677	67,598,116	40,798,238
French Eq Africa	10,648	9,011	39,66,987	82,880,179
Angola	6,145	26,420	9,890,106	74,592,870
United Kingdom	5,065	344	18,544,103	2,904,846
Germany	14,830	8,492	22,800,244	10,075,868

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1932 amounted to the value of 47,900*l*, and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 354 185*l*, re-exports from U K were 18,193*l*.

At the port of Boma in 1931 there entered 204 sea going vessels of 823,333 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 90 vessels, including sailing ships, of 9,853 tons, and there cleared 87 vessels, including sailing ships, of 9,942 tons. The two other ports are Banana and Matadi. In 1931, 493 steamships with tonnage of 1,903,573 entered, and 488 with tonnage of 1,878,224 cleared the three ports of Belgian Congo.

Internal Communications—The Congo is navigable for 95 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section ply 15 steamers belonging to the State. Above Matadi, for over 249 miles, numerous rapids, render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool are 1,068 miles of navigable water, reaching Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course (total, 6,279 miles). Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga).

There were (January 1, 1931) 21,180 miles of road. The total length of railways on July 1, 1932, was 2,566 miles. New railway lines are planned between Zobia and Uélé, and between Kamaniola and Coatermansville (Kivu).

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 70 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe line, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will become the property of the Congo Government.

The river steamers run from Léopoldville to Stanleyville and the tributaries of the Congo, they belong to different companies, of which the Unatra Company is the most important. The fleet of the various companies consists of 272 steamers and 517 barges. Powerful tugboats hauling four to eight barges of 800 tons each afford cheap transportation on the Congo river and the largest tributaries.

There is a regular air service between Léopoldville and Fort Francois.

with intermediate stages. The distance is 612 miles. A regular service runs between Leopoldville and Boma, a distance of 217½ miles, and between Léopoldville and Stanleyville (1,062 miles) with stages at Bandundu, Inongo, Coquilhatville, Basankusu, Lualaba and Bakoko. The service between Léopoldville and Boma was restarted in July 1932.

In 1931 there were 79 post offices, and 65 special telegraph offices. In the internal service (1931) 2,237,900 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted, and in the external, 5,078,300 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Total length of telegraph lines 4,209 miles. In 1931, 163,300 internal and 110,700 foreign telegrams were transmitted, besides 36,619 official telegrams. There are 27 stations of wireless telegraphy, 60 telephone offices and 14 central stations serving 1,420 subscribers, 4,000 miles of telephone lines, and 5,540 miles of telephone wire. Number of calls in 1931, 2,811,300.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the *franc* equivalent to one fifth of the *belga* and containing 0.0418422 gramme of fine gold. This value was fixed by an agreement with the Banque du Congo Belge on October 10, 1927, approved by Royal Decree on November 14, 1927, authorising the Bank to issue notes in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. The notes at present in circulation are of a nominal value of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, and 5 francs. By Royal Decree of December 28, 1920, the Government was authorised to issue copper nickel coins in denominations of 1 franc and 50 centimes. There are also perforated coins also in copper nickel, of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 centimes. The notes and coins in circulation in the Colony are not legal tender in Belgium. Eight banks are in existence, of which the three most important are the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo' and the 'Banque Belge d'Afrique,' all three with branches in all the important commercial centres.

Weights and Measures—The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

British Consul—H. C. Swan (at Léopoldville).

There are British Vice Consuls at Elisabethville and Stanleyville.

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BHUTÁN.

STATE in the Eastern Hímálaya, between 26° 45' and 28° N latitude, and between 89° and 92° E longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbí and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles, extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 18,000 square miles, population estimated at 300,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhutan hill men led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhutan Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhután. On its part the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. The treaty also provided for the increase of the subsidy to Rs. 1,00,000.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rajás. In 1907 the Deb Rajá, who was also Dharma Rajá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G C I E K O S I, was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután. He died on August 21, 1926, and was succeeded by Maharaja Jik-me Wang-chuk, K C I E.

Chief fortresses or castles Punakhá, a place of great natural strength, Tasichozong (Tashichodzong), Páro, Angduphorang (Wangdupotrang), Trongsa, and Byaka

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures Tásichozong (Tashichodzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is no standing army

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, elephants, ponies, chowries, and silk Extensive and valuable forests abound Muzzle loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured

His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong who is also Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim for Bhutanese affairs

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 23, 1880 Executive power is vested in a President, elected for four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election, as well as two Vice presidents similarly elected There is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which sits at La Paz The suffrage is possessed by all males over 21 years of age who can read and write and have an 'assured income.' There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years (one-third retiring every two years) and 70 Deputies elected for four years (one half retiring every two years), both by direct vote of the people Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 900 bolivianos (70l) per month Sitzings, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. The President's Cabinet consists of the secretaries of six departments—Foreign Relations and Worship, Finance, Industry and Agriculture Government and Justice, Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, War and Colonisation, and Education

President of the Republic—Dr Daniel Salamanca Elected January 5, 1931, assumed office March 10, 1931, for the period 1931-1935

The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces administered by sub prefects, and 681 cantons administered by corregidores The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in

each department is vested in a prefect. The territories in the north west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales*. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic, corregidores and village alcaldes are appointed annually by the prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council, the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents.

Bolivia's most serious boundary difficulty is with Paraguay, its southern neighbour, and grows out of a long-standing dispute as to where the frontier line crosses the Gran Chaco. Bolivia claims all the Chaco between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers, whereas the Paraguayan claim would cut her off from the Paraguayan River. Clashes between the garrisons in the disputed territory brought both nations to the verge of war in July 1932, the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1932, agreed to dispatch an impartial tribunal to investigate the dispute, hostilities being suspended in the meantime.

The boundary line between Bolivia and Peru in the peninsula of Copacabana is being delimited by a joint commission. That between Argentine and Bolivia was determined by treaty which was ratified in 1929.

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets) —

Departments and Territories	Area square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1929	Per square mile 1929
La Paz (La Paz)	40,686	445,616	736,985	18.1
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	25,248	328,163	542,735	21.6
Potosí (Potosí)	45,031	325,615	538,521	11.9
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz)	144,941	209,592	346,696	2.3
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	36,132	204,434	327,929	9.0
Tarija (Tarija)	31,567	102,887	170,160	5.4
Oruro (Oruro)	20,657	86,081	142,366	6.8
El Beni (Trinidad)	95,854	32,180	53,221	0.5
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,661	—	—	—
Colonial Territories (Riberalta)	27,938	10,000	52,730	1.8
Total	514,155	1,744,568	2,911,283	5.6

The population on December 31, 1931, was estimated at 3,014,069. Boundary disputes make exact calculations of area impossible, one official estimate puts the area at 506,467 square miles, exclusive of the area disputed by Paraguay.

The 1929 estimate showed 1,586,649 Indians, 426,212 whites and 898,429 mixed races. Other estimates (1930) distribute the population thus: Indians, 57 per cent, mixed, 30 per cent., white 13 per cent., and 6,000 Chinese, Negroes, etcetera.

The language of the educated classes is Spanish, that of the natives Q̄ch̄ūa and Aymara.

The estimated population (1929) of the principal towns: La Paz (the actual seat of government, though Sucre is nominally the capital), 146,930; Cochabamba, 86,196; Potosí, 84,083; Sucre (the legal capital and the actual seat of the Judiciary, the University, and the Archbishop), 84,577; Tarija, 11,543; Oruro, 40,700; Santa-Cruz, 30,823.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State, the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 17 convents (9 for males and 8 for females); the male members number about 280, the female 280, there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 6 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa-Cruz, Oruro, Potosí, and Tarija). The maintenance of the Church costs the State 120,000 bolivianos a year, 23,000 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. By a law of March 19, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities and the State. In 1932 there were 2,033 elementary schools with 1,242 teachers and 143,017 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 29 colleges (19 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private schools with, in all, 349 teachers and 4,402 pupils. For special instruction there are 22 establishments with 2,033 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty. The University at Sucre, known as the St. Francis Xavier University, is one of the oldest in America, having been founded in 1624. There are also a number of training colleges for teachers, including one for Indians. There are 18 institutions offering university instruction, they have 193 teachers and 1,745 students.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting at Sucre has 7 judges, the district courts have each 5 judges, there are local tribunals and parish alcaldes. Public justice is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, export duties on tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony, lead and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps. Tin is the chief single source of revenue. Domestic taxes are collected through the National Tax Collecting Company.

The budget estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos		Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1927	49,185,126	50,807,124	1930	32,514,161	43,766,603
1928	51,897,187	55,802,972	1931 ¹	19,950,000	34,870,667
1929	46,981,073	46,927,457	1932 ²	27,355,826	43,957,991

¹ Executive has asked permission to borrow 15,000,000 bolivianos.

² This budget set aside by decree in June 1932, revenue is estimated at no more than 18,000,000 bolivianos. A loan of Bs 10,000,000 from the Banco Central de Bolivia will help meet the deficit.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1932 budget were (in bolivianos): public debt, 10,625,855; war ministry, 11,408,385; instruction, 4,561,562; interior, 2,352,700; communications, 2,567,614; justice, 1,667,234.

The public debt of Bolivia on June 30, 1932, amounted to 220,667,926 bolivianos, being external debt, 172,982,275 bolivianos, internal, 26,881,023 bolivianos; and floating, 20,854,623 bolivianos.

Defence

The territory of the Republic is divided into 8 military districts, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern, and 3 'military commands' formed of the departments Santa Cruz, El Beni, Tarija, and the Territories

The law of December 15, 1915, provides for a permanent force of 8,577 men, to which is added an annual contingent of conscripts divided into two categories, the total number of effectives being about 8,000. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year. Those from 19 to 25 years of age serve not more than 2 years with the standing army, those from 25 to 30 years of age, 'the ordinary reserve,' return at some time for 3 months' service. After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years' enrolment in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent army consists of 12 infantry regiments, each of 2 battalions, 6 cavalry regiments, each of 4 squadrons, 3 mountain artillery regiments, each of 2 batteries, a field artillery regiment of the same strength, 6 battalions of engineers, 1 aviation corps of 2 flights.

In addition to the above troops there are small bodies of infantry of from 100 to 200 men (called *columnas*) at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary. There also exist other units, for garrisoning the North, the North West, the South West, and the East, consisting of 300 men each.

The infantry armament is the Mauser (Bolivian Model) rifle of 1898.

Production and Industry.

The extensive and undeveloped region of Bolivia lying east of the Andes comprises about three quarters of the entire area. It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions. Potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, corn, highland rice, and rubber are the principal products. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil. Tropical forests with woods ranging from the 'iron tree' to the light palo de halsa await exploitation. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation. In 1929 it was estimated that there were 1,854,415 cattle, 5,552,074 sheep, 747,581 goats, 1,882,000 llamas and alpacas, 335,580 pigs, and 375,738 equines.

Mining is practically the only important industry, and Oruro is its centre. The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. Practically all the tin ore is shipped to Great Britain, where it is reduced to tin in pigs and reshipped to the United States, which is the ultimate consumer of the bulk of Bolivian tin. Under the International Tin Restriction scheme, Bolivia, June 1, 1932, accepted a quota of 14,687 tons per annum for 1932 and 1933. Production of minerals in 1931 was, in metric tons: Tin (metal equivalent), 31,637; silver, 179; lead, 6,669; copper, 2,048; zinc, 14,670; antimony (metal equivalent), 1,348; bismuth, 26; wolfram, 246. Output of gold, 1931, was 26 ounces. Bismuth is mined in La Paz and Potosí by an international company which adjusts production to market demand. Next to China, Bolivia is the world's chief source of antimony. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the south of Bolivia. Surface indications of petroleum and gas abound in the whole territory between the Argentine frontier and

the north-west territory bordering Peru, the Standard Oil Company with 16 wells is developing production at Chaco Oriental

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (13 33 bolivianos = 1 £) at par —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
Imports	66,104,672	62,699,055	71,417,278	56,829,898	29,821,010
Exports	127,083,926	115,500,853	160,617,974	107,305,247	60,618,624

Tin ore has usually constituted in value about 90 per cent of Bolivia's exports since 1920, but in 1931, owing to the continued decline in prices, export of tin (48,886,220 bolivianos) constituted only 79 per cent of the value of total exports. Other principal exports in 1931 were silver, 3,736,427 bolivianos, copper, 924,342 bolivianos, lead, 836,337 bolivianos, tungsten (or wolfram), 169,898 bolivianos, antimony, 379,616 bolivianos, bismuth, 111,508 bolivianos, and zinc, 2,312,205 bolivianos. In 1931 the United States furnished 25·2 per cent of imports, Great Britain, 16·4 per cent, and Germany, 17·0 per cent, of exports, Great Britain took 82·1 per cent, and the United States, 5·0 per cent.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and river ports on the Paraguay, Iténez, Madeira, and the Upper Acre rivers. The chief imports are sugar, flour, coal, iron and steel products, mining machinery, rice, wines and spirits, textiles, and ready-made clothes.

Total trade between U K and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U K	7,245,999	5,989,084	5,391,748	2,278,771	1,879,573
Exports to Bolivia from U K	497,981	673,949	346,813	170,118	194,218
Re exports to Bolivia from U K	14,346	15,066	17,972	20,610	10,448

Communications.

The total length of railway open in Bolivia is about 1,384 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba, 175 miles are under construction from Cochabamba to Santa-Cruz. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway. Total length in Bolivia, 575 miles. Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (276 miles, of which 151 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro.

The Lloyd Aero Boliviano, under the supervision of the War Ministry, has established a number of routes since 1927, principal one is from Cochabamba to Santa-Cruz.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca is carried on by the steamers of the Peruvian Corporation. About 12,000 miles of rivers, in three systems, are open to navigation by light draught vessels.

There are about 6,843 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns. Of main highways there were (1929) 1,789 miles passable throughout

the year and 1,107 passable during the dry season; 1,264 miles were under construction

In Bolivia there were, in 1929, 454 post offices. Number of pieces of mail handled, domestic, 2,251,500, foreign, 2,505,695 pieces

There are (1930) about 5,527 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telegrams dispatched, 1929, 855,876 received, 944,468. There are 318 telegraph, telephone and wireless offices. The Bolivian Power Co was given in 1928 a concession to build and operate a countrywide telephone system, an exchange was opened in Oruro in 1930

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures

On July 1, 1929, on the recommendation of the Kemmerer Mission, the Banco Central de Bolivia was inaugurated at La Paz, taking over the assets of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana. It acts as a central bank of issue. On August 31, 1932, the bank's reserves were 26,118,000 bolivianos (legal reserve, 24,500,000 bolivianos), note circulation, 32,596,000 bolivianos, deposits, 14,287,000 bolivianos

On July 11, 1928, the gold exchange standard was adopted for the currency; which went into effect by presidential decree on notes of the Banco Central de Bolivia (which has a monopoly of the note issue) were convertible on demand into gold or gold exchange. The unit of account is the gold boliviano containing 0.54917 grams of fine gold and equal in U.S. money to 36.5 cents. But on September 25, 1931, gold payments were suspended, and in 1932 the boliviano fell to 10.3 cents, U.S. The law provides for the minting of coins of ten and twenty bolivianos, the former to be called a 'Bolivar' and the latter a 'Double Bolivar,' the 'Bolivar' to weigh 6.10189 grams of 900 fine. There is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Gold is legal tender up to any amount, and silver up to 10 bolivianos. Silver coins are minted in denominations of 1 boliviano (15 grams 800 fine), one half, and one fifth bolivianos. But paper notes in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivianos are the chief circulating medium.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Carlos Victor Aramayo (appointed March 25, 1926).

First Secretary—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Financial Counsellor—Carlos Navarro

Military Attaché—Lt-Col Meliton Brito

Consul-General (in London)—Mamerto Urriolagoitia

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—R. L. Nosworthy (appointed August 4 1931)

Second Secretary and Vice-Consul—G. E. Vaughan

There are Consular representatives at Oruro, Sucre, Potosi, and Cochabamba.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL)

Constitution and Government.

BRAZIL was discovered on May 3, 1500, by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement, in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom,' and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil by a National Congress. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor

and Perpetual Defender' on October 12, 1822. On November 15, 1889, his only son, Dom Pedro II (born 1825, died 1891), was dethroned by a revolution, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

The following is a list of Presidents since the establishment of the Republic:—

Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, Nov 15, 1889—Nov 23, 1891 ¹	Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, Nov 15, 1910—Nov 15, 1914
Marshal Floriano Peixoto (Acting), Nov 23, 1891—Nov 15, 1894	Dr Wenceslâs Braz, Nov 15, 1914—Nov 15, 1918
Sen'or Prudente de Moraes Barros, Nov 15, 1894—Nov 15, 1902	Dr Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves ²
Dr Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, Nov 15, 1894—Nov 15, 1902	Dr Deiphim Moreira (Acting), Nov 15, 1918—July 28, 1919
Dr Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, Nov 15, 1902—Nov 15, 1906	Dr Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, July 28, 1919—Nov 15, 1922
Dr Affonso Penna, Nov 15, 1906—June 14, 1909 ³	Dr Arthur Bernardes, Nov 15, 1922—Nov 15, 1926
Dr Nilo Peçanha (Acting), June 14, 1909—Nov 15, 1910	Dr Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza, Nov 15, 1926—Oct. 25, 1930 ⁴

¹ Resigned.

² Died

³ Owing to illness did not take office—Nov 15, 1918, died Jan 16, 1919

⁴ Deposed

The existing constitution, adopted in 1891 and modified in 1926, was reaffirmed by the Military Junta, which took over control in October, 1930. A committee to draft a new constitution began its labours November 10, 1932. According to the old constitution, the United States of Brazil consists of twenty States, the Federal Territory of the Acre, and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, for the reorganization of the State finances when payments on its funded debt are suspended for more than two years, and for the execution of the Federal laws and judgments. Control of import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank note circulation belongs to the Union, but export duties as well as taxation on real property, professions and industries, are the property of the various States.

The National Congress, which consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, meets usually on the 3rd of May at Rio de Janeiro (the Federal capital) and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. Deputies and Senators are paid, and cannot become Ministers of State without resigning their seats in Congress. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority). No State has less than four representatives. The Chamber initiates legislation relating to taxation, to fixing the strength of land and sea forces, and in proceedings against the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State. Senators, 68 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, one third being elected every three years. The Vice President is President of the Senate.

The President of the Republic must be a Brazilian by birth, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. He and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period. No candidate may be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice-President, or to one who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President appoints and dismisses ministers, is in supreme command of the army and navy, and, with the authorization of the National Congress, when recourse to arbitration has failed, has the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of the Senate) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with committees of the Chambers.

The franchise, under a decree of February 24, 1932, extends to all citizens, both men and women, not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience. Citizens who are eligible but do not register can not hold office or be employed in the Government service. Voting is secret.

President of the Republic — Dr Getulio Vargas. Assumed office November 3, 1930, after a military uprising in various states and the capital had forced the resignation of President Washington Luis Pereira de Souza and prevented the installation of Dr Julio Prestes, elected March, 1930. A general election has been proclaimed for May 3, 1933, at which, it is announced, secret balloting, woman suffrage and proportional representation will be utilized.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments — 1 Finance, 2 Justice and Interior, 3 War, 4 Marine, 5 Foreign Affairs, 6 Communications and Public Works, 7 Agriculture. In addition President Vargas established ministries of 8 Labour, Industry, and Commerce, and 9 Instruction and Public Health.

I LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each State is organised under the republican form of government, with administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of the Union, if they infringe the latter, the Federal Government, after due process of Federal law, has the power to interfere even by force of arms, if necessary. Taxes on inter-state commerce, levied by individual States, which previously flourished, were, by a decree of the Provisional Government in 1932 ordered to be gradually extinguished, finally ceasing January 1, 1938. The governors and members of the legislatures are elected, but magistrates are appointed and are not removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1920 and estimate for December 31, 1929 (capitals of States in brackets) —

States	Area sq miles	Population		
		1920 (Census)	Per sq mile 1920	1929 (Estimated)
Alagoas (Maceió)	22,577	978,748	43.3	1,189,214
Amazonas (Manáos)	731,863	363,166	0.5	433,777
Bahia (São Salvador)	164,601	3,334,465	20.2	4,135,894

States	Area sq miles	Population		
		1920 (Census)	Per sq mile 1920	1929 (Estimated)
Ceará (Fortaleza)	40,241	1,319,228	32 7	1,626,025
Espírito Santo (Victoria)	17,308	457,328	26 0	661,416
Goyaz (Goyaz)	288,462	511,919	1 9	712,210
Maranhão (S Luiz)	177,515	874,337	4 9	1,140,635
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá)	532,210	246,612	0 4	349,857
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte)	221,894	5,888,174	26 5	7,442,243
Pará (Belém)	443,789	983,507	2 2	1,432,401
Parahyba (Parahyba)	28,846	961,106	33 3	1,322,069
Paraná (Curitiba)	93,269	685,711	7 3	974,273
Pernambuco (Recife)	49,560	2,154,835	43 4	2,869,814
Piauí (Terezina)	116,494	609,003	5 2	809,508
Rio de Janeiro (Nichteroy)	26,627	1,559,371	58 5	1,996,899
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	22,189	537,135	24 2	738,889
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre)	91,310	2,182,713	22 6	2,959,627
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)	20,785	668,743	32 1	948,398
São Paulo (S Paulo)	112,278	4,592,188	40 9	6,392,190
Sergipe (Aracajú)	15,089	477,064	31 6	547,965
Federal District (Rio de Janeiro)	431	1,157,873	2,686 4	1,468,621
Acre Territory	58,672	92,379	1 6	113,725
Total	3,275,510	30,635,605	9 3	40,272,650 ¹

¹ Total estimated, January 1, 1931, 41,477,827

In 1920 the population consisted of 15,443,818 males and 15,191,781 females. Of these 1,565,961, or 5 per cent, were foreigners, viz, 558,401 Italians, 433,575 Portuguese, 219,142 Spaniards, 52,870 Germans, 50,251 from Asiatic Turkey, 33,621 Uruguayans, 27,976 Japanese, 26,354 Austrians, 22,117 Argentinians, and 141,650 other nationalities. Some 100,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area. The language is Portuguese, though Italian and German are widely used in the Southern States.

In 1930 the estimated population of Rio de Janeiro was 1,468,621, São Paulo, 879,788, S Salvador, 329,898, Recife, 340,543, Belém, 279,491, Curitiba, 100,135, Porto Alegre, 273,376, Manaus, 83,736, Niotheroy 108,233, Bello Horizonte, 108,849, Fortaleza, 98,848, Maceió, 103,980, São Luiz, 62,895, Parahyba, 74,104.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1930 was 4,518,558 including 1,480,000 Italians, 1,288,000 Portuguese, 574,000 Spaniards, 198,000 Germans, 110,000 Russians and 89,000 Austrians. In 1931 the number of immigrants was 31,410, including 8,152 Portuguese, 5,631 Japanese, 2,914 Italians, 1,315 Poles, and 2,621 Germans.

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Religion.

The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, but in 1889 connection between Church and State was abolished, and absolute equality declared.

among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income, religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. They maintain 6 seminaries, there is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, and there are besides 14 archbishops, 44 suffragan bishops, 7 prelates, and 3 apostolic prefects. There are 20 seminaries. There are eight leading Evangelic sects (and innumerable small ones), while Judaism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, Spiritualism, and Positivism have many followers. Evangelic sects maintain 10 seminaries.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, except in some States (*e.g.* Ceara, Maranhão, Alagoas, Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Santa Catharina). The Union Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction within the Union, but there are institutions of this nature maintained, some by the States, and some by private associations, while primary schools are chiefly maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities and private initiative. There is one official university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District), founded on September 7, 1920, and two private universities, at Bello Horizonte (Minas Geraes) and Curityba (Parana), there are moreover 56 faculties which confer degrees. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind, another for deaf and dumb, a School of Fine Arts, and a National Institute of Music, there being similar private institutions in the Federal District and some States. There are seven engineering and mining polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro (University), S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Minas Geraes, and Pernambuco, 19 schools of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, 12 schools of law and social sciences, and 97 industrial schools, 41 agricultural, and 48 commercial schools. The Oswaldo Cruz Institute, in Rio de Janeiro, is devoted to experimental medicine, and the Butantan Institute, in S. Paulo, to the preparation of anti-ophidic serum.

There were in January, 1931, 3,973 boys' schools, 2,167 girls' schools and 29,295 co educational schools (total 35,435) of which 426 were Federal, 17,965 State, 6,655 municipal, and 10,389 were private, these were divided into 33,049 primary schools, 1,145 high schools, 87 colleges, 211 teachers' colleges, and 943 special schools. Teachers numbered 73,555, total enrolment, 2,284,883.

Justice.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, which celebrated its centenary on January 20, 1929. There are also Regional Tribunals in each State as well as in the Federal District and the Territory of Acre. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount. Capital punishment has been abolished. There is no divorce.

Finance.

Receipts and expenditures in recent years have been as follows (1 gold milreis = 4 567 paper milreis = at par about 6d sterling = 12 cents. U S) —

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis
1928 ¹	198,869 000	1,808,325,000	125,401,846	1,349,458,397
1929 ¹	190,386,000	1 530,109,000	129,043,156	1,442 054,444
1930	120,933,000	1,074 746,000	127,123,000	1 820,685,000
1931	79 785,057	1,130 980 262	89,742,545	1,385,078,728
1932 ²	109 586,000	1,392,751,000	34,406,900	1,894,285,000
1933 ²	87,756,000	1,502,675,000	34,264 855	1,861,975,003

¹ A commission of auditors appointed by the Provisional Government to examine the accounts for the 3 years 1927 to 1929, reported that instead of the aggregate surplus shown, there was actually a deficit of 491,169 contos paper

² Budget estimate.

The consolidated Federal foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1931, amounted to 97,136,746l (British), 325,171,000 francs, and 144,615,500 dollars (United States). Inability to secure sufficient foreign exchange for service on this foreign debt forced Brazil in October, 1931, to tender 5 per cent scrip as interest payments on all but three of her foreign loans. External debt of the States on December 31, 1931, was 49,513,000l, 223 592,000 dollars (U S), 282 113,600 francs and 8,900,000 florins, of municipalities, 12,566,875l, 67,673,000 dollars (U S) and 50,879,000 francs. Internal funded debt, December 31, 1931, was 2,589,709 contos paper, in addition, inconvertible Treasury notes in circulation November 30, 1932 totalled 3,006,368 contos paper.

Defence.

Army—Under the military law of 1923 military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years (from the 21st to the 30th years of age) in the army 'first line' (1 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years (from the 30th to the 44th years of age) in the army 'second line' (7 in the 'second line' and 7 in the reserve of the same). The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The total peace strength for 1931 was 4,214 officers and 42,818 men, organized in 4 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, 1 mixed brigade, and 1 coast defence district.

Mobilisation would yield about 120,000. The military police under the War Office number 85,450, capable of expansion to 180,000. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery with 75 mm. guns.

Navy —The principal ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H P	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
1907	BATTLESHIPS (Minas Geraes (Sao Paulo)	19,281	9	9	{ 12 12 in , 22 4 7 in , 2 3 in A A }	—	23,500	21
1907	PROTECTED CRUISERS (Bahia Rio Grande do Sul	3,150	—	—	10 4 7 in , 4 3 in A A	4	22,000	27
1898	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL Florianopolis	3,200	14	8	2 9 4 in , 4 4 7 in	—	3,400	15

There is 1 river monitor (*Pernambuco*), 2 river gunboats, 11 destroyers, 4 submarines (of which only one is of an ocean-going type), and a submarine depot and salvage vessel. The cruisers *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul* were refitted in 1925-26, new engines and oil fired boilers being installed.

There are three naval arsenals—at the Ilha das Cobras (Rio de Janeiro), Para, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal).

Rio de Janeiro (Federal District) is the seat of the military college, the general staff school, the military school, the veterinary school, the school of aviation, the improvement school for officers, the naval school of war, and the professional schools of the navy. In the State of Rio de Janeiro is the naval school.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture, and she is a heavy importer of wheat and flour. The cultivated area covers about 17,387,000 acres, of which 4,133,000 acres are in coffee, 6,919,000 in maize, 1,500,000 in cotton, and 1,315,000 in rice. Brazil ranks first in the production of coffee, second in the production of cocoa, and third in that of sugar and tobacco. Coffee, the chief product cultivated, accounts annually for from 60 to 75 per cent. of Brazil's total exports. The four States of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes are the principal districts for coffee growing. Brazil, with 2,924,739,376 coffee trees, has two thirds of the world total and three fourths of the coffee. Sales are now controlled by the National Coffee Council, under Government supervision. The average annual crop of Brazil in the past has been about 13 million bags (1 bag = 132 pounds); exports, 1931-32, 14,618,000 bags, 1930-31, 16,396,600 bags. Exports of orange are growing,—in 1931, 2,054,302 boxes of which Great Britain took 84 per cent.

Indiarubber is another great natural product of the country, the principal rubber growing districts being the Acre Territory and the States of Amazonas and Pará. The best rubber to be found on the world's markets, the '*fine hard Pará*,' comes from Pará, but production has declined.

The chief crops, with production and value for 1931-32 were —

Crops	Amount	Value	Crops	Amount	Value
	(Metric tons)	Contos of reis		(Metric tons)	Contos of reis
Coffee	1,561,604	1,405,444	Maté	167,900	92,845
Maize	5,083,853	1,372,640	Potatoes	494,566	98,913
Sugar	986,988	468,469	Wheat	135,517	54,218
Rice	1,048,076	586,922	Cocoa	91,623	69,633
Tobacco	84,982	212,455	Rubber	17,294	19,028
Mandioc	762,710	244,074	Brazil nuts	23,840	21,470
Beans	674,428	236,050	Wine (gallons)	31,915 3/4	99,950
Cotton	119,802	176,706	Bananas (bunches)	53,907,592	107,815

The census of cattle for 1931 showed that there were in Brazil 42,589,000 cattle, 22,098,812 swine, 10,661,000 sheep, 5,231,000 goats, 6,827,550 horses, 2,745,000 asses and mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important. Total exports of timber 1931, 101,697 metric tons. Manganese ores, found in Minas Geraes, are the principal mineral export, exports in 1931, chiefly to the United States, were 95,550 metric tons. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana, and São Paulo. Total reserves are estimated at about 5,000 million tons, and the annual output, from 7 mines, about 370,000 tons. Iron is found chiefly in Minas Geraes. At Itabira foreign capital is now opening up what is believed to be one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. Gold is found in practically every State, though large scale mining is confined to a single mine in Minas Geraes, the production in 1930 was 96,750 ozs. Export of gold has been forbidden since 1918, the output is used to guarantee the inconvertible Treasury and Bank notes. Diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. A great part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil, chiefly from Bahia and Espirito Santo.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving (largely in São Paulo and Minas Geraes). There were in 1929, 347 cotton factories with 2,620,471 spindles and 78,910 looms. There are also 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, 18 jute mills, 18 paper mills (output, about 70,000 metric tons annually), over 2,000 tobacco factories, and approximately 216 sugar factories. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics and the United States. There are 15 packing houses. There are about 500 hydro-electric plants, with a combined capacity of 700,000 horse power.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 5 years (Brazilian official values 1 conto of reis = 25¢ at par) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis
Imports	3,694,990	3,427,748	2,843,705	1,880,984	1,518,705
Exports	3,970,278	3,860,482	2,907,854	3,398,164	2,686,726

COMMERCE

713

Exports in 1932, excluding specie, totalled 1,632,265 metric tons, imports, 3,335,927 metric tons

Principal exports in 1931 and 1932 were (metric ton = 2,204 6 lbs) —

		Quantities		Value	
		1931	1932	1931	1932
				Milreis	Milreis
Coffee	(Bags)	17,850,872	11,935,000	2,347,079,854	1,824,948,000
Rubber	(Metric tons)	12,657	8,220	25,438,986	10,628,000
Leaf Tobacco	"	37,124	27,096	64,602,108	39,494,000
Sugar	"	11,096	40,459	4,628,946	19,174,000
Yerba Maté (Tea)	"	76,760	81,400	93,643,456	86,988,000
Cocoa	"	75,863	97,519	98,197,316	113,851,000
Cotton (raw)	"	20,779	515	54,189,383	1,767,000
Hides	"	49,807	33,355	88,194,201	50,676,000
Skins	"	6,503	4,812	70,004,337	44,442,000
Frozen & chilled meat	"	74,032	45,985	101,096,896	61,046,000

Principal imports in 1930 and 1931 were (metric ton = 2,204 6 lbs) —

		Quantities		Value	
		1930	1931	1930	1931
				Milreis	Milreis
Motor Cars	(units)	1,946	4,429	15,147,664	24,133,000
Cotton Goods	(metric tons)	1,844	538	43,593,178	20,122,000
Chemicals	"	40,636	41,581	65,46,182	80,578,000
Iron and Steel Products	"	202,500	101,468	132,115,826	116,959,000
Machinery	"	34,184	20,248	331,178,907	197,671,000
Coal and Coke	"	1,767,485	1,235,494	120,83,139	111,292,000
Beverages	"	19,147	7,733	39,214,512	20,766,000
Wheat and flour	"	800,518	857,200	357,121,243	302,178,000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 was as follows —

From or to	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis
United Kingdom	452,841	326,846	237,124	240,123
Germany	267,120	194,830	265,046	314,225
United States	566,184	472,436	1,178,421	1,487,733
France	118,293	86,621	266,808	311,071
Portugal	46,019	26,098	18,670	15,925
Spain	21,155	17,638	24,829	25,032
Belgium	90,800	62,049	91,628	100,316
Argentina	312,059	277,096	199,109	203,480
Uruguay	80,748	10,180	145,394	123,748
Holland	66,622	64,041	147,847	188,061
Italy	88,836	78,906	125,653	134,846

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Brazil	1930	1931	Exports from U K to Brazil	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	151,601	88,988	Coal	1,099,967	578,753
Raw cotton	2,555,621	884,290	Cottons (piece goods)	347,592	92,792
Bananas	538,721	577,544	Machinery	698,592	329,983
Oranges	411,469	1,159,818	Iron and steel	1,126,125	555,810

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1925	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U K	4,685,075	7,292,865	8,111,092	5,703,797	4,120,387
Exports to Brazil from U K	16,034,408	13,883,059	7,970,173	4,063,428	4,675,355
Re exports to Brazil from U K	390,665	321,993	171,879	105,912	151,714

Shipping and Navigation.

Inland waterways, mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 40,300 miles. By means of its waterways Brazil is connected with the neighbouring States. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. Merchant shipping under Brazilian flag in 1932 included 13 sailing vessels of 4,483 tons, and 296 steam vessels of 491,647 gross tons. Rio de Janeiro and Santos are the two leading ports.

Internal Communications.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854 with 89 miles. On December 31, 1931, the total length of railways 22,279 miles, with 3,895 locomotives, 45,078 freight waggons and 3,888 passenger cars. Of this total 13,153 miles were the property of the Union, 3,319 were operated under Federal concessions, 1,558 miles belonged to the States, and 4,219 miles were privately owned. The Central Brazil Railway (2,082 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the State, and joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. The Paulista railway is electrified from Jundiahy to Rincao (177 miles-), and the Oeste de Minas railway from Barra Mansa to Augusto Pestana, a length of 44 miles. The total length of highways in 1932, was 90,644 miles, of which 20 per cent were first class roads. Motor cars, 1932, totalled 224,820.

Of the telegraph system of the country about half, including all inter-State lines, is under control of the Government. There are 75,000 miles of line, including 46,291 miles of Government property, 7,516 miles of railway property and 21,196 miles of submarine cable. In 1928 there were 5,115 telegraph offices. Three submarine cables connect Brazil with Europe, 2 with the United States, and 3 with the River Plate. All-America Cables operates land lines between Sao Paulo and Santos and submarine cable from Rio de Janeiro and Santos linking those points with all Latin America and the United States. Telephone service in the State of Rio Grande do Sul as well as point-to-point radio telegraph service between the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Florianopolis and Curitiba are furnished by the Companhia Telefonica Rio Grandense.

About 40 wireless stations, including one very powerful one, have been established, there are 485 wireless land stations. Radio telephonic communications with the United States was opened in December, 1931.

Brazilian Post office, with 4,870 offices, during 1931 handled 1,506,259,574 letters and post cards, air mails handled 3,324,884 pieces of mail.

Since 1927 several companies, especially the *Compagnie Generale Aero-postale*, the *Kondor Syndicate* and the *Pan American Airways*, furnish air-mail and passenger services; in 1931 66 planes were in service.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

Money, Credit, and Banking.

A law, passed December 18, 1926, set up a new unit of account called the *cruzeiro*, a gold coin to contain 2 grammes of gold 900 fine. Gold coins of 2, 5 and 10 *cruzeiro* will eventually be minted, along with subsidiary token coinage. In the meantime the unit is the *milreis* (1,000 reis) which was stabilized at that time as follows: 1 gold *milreis* = 4 567 paper *milreis* = 5½*d* (sterling at par) = 11 96 cents (U.S.). But in its 1931 finances, the Government reckoned 1 gold *milreis* = 6 75 paper *milreis* = 4*d* sterling. To convert gold *milreis* into paper, multiply by 6 75. The exchange value of the gold *milreis* in London in 1932 ranged between 5½*d* and 3½*d*, in New York between 7 50 cents and 6 00 cents. The currency in use is chiefly paper, of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 *milreis*. The last named is always called '1 conto of reis'.

A law of April, 1927, placed the volume of currency under control of the *Caixa de Estabilizacão*, but the Provisional Government on November 22, 1930, abolished the bureau and transferred its functions, with certain restrictions, to the Bank of Brazil.

Total paper currency in circulation, December 31, 1930, had been reduced to 2,713,600,000 *milreis* (about 56,500,000*l*), but its convertibility into gold had been suspended by the decree of November 22, 1930, which transferred the entire gold reserve abroad to protect the foreign exchange value of the *milreis*.

The Bank of Brazil with an authorised capital of 70,000 contos of reis (increased in June, 1921, to 100,000 contos of reis) has 83 branches throughout the Republic. Its reserves, December 31, 1931, stood at 211,457 contos, current accounts, 1,657,308 contos, collateral loans, 2,716,952 contos, cash on hand, 278,839 contos, notes in circulation, 170,000 contos.

Commercial banks on June 30, 1932, had cash on hand of 1,038,738 contos out of total resources and liabilities of 26,846,232 contos.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system has been in use in all official departments since 1862. It was made compulsory in 1872, but the ancient measures are still partly employed in certain rural districts of the interior. They are —

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1 012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	82 38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129 54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel, or 40 litres.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55 34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary —Dr Raul Régis de Oliveira, G B E (appointed December 13, 1924)

Counsellor —Carlos Taylor

Secretary —Deico H de Moura, O B E

Consul-General in London —A de Maya Monteiro

There are Consul Generals also at Liverpool and Southampton, Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, and Glasgow, and Consular representatives at Belfast, and Dublin

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary —Sir William Seeds, K C M G, appointed April 11, 1930

Third Secretary —A N Noble

Commercial Secretaries —E Murray Harvey, O B E, M C and J G. Lomax, M B E, M C

Naval Attaché —Captain F de F Renouf, C V O, R N

Military Attaché —Major L H G Andrews

Air Attaché —Wing Commander R B Maycock, O B E

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C G), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Santos, Ceara, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manáos, Morro Velho, Ilheos, and other towns

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BULGARIA.

(BLGARIYA)

Reigning King (Tsar)

Boris III, eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and of the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Robert the last reigning Duke of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918, married October 25, 1930, to Princess *Giorgianna* of Savoy, daughter of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy

Offspring — Princess *Marie Louise*, born January 13, 1933

Brother and Sisters of the King — (1) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895, (2) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898, and (3) Princess *Nadajda*, born January 30, 1899, m. January 24, 1924, to Duke Albert Eugène of Württemberg

According to the Constitution the Sovereign and the heir to the throne

must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

The civil list is fixed (1933) at 5,000,000 leva, besides 26,170,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand. On September 18, 1885, the province of Eastern Rumelia was united with Bulgaria.

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan War), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete. Crete was eventually ceded to Greece.

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (Second Balkan War). On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier. Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the other.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the *Sobranie* or National Assembly, composed of 227 members. The members are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. On April 13, 1927, the *Sobranie* agreed to adopt the principle of proportional representation. Every member receives 400 levas a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the *Sobranie* require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand *Sobranie*, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary *Sobranie* is elected, but with double the number of members.

Parties in the *Sobranie* (elected June 21, 1931) — *Liaptchef* Coalition, 79; National Bloc, consisting of Agrarians, 74, non Radoslavist Liberals, 29, Democrats, 41, Radicals, 7 (total 151), Social Democrats, 5, Communists, 31, Macedonian group, 8. Total, 274.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The cabinet (appointed October 12, 1931 and reorganized December 31, 1932) is composed as follows —

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Nicholas Moushanoff (Democrat)

Minister of Interior.—Dr Alexander Ghurghinoff (Democrat)

Minister of Education.—M. Boyayeff (Liberal)

Minister of Justice.—M. Katchakoff (Liberal).

Minister of Commerce.—Dimitri Ghitcheff (Agrarian)

Minister of Finance — *Stephan Stephanoff* (Democrat)

Minister of Public Works — *Verghil Dimoff* (Agrarian)

Minister of Posts and Railways — *Stoyan Kostuorkoff* (Radical)

Minister of Agriculture — *Constantine Mouravieff* (Agrarian)

For local administration the country is divided into a number of Departments, each under a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Council and aided by several sub-prefects. Each community has its Kmet or mayor and its Council.

Area and Population

The area of Bulgaria is 103,146 square kilometres, or 39,814 English square miles, and the census population on December 31, 1926, was 5,478,741 (2,743,025 males and 2,735,716 females), as against 4,846,971 (2,420,784 males and 2,426,187 females) in the census of 1920. Population on June 30, 1931, was estimated at 6,006,000 (3,013,000 males and 2,993,000 females), 20.6 per cent of the population was urban and 79.4 per cent rural.

By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to the Allied and Associated Powers and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north west frontier to Serbia. Bulgaria was deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet to the same sea was promised to her by the Treaty, but has not yet been put into effect.

Population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1926 —

District	Area in sq miles	Population	Per sq mile	District	Area in sq miles	Population	Per sq mile
Burgaz	5,257	484,759	99.2	Shumen	2,313	359,485	155.5
Haskovo	1,916	245,834	128.1	Sofia	3,567	641,135	179.7
Kustendil	1,532	243,493	158.9	Stara Zagora	2,561	326,285	127.4
Mastanly	1,523	183,328	120.7	Turnovo	3,010	503,251	168.0
Pashmakly	1,067	68,860	64.5	Varna	1,472	230,121	156.6
Petritch	2,624	186,040	70.9	Vidin	1,635	276,904	169.4
Pleven	2,948	431,804	146.4	Vratza	2,661	392,753	147.8
Plovdiv	3,823	561,021	146.7				
Ruse	1,903	341,648	179.4	Total	39,814	5,478,741	137.7

According to the census of 1926, there were 4,455,355 Bulgarians, or 81.32 per cent of the total population, and 128,747 belonging to other Slav races. Of non Slav races, Turks numbered 577,552, or 10.54 per cent.

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1926) of 213,002. The other principal towns, with population in 1926, are Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 84,655, Varna, 60,563, Ruschuk (Ruse), 45,788, Slivno (Sliven), 29,263, Plevna (Pléven), 28,775, Stara Zagora, 28,957, Shumen, 25,187, Burgaz, 31,157, Jambol, 23,037, Haskovo, 26,256, Pazarjik, 21,578, Vidin, 18,507, Vratza, 15,672, Kustendil, 15,440.

The movement of population in four years has been:—

Years	Marriages	Living Births	Still births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1928	55,987	185,189	1,214	91,713	+ 86,476
1929	55,652	178,417	1,282	102,655	+ 70,764
1930	54,483	179,973	1,451	92,771	+ 87,302
1931 ¹	55,555	170,950	1,387	98,192	+ 72,758

¹ Preliminary figures

Religion and Education

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox Communion. The Church is governed by the Synod of Archbishops. There are 11 Dioceses, viz, Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Shiven, Varna, Ruse, Tirmovo, Vratza, Lovetch, Vidin and Nevrokop, in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present). In addition to the Archbishops in charge of these dioceses there are Bishops of Bregalnitz, Dragovitz, Nichava, Velitza, Vranitza and Znepolye. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. There were, according to the last census of 1926, 4,568,773 members of the Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, 789,296 Moslems and 40,347 Catholics, 6,735 Protestants, 46,431 Jews, 25,402 Armenian-Gregorians, and 1,757 others.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14. The census of 1926 showed that 26.53 per cent of the male population and 53.60 per cent of the female population were illiterate.

The following are the educational statistics of Bulgaria for 1930-31 —

Schools	Number	Teachers			Attendance		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	{ National 4,696	7,127	8,334	15,661	805,542	288,795	594,337
	{ Private 838	1,261	673	1,934	31,210	28,578	59,788
Pro-Gymnasias	{ National 1,424	2,589	2,610	5,199	75,898	47,546	122,934
	{ Private 60	102	97	259	2,268	1,529	3,797
Gymnasias (complete & incomplete)	{ National 86	863	864	1,727	22,752	13,888	36,640
	{ Private 18	87	79	166	759	1,010	1,769
Schools for Special Instructions	{ National 18	213	176	389	2,388	1,363	3,751
	{ Private 7	23	12	40	357	186	543
Professional and Domestic Economy Schools	{ National 219	1,065	257	1,322	16,561	2,349	18,910
	{ Private 64	94	206	300	1,400	3,970	5,870
Normal Colleges	{ National 2	28	8	36	219	260	482
Domestic Economy College	{ National 1	4	4	8	—	26	36
Co-operative School	{ National 1	12	—	12	63	9	72
Military College	{ National 1	32	—	32	296	—	296
Commercial Colleges	{ National 1	18	—	18	415	46	461
Academy of Fine Arts	{ National 1	13	1	19	130	40	170
Academy of Music	{ National 1	26	13	39	176	188	364
State University (Sofia)	{ National 1	321	12	333	8,865	1,622	5,487
Free University	{ Private 1	39	1	40	1,584	61	1,595
School of Dramatic Art	{ Private 1	8	1	9	138	9	147
Schools for Abnormal Children	{ National 4	32	11	43	140	86	226
	{ Private 1	1	—	1	14	1	15
Total	7,440	14,028	13,559	27,587	465,619	391,571	857,190

Justice.

The lowest Court is that of the Justices of the Peace, who possess jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases. The Departmental Court, or Court of First Instance, is competent to pronounce sentence of death and penal servitude, and also acts as a Court of Appeal. Above these are three Courts of Appeal, sitting at Sofia, Plovdiv and Ruse. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (in thousands of leva) —

—	1928-29 ¹	1929-30 ^{1, 4}	1930-31 ⁴	1931-32 ⁴	1932-33 ⁴
Revenue	7,174,268	6,712,729	5,597,403	5,870,243	6,000,000
Expenditure	6,493,845	6,768,890	6,875,408	6,694,779	5,998,063

¹ Final figures

⁴ Estimates

² Provisional final

³ Railway Budget excluded since 1929-30

Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1932-33 —

Revenue	Thousand Leva	Expenditure	Thousand Leva
Direct taxes	675,080	Administration	65,766
Indirect taxes	2,566,000	Audit Office	18,267
Duties	655,200	Public Debt	2,018,903
Fines and requisitions	75,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	143,826
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones	516,112	Ministry of Interior	396,474
State property	464,450	„ „ Education	890,702
Various (including bal- ance from previous budget)	1,048,158	„ „ Finance	186,229
		„ „ Justice	209,969
		„ „ War	1,030,337
		„ „ Commerce	103,580
		„ „ Agriculture	295,597
		„ „ Public Wks	336,513
		„ „ Railways, Post and Telegraphs	801,950
Total	6,000,000	Total	5,998,063

On June 30, 1932, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt consolidated, 567,865,065 gold francs, 258,152,145 French francs, 4,157,560² sterling, 17,107,500 dollars, 3,618,250 paper roubles, total equivalent to 20,393,816,296 leva, non consolidated, 10,500,000 French francs, 2,829² sterling, 3,403,308 dollars, 35,200 R M., 471,473 gold Italian liras, 55,000,000 lei, total equivalent to 591,599,312 leva, or a grand total of consolidated and non consolidated foreign debt of 20,985,415,608 leva. Internal debt 6,286,870,392 leva (consolidated, 2,528,241,300 leva, non consolidated, 3,758,629,092 leva).

Defence.

The pre-war peace strength of the Bulgarian army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks. Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919, the total military forces of Bulgaria must not in the future exceed 20,000 men, enrolled by voluntary system. The strength in 1932 was 980 officers, 18,552 other ranks. The obligatory military service is abolished. All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and, in order to prevent the formation of a reserve, service in the ranks is to be for a minimum period of 12 years. Officers serving at the time when the treaty was signed must undertake to serve at least till the age of 40 and newly appointed officers serve for at least 20 years.

A frontier guard of 3,000 men voluntarily enlisted is permitted (strength in 1932, 2,915), and in addition the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards must not exceed 10,000 (strength in 1932, 6,643).

The maximum authorised armaments and munition supplies are —

	Per 1000 men	Munitions per arm
Rifles or carbines	1,150	500 rounds
Machine guns	15	10,000
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000
„ „ heavy	2	500
Guns or howitzers	3	1,000

No military or naval aircraft is permitted.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be carried out at one factory under State control. The importation and exportation of arms and munitions are prohibited.

In 1931 the strength of the active army was 969 officers, 17,859 other ranks, organised in 8 infantry regiments each of 3 battalions, 3 cavalry regiments each of 4 squadrons, 8 artillery groups each of 3 batteries, 3 battalions of engineers and auxiliary services. The gendarmes numbered 336 officers and 6,132 other ranks, and the frontier guard 150 officers and 2,810 other ranks.

The military budget for 1931-32 amounted to 1,109,620,000 levas.

Under the terms of the treaty Bulgaria has surrendered all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along the coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, now of little value, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishery protection duties.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax. The communes hold pasture-land and wood land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights.

According to the census of 1926, 80.02 per cent of the population (2,464,421) were engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The total area of Bulgaria is 10,814,617 hectares, or 25,786,550 acres, of this the cultivated area is 4,118,488 hectares, or 10,172,653 acres, and the forest area 2,825,472 hectares, or 7,178,916 acres (655,614 hectares belonging to the State, 1,571,937 hectares to the municipalities, and 597,921 hectares to others).

The area and yield of cereals for 2 years are given as follows —

Cereals	1931		1932 ¹	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Metric tons	Acres	Metric tons
Wheat	2,962,880	1,737,205	3,076,224	1,874,850
Rye	696,987	2,0,592	543,716	257,456
Barley	606,778	345,819	568,189	307,085
Oats	295,117	102,474	2,812,761	112,876
Maize	1,675,646	888,758	1,824,138	1,054,429
Total (including all others)	6,454,947	8,520,129	6,590,777	3,241,987

¹ Provisional

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil. The area under vines was 216,285 acres in 1930, and the vintage about 34,206,148 gallons. Cotton in 1932 yielded 18,224 quintals, and in 1931, 10,639 quintals from 19,693 acres and 13,087 acres respectively. Sugar production in 1930 was 51,273 metric tons, the area under beet being 57,988 acres, production in 1931, 24,953 metric tons, 15,354 acres were under rose cultivation in 1931, producing 1,863 kilogs of essence, as against 16,467 acres and 1,862 kilogs in 1930. Tobacco area in 1932, 47,201 acres, yield, 14,158 metric tons, 1931 yield 24,850 metric tons from 76,535 acres. In 1929, the production of silkworm cocoons amounted to 2,374,553 kilos valued at 189,964,210 levas, in 1930, the production was 2,265,275 kilos valued at 79,284,625 levas, and in 1931, the production was 1,109,589 kilos valued at 38,835,615 levas.

According to the census of December 31, 1926, there were in Bulgaria 8,739,808 sheep, 1,817,437 cattle, 1,260,647 goats, 1,002,089 pigs, 482,180 horses, 27,057 mules, 185,314 donkeys.

Industry is not much developed, though the State encourages industrial enterprise. On January 1, 1932, there were 1,367 'encouraged' undertakings in operation. Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal, there are three State mines (at Pernik, Bobovdovl and Maritza), and several privately owned mines. Total coal production in 1931, 1,522,541 metric tons, of which 1,294,972 tons came from State mines and 227,569 tons from privately owned mines, compared with 1,593,041 tons (1,396,238 tons from state mines and 196,803 tons from private mines) in 1930. The following were the principal minerals in 1930 in metric tons (figures for 1929 in parentheses) —copper, 27,448 (31,370), zinc-lead 2,762 (11,896), lead copper 9,737 (9,923), aluminium 5,747 (3,613), salt 1,704 (3,653).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	1,000 leva 7,108,747	1,000 leva 8,324,633	1,000 leva 4,589,725	1,000 leva 4,660,668	1,000 leva 3,470,641
Exports	6,231,247	6,897,061	6,191,140	5,934,174	2,352,845

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years —

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
United Kingdom .	375,999	617,070	127,568	58,953
Austria	310,849	334,564	477,899	993,200
Belgium .	110,090	110,798	303,142	507,802
Germany	1,065,459	1,084,191	1,620,598	1,748,325
France	424,914	323,235	320,746	233,800
Italy	623,373	637,499	514,142	344,279
Turkey	93,903	90,278	79,907	79,890
United States	86,487	52,358	63,620	50,596
Greece	47,964	48,215	273,090	97,092
Rumania	366,663	217,653	22,961	11,871
Hungary	88,797	104,310	235,927	180,326
Netherlands .	137,369	97,570	207,360	171,254
Czechoslovakia	430,062	431,176	395,718	273,874
Switzerland .	129,694	150,468	261,573	310,595

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years —

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Articles	1930	1931	Articles	1930	1931
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva		1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Textiles .	1,271,518	1,472,811	Tobacco	2,654,238	2,579,730
Metals	777,920	909,642	Attar of Roses	194,402	85,095
Oils and fats .	128,309	104,996	Maize . .	537,370	295,102
Skins .	159,292	211,264	Eggs	837,282	840,690
Resin, mineral oils	273,225	170,984	Cocoons .	71,890	42,379
Machinery .	649,988	664,180	Sugar . . .	12,186	19,157

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U K	73,104	105,822	88,966	53,408	95,076
Exports to Bulgaria from U K.	914,038	853,334	433,843	546,449	562,576
Re-exports to Bulgaria from U K	12,688	11,691	4,410	18,423	16,416

Shipping and Communications.

Mercantile marine comprises 11 vessels of 8,242 tons

The number of vessels entered at all the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1931 was 5,420 of 1,972,869 tons, number of vessels cleared, 5,393 of 1,960,460 tons. At all the Danube ports there entered, in 1931, 13,816 vessels of 2,698,750 tons, and cleared, 13,850 vessels of 2,724,048 tons.

In 1931, there were in Bulgaria 4,736 miles of State roads, and 5,604 miles of communal roads, total 10,340 miles of road.

In 1931, Bulgaria had 1,573 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 285 miles of narrow gauge, total, 1,858 miles. All the lines belong to the State,

which works them Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. In 1931, there were 38 miles of electric tramways

There were, in 1931, 578 post offices Total correspondence handled, 46,330,853 letters and postcards, 1,029,838 parcels Length of telegraph line (excluding line belonging to the railways) in 1931, 1,398 miles, number of offices, 571, number of messages, 2,875,331 In 1931 there were 560 telephone stations, length of line, 9,252 miles, number of conversations, 64,183,930, of which 31,119 were international

Money and Credit.

The National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria, has a capital of 500,000,000 leva, provided by the State It has the sole right of note issue On August 7, 1932, it had in hand 1,516,422,000 leva in gold and silver, and reserves of 1,192,487,000 leva The note circulation on the same date was 2,663,603,000 leva There is also a State Agricultural Bank for the purpose of providing cheap credit for the agricultural community Its capital is 688,414,000 leva The Bulgarian International Bank for facilitating and encouraging international trade was established on January 11, 1922 The original capital of this bank was 75,000,000 leva, of which 30,000,000 leva were apportioned to the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and the remainder to foreign banks and organisations The Bulgarian Co operative Bank is another State bank founded in 1910

Deposits in the 548 Postal Savings Banks of Bulgaria at December 31, 1931 amounted to 1,199,000,000 leva

There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev and 1 lev, 2 and 5 leva (francs), nickel coins of 2½, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes), the notes of the National Bank circulate at par The *leva* has been stabilised at 92 leva to 1 gramme of fine gold, or 673 659 leva = 17 (gold)

The metric system is in general use On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF BULGARIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Pantcho Hadjimisheff Appointed October 16, 1924

First Secretary—Ilia Boyadzieff

Military Attaché—Major Vladimir Stoitcheff.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—S P P Waterlow, C B E Appointed October 12, 1929

First Secretary—J. Balfour

Military Attaché—Major B J O'Leary, R A

Naval Attaché—Capt R B Ramsay, M V O, R N

There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, and Bourgas

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain, constituting a national government on September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818

The following is a list of the Presidents since 1896 —

Don Federico Errázuriz, Sept 18, 1896—Sept 18, 1901	Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes, Dec 23, 1915—Dec 23, 1920
Don Germán Riesco, Sept. 18, 1901—Sept 18, 1906	Don Arturo Alessandri, Dec 23, 1920—Sept 10, 1924.*
Don Pedro Montt, Sept 18, 1906—Aug 16, 1910 ¹	Gen. Don Luis Altamirano (Acting), Sept. 10, 1924—Jan 23, 1925.*
Don Elías Fernández Albano (Acting), Aug 16, 1910—Sept 6 1910 ¹	
Don Emiliano Figueroa Larraín (Acting), Sept 6, 1910—Dec 23, 1910	
Don Ramón Barros Luco, Dec 23, 1910—Dec 28, 1915	

Junta appointed

Don Emilio Bello Codecido (Acting), Jan 27, 1925—Mar 21, 1925

¹ Died

² Left Chile.

³ Deposed.

Don Arturo Alessandri (restored), March 21, 1925—Oct 1, 1925 *	Don Manuel Trucco (Acting), Aug 18, 1931—Nov 15, 1931
Don Luis Barros Borgoño (Acting), Oct 1, 1925—Dec 23, 1925	Don Juan Esteban Montero, Nov 15, 1931—June 4, 1932 *
Don Emiliano Fagnano Larraín, Dec 23, 1925—May 6, 1927 *	
Gen. Don Carlos Ibañez (Acting then elected), May 6, 1927—July 26, 1931 *	<i>Junta appointed.</i>
Don Pedro O'azco (Acting), July 26, 1931—July 27, 1931 *	Dor Carlos Dávila (Acting), July 8, 1932—Sept 13, 1932 *
Don Juan Esteban Montero (Acting), July 27, 1931—Aug 18, 1931 *	Gen. Don Bartolomé Blanche (Acting), Sept 13, 1932—Oct 1, 1932 *
	Don Abraham Oyanadel (Acting), Oct. 1, 1932—Dec. 24, 1932
	* Resigned

By the Constitution which came into force on October 18, 1925, legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, both of which are elected by direct popular vote. The Senate consists of 45 members, elected for eight years, who represent 9 provincial groups of departments. Each group elects five senators. One half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 132 members elected by departments or groups of departments, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction of not less than 15,000. Electors are all registered citizens of 21 years of age or over, who are able to read and write, electorate numbers 368,436 of whom 287,000 participated in the presidential election of October 4, 1931. All voting is by ballot. Congress sits from May 21 to September 18. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, by direct popular vote. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto, a bill returned to the Chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The validity of all elections of President, Deputies and Senators is determined by a special body called *Tribunal Calificador*, consisting of five members chosen by lot from among the following: One each from past-presidents or vice-presidents of the Chamber and Senate; two from members of the Supreme Court, and one from members of the Court of Appeal of the city where Congress meets. The capital is Santiago.

President of the Republic—Don Arturo Alessandri. Elected October 30, 1932, assumed office, December 24, 1932.

The salary of the President is fixed at 120,000 pesos, with 30,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted by a number of Ministers of State, one for each ministry, who constitute a Cabinet and who are responsible to him. Ministers may speak in Congress but do not vote.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*, and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers, appointed by the President. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 5 to 15 members, elected for three years. The Federal Government in 1930 took over control of the finances of the 65 Departments, to safeguard a loan made to them in New York of 15 million dollars.

Area and Population.

Chile is divided into 15 provinces and 2 territories. All provinces except two now extend from the Pacific to the international boundary, while the

inter provincial boundaries in most cases now follow watersheds instead of rivers, thus confining within one province the waters of a single system and avoiding jurisdictional disputes

For an account of the dispute between Chile and Peru regarding the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna Arica, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1931, p 718

The present areas of the various provinces and their populations, as determined by the census of 1920 and that of November 27, 1930, are as follows —

Provinces	Area Sq Miles (1930)	Popula- tion 1920 ¹ (Census)	Pop 1930 (Census)	Provinces	Area Sq Miles (1930)	Popula- tion 1920 ¹ (Census)	Popula- tion 1930 (Census)
Tarapacá	21,252	117,239	113,331	Concepción	4,404	291,071	329,495
Antofagasta	47,805	172,350	178,765	Bio Bio	6,129	164,362	180,688
Atacama	21,409	48,413	61,098	Cautín	10,472	312,466	363,791
Coquimbo	15,333	176,041	198,336	Valdivia	10,686	18,410	236,115
Aconcagua	5,774	422,160	463,544	Chiloé	12,680	179,507	183,499
Santiago	6,530	718,211	967,603	Territories			
Colchagua	6,141	284,942	295,971	Aysen	38,351	1,660	9,711
Talca	5,911	200,665	218,227	Magallanes	52,054	28,960	37,913
Maule	5,937	203,155	197,468				
Ñuble	5,462	229,981	231,890	Total	285,133	3,781,573	4,287,445

¹ Population in 1920 of the present areas as revised in 1927

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast line is about 2,485 miles in length, the average width of the country, 100 miles.

In 1885 the population of the present area numbered 2,507,380, in 1895, 2,695,911, in 1907, 3,231,496, of the 3,753,799 shown by the census (of 1920, which included Tacna, since handed over to Peru), 1,865,827 were males and 1,887,972 females. Of the total population in 1930 49.4 per cent were urban. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegiens*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego, the *Araucarians* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes, the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers. The total number of foreigners included in the census of 1920 was 120,436, as against 134,524 in 1907.

The two leading cities, with census population in 1932, are Santiago, 702,431, and Valparaíso, 189,119. Viña del Mar has 49,488. Other towns with census population in 1930 are:—Concepción, 77,589, Iquique, 46,458, Talca, 45,020, Chillán, 39,511, Antofagasta, 53,591, Temuco, 35,748, Magallanes, 24,307, Talcahuano, 27,594, Valdivia, 34,296.

Births in 1930, 169,895, marriages, 39,202, deaths, 105,140, immigrants, 39,270, emigrants, 37,860.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion was maintained by the State, but in 1925 the church was disestablished. There is one archbishop (Santiago), 10 bishops, and four vicars apostolic. There were in 1928, 595 churches and chapels.

Education.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory for at least six years in the cities and four years in the

rural districts. A decree issued February, 1928, makes it compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. There were in 1930, 3,860 public and private primary schools with 559,016 pupils and 9,856 teachers, 6 public normal schools with 1,342 pupils and 200 teachers, 175 public and private secondary schools with 51,624 pupils and 2,438 teachers, 10 public commercial schools with 211 teachers and 4,229 pupils. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the State University of Chile, with 3,338 students in 1930, the Catholic University at Santiago (1,049 students in 1930), the National Institute of Santiago, the University of Concepción (1920), and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. A school of technology was opened at Valparaíso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaíso). There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools. Education expenditures in 1929 took 160,546,991 pesos.

There are 678 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 86 dailies and 137 weeklies.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, eight Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and second class judges in the subdelegations. The police force includes about 15,815 officers and men, it is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure were as follows (40 pesos = £1 at par, 1 peso = 12 cents, U S) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
1928	1,021,041,399	982,733,620	1931	733,805,209	1,027,115,597
1929	1,267,556,419	1,189,934,017	1932 ¹	650,225,000	494,417,000
1930	1,132,811,535	1,181,490,328	1933 ¹	927,140,073	927,140,073

¹ Estimates

Customs revenue in 1930, 532,805,478 pesos, in 1931, 302,309,000 pesos. Nitrate taxes, 1929, furnished 299,782,473 pesos (23.65 per cent. of revenue), in 1930, 181,072,542 pesos (33.96 per cent.).

On September 1, 1932 external debt was 2,430,829,000 pesos; arrears of interest, 161,742,121 pesos, external floating debt, 337,543,009 pesos, guaranteed foreign loans, 1,155,460,978 pesos, and external Treasury notes, 39,406,087 pesos, internal debt, 929,488,798 pesos. Payments on external debts were suspended July 30, 1931.

Defence.

ARMY

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 20th to the 50th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one and a half years. Afterwards they serve for 12 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 50th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones or military districts, each of which

furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. The army is organised in 5 divisions and 1 cavalry division, comprising 15 regiments and 3 mountain infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 5 field artillery regiments, 5 heavy artillery groups and 8 mountain artillery groups, 1 engineering regiment and 5 engineering battalions, 5 battalions of railway troops and 2 aviation groups. The total strength of the active army in 1927 was 1,430 officers and 20,950 other ranks.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm, and the cavalry with a carbine of similar pattern and lance. The field artillery are armed with Q F Krupp guns.

In December, 1918, an Air Force was formed under British instruction, and comprises 1 aviation regiment of 2 observation, 2 fighting and 2 bombing flights.

NAVY

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows —

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
<i>Battleship</i> <i>Almirante Latorre</i>	1918	28,000	10	10 14 in, 14 6 in, 4 4 in	4	37,000	23
<i>Coast Defence Vessel</i> <i>Capitan Prat</i>	1890	6,900	12	4 9 4 in, 8 4 7 in	2	12,000	18 3
<i>Armoured Cruiser</i> <i>O'Higgins</i>	1897	8,500	7	4 8 in, 10 6 in, 12 3 in	2	16,000	21 5
<i>Protected Cruisers</i> <i>Blanco Encalada</i>	1893	4,420	—	2 8 in, 10 6 in	5	14,500	22 0
<i>Chacabuco</i>	1898	4,500	—	2 6 in, 10 4 7 in, 5 3 in	5	15,500	24 0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada*, and in 1930-31 was refitted and modernised at Devonport Dock yard under a contract between the Chilean Government and the Admiralty. There are 11 large destroyers, all built in England, 9 submarines, and various training and auxiliary vessels. A submarine depot ship, the *Araucano*, and two oil tankers were completed in British yards in 1930. The general efficiency of the personnel of the Navy appears to be high, the active strength at present is about 8,000.

A number of British naval and air officers have been lent to the Chilean Navy in recent years in connexion with the re organisation of training in certain branches.

Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, which for many years has furnished the world's entire supply of natural nitrate of soda, 90 per cent of its iodine and 18 per cent of copper consumed, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Mining in the north and agriculture in the centre are the principal occupations. Total area of agricultural land (1927) was 59,038,055 acres, of forest land, 11,231,685 acres, of fruit trees and vines, 273,907 acres, of meadows, 32,557,067 acres. Number of farms in 1930, 210,736 with an average value of 28,800 pesos. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine (4,624,900 litres exported in 1931, chiefly to Germany and Belgium), fruit, and vegetables. Capital invested in vineyards is about

414,000,000 pesos Tobacco output from 7,950 acres in 1930 was 6,035,400 kilos The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows —

	Acreage			Produce in Metric Cwts		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1930	1931	1932
Wheat	1,065,362	1,723,845	1,516,632	9,125,261	5,767,004	5,766,243
Barley	188,136	152,107	106,291	999,176	845,830	674,272
Oats	213,897	297,370	166,251	1,509,591	741,517	714,560
Maize	111,645	93,682	93,090	596,015	687,570	882,072
Haricots	157,526	164,247	164,340	766,900	638,885	637,000
Pears	43,615	52,008	48,800	196,251	202,161	169,000
Potatoes	107,817	105,288	110,631	4,023,065	4,472,937	4,097,000
Vines	200,101	209,910	—	70,527,913 ¹	64,015,142 ¹	50,081,090 ¹

¹ Gallons

The live stock census of June 30, 1930, showed 441,027 horses, 37,455 asses, 31,414 mules, 2,387,940 cattle, 6,263,482 sheep, 788,331 goats, and 331,156 pigs

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep farming, largely by British subjects, wool exports, 1931, 10,137 tons. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest in the provinces of Valdivia, Llanquihue and Chiloé. Exports of soap bark (*quillaya*) in 1931 amounted to 1,683 tons, principally to Germany.

The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá. The metals obtained are gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper, with 1931 output of 215,696 tons, and exports of 211,738 tons), cobalt, zinc and manganese, the non metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur (about 15,500 tons per year) and guano. Production of gold in 1931 was 16,718 ounces, of silver, 372,361. Iron ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons. Exports usually exceed 1,000,000 tons annually (principally by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation which operates the largest mine at El Tofo), but in 1931 fell to 712,000 tons. Coal production in 1931, 1,107,266 tons. Reserves total 2,000,000,000 metric tons, mostly low in thermal units.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is Chile's most important article of export and a substantial source of governmental revenue. It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' a territory comprising an area of some 500 miles in length, lying between latitude 15° and 26° south, and situated at an elevation above sea level of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. There are 152 nitrate works or oficinas with a productive capacity of 58,136,000 quintals, 32 were in operation in 1930. Production, 1930, 2,445,822 tons, exports, 1,785,728 tons, 1931, 1,125,921 tons, exports, 1,454,611 tons. About 90 per cent of the world's supply of iodine is a by product of the Chilean nitrate oficinas; output, 1929, 1,400 tons.

In 1928 Chile had 8,585 manufacturing establishments, with capital of 1,446,587,060 pesos, using raw materials valued at 335,269,411 pesos, with output worth 1,575,237,072 pesos, 97,832 employees (including 4,762 foreigners) earned 218,608,865 pesos. Electric power is abundant.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports and including bullion and specie) 1 peso = 6d at par or 12 cents, U S —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	1,072,991,063	1,200,084,220	1,617,563,791	1,400,124,721	705,902,012
Exports	1,671,196,510	1,964,269,106	2,293,726,138	1,328,122,967	824,788,960

The following table shows in pesos the principal imports and exports for recent years (1 peso = 6d) —

Imports			Exports		
	1929	1930		1930	1931
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Coal and coke	2,304,572	251,764	Nitrate	593,306,208	353,704,093
Petroleum	48,996,766	27,578,673	Iodine	19,624,300	8,511,653
Sugar	55,827,195	32,020,347	Wool	31,614,971	22,260,174
Paper	30,220,960	25,257,324	Copper, in bars	444,190,046	306,537,010
Automobiles	65,118,321	36,551,557	Iron ore	26,465,720	13,080,404
Coffee, tea and maté	41,044,326	32,082,523	Meats (fresh and frozen)	22,087,079	10,121,040
Textiles, exclusive of jute bagging	331,181,198	254,445,786			

In 1930, the imports of gold and silver currency and bullion amounted to 80,332 pesos Exports of currency and bullion in 1930 totalled 1,766,645 pesos

Foreign trade of Chile in gold pesos equal to 6d —

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Great Britain	286,041,734	213,731,544	306,464,111	195,205,153
Germany	249,948,898	236,614,791	197,711,363	104,352,987
United States	520,523,098	467,356,858	582,460,996	337,780,886
France	71,003,040	70,265,681	140,591,459	79,729,731
Belgium	76,388,033	55,186,647	68,201,633	21,163,837
Peru	81,255,314	59,149,811	6,466,999	7,266,505
Argentina	75,090,277	57,041,496	33,642,088	30,8,3,922
Italy	52,593,472	45,697,528	40,9,8,985	19,281,327
Spain	16,630,244	17,148,186	1,528,312	403,488
Holland	16,251,772	15,485,441	24,341,427	7,375,460
Japan	12,480,197	11,321,098	11,976,474	7,884,057
India	57,188,896	34,049,074	2,988,056	1,714,398

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from, the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates	378,477	586,351	Cottons	896,452	213,044
Frozen Mutton	779,788	478,005	Woolens	45,802	146,900
Copper	2,848,979	1,784,175	Iron and Steel	789,291	182,235
Tin ore	879,309	257,989	Coal	2,949	5,219
Wool	1,420,593	816,068	Machinery	304,963	136,373
Barley	234,310	91,671	Electrical Goods	154,843	58,533

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade figures) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U K	9 103,716	10,615,169	7,271,652	4 482,578	3,859,425
Exports to Chile from U K	5,127,719	9,196,865	5,962,671	1,932,479	661,899
Re exports to Chile from U K	257,612	396,959	321,409	216 132	106,640

Shipping and Navigation

The commercial shipping of Chile consisted, in 1932, of 111 steamers, motor driven vessels and sailing vessels of 178,680 tons gross. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in foreign trade in 1931 was as follows. Entered, 2,004,000 tons, cleared, 2,052,000 tons.

Communications.

In 1930, there were in Chile 24,414 miles of highways, of which 20,045 miles were earth roads, 3,878 miles of sand and clay or gravel, 358 miles of macadam and 37 miles of concrete or asphalt. Only 37 miles can be called first class and 358 second-class. About 16,000 are fit for motor traffic. There were (1930) about 30,000 automobiles and 14,700 trucks and motor-buses. There are 851 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The length of State Railway lines amounted in 1930 to 3,600 miles, private railway lines, principally British owned, to 1,940 miles, making a total of 5,540 miles. State Railway lines are—Arica La Paz Railway, (Chilean section) 128 miles, North Longitudinal Railway, 442 miles, Central North Line, 1,078 miles, Central South Line, 1,770 miles, and Puente Alto Valcan Railway, 38 miles. The Government has 70 per cent. ownership of the Chilean Transandine Line. State owned lines produced an operating profit in 1930 of 23,649,545 pesos. Electrification of the railways was commenced in 1921 on the line between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of 115 miles. Aviation is highly developed between interior points and abroad, a plant for the manufacture of airplanes was established in 1930.

The 890 post offices and agencies dispatched in 1930, 101,231,000 postal pieces. The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1930 was 19,727 miles (10,555 miles Government and 9,172 miles private). In 1930, there were 430 Government offices, and 532 private offices. There were (1930) 327 telephone exchanges with 35,489 subscribers. The largest telephone company is the American-owned Chile Telephone Company which operates in Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities, with 249 exchanges and 30,967 subscribers.

A chain of wireless stations along the coast for shore-to-ship transmission is operated by the Navy, stations are at Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Magallanes (formerly known as Punta Arenas), and Quilicura (near Santiago). The first international radio station was opened at Quilicura in 1928. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. There are 3 large broadcasting stations.

Banking and Credit.

In August, 1925, the Government established at Santiago the Central Bank of Chile, with (1930) 90,832,000 pesos paid up capital, which should

have the right of issuing a new peso, value 6*d*, to be the basis of a new national currency. The Central Bank commenced operations on January 11, 1926, and gold payments were re-established. On January 13, 1933, the Central Bank had gold at home amounting to 77,682,000 pesos, gold abroad, 75,593,000 pesos and deposits, 329,690,000 pesos; bank notes in circulation were 477,648,000 pesos. In January, 1932, its minimum reserve was set at 35 per cent in gold or demand deposits in New York or London.

The paid-up capital and reserve funds of 16 leading Chilean and 7 foreign banks amounted on December 31, 1930, to 643,325,838 pesos, total loans and investments, 1,834,525,098 pesos. Three mortgage banks specializing in industrial, agrarian and mining loans were merged in 1931 into the Chattel Mortgage Bank at Santiago. A decree in March, 1931, gave the Caja Nacional de Ahorros a monopoly of savings accounts, other banks being given from 6 to 12 months in which to close out their savings accounts, on December 31, 1930, the savings deposits amounted to 28,400,000 pesos, total deposits, 472,200,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the gold *Peso*, containing 0.188057 gramme of fine gold, worth 6*d* sterling or 12 cents, U.S. £1 sterling therefore equals at par, 40 gold pesos. Only gold coins of 20, 40 (called, officially, the 'libra Chilena' and equal to the £ sterling), 50 and 100 pesos are minted. But no gold circulates. The silver coinage is mainly one coin, the peso, with a fine silver content of 2.4 grammes. In April, 1932, the convertibility of the currency was suspended. In 1932 the exchange value of the peso in London ranged between 65.00 pesos to the £ and 58.00, in New York it ranged from 12.18 cents, U.S. to 6.12 cents, being pegged in April at the latter figure. There are nickel coins of 0.20, 0.10 and 0.05 peso. Actually the currency in circulation is chiefly paper issued by the Central Bank in lieu of gold, in denominations of 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1 pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent. Greenwich time has been adopted in place of Chilean time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — Señor Don Agustín Edwards (Appointed March 7, 1933)

Minister Counsellor — Don Manuel Salinas

Secretaries — Luis Renard, C. Manuel Pereira, and Alfredo Condon

Commercial Counsellor — Jorge Buchanan

Commercial Attaché — Santiago Monk.

Consul-General in London. — Tomás de la Barra Fontecilla.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE

Ambassador — Sir H. G. Chilton, K.C.M.G. (Appointed July 31, 1930)

First Secretary — G. H. Thompson, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché — Captain E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché — Major L. H. G. Andrews.

Air Attaché—Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O B E.

Commercial Secretary—A J Pack, O B E

Consul General at Valparaíso—D F S Filiter

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Antofagasta (C), Arica (V C), Coronel, Iquique (V C), Magallanes (C), Santiago (V C), Talcahuano (V C), Tocopilla, and other centres

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chile

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CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, *i. e.* REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

Government

On February 12, 1912, China, one of the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line, but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonised series of *Ta Ch'ing* Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Kuang Hsu, on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. On December 1, 1928, he was married. He retained the title of Emperor of the Manchu Imperial House up to November 5, 1924 (when it was abolished), together with other rights of preferential treatment secured under the Abdication Agreement, making P'u-yi an ordinary citizen of the republic. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1912, pp. 699-701, and for later developments, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1919, pp. 740-41, and the *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK*, 1928, p. 734.

The present Government at Nanking (December, 1932) is a Committee Government, representing broadly the Kuomintang, or National Party. According to the 'Organic law of the National Government of the Republic of China,' which the Kuomintang promulgated on October 4, 1928 (amended December, 1931), the National Government is to be composed of five *Yuan* (Councils)—Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control. There shall be a President and from 24 to 36 Government Councillors, and a President and Vice President of each *Yuan*, who are to be elected by the Central Committee of Kuomintang. The Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control *Yuan* shall be responsible to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Decrees, decisions, and commands of military mobilisation shall be signed by the President of the National Government, and counter-signed by the President of the appropriate *Yuan*, and by the Minister of the appropriate Ministry. The Executive Council shall be the highest organ of the National Government. It shall establish Ministries to which will be entrusted various executive duties, and it may appoint commissions for specified executive matters. It may introduce in the Legislative Council Bills on matters within its competence. Budgets, amnesties, declarations of war, peace negotiations, conclusions of treaties, and other important international matters are to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council shall be the highest legislative organ. It shall have power to decide upon legislation, budgets, amnesties, declarations of war, negotiations for peace, the conclusion of treaties, and other important international matters. It shall have a President and Vice President, and shall be composed of between 49 and 99 members to be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the Legislative Council. The term of office shall be two years, and members shall not concurrently be non political administrative officials of the various organs of the Central or local Governments.

The Judicial Council shall be the highest judicial organ, and shall take charge of judicial trial, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials and trial of administrative cases. The granting of pardons,

reprieves, and restitution of civil rights shall be submitted by the President of the Judicial Council to the National Government for approval and action.

The Examination Council shall be the highest examination organ, and shall take charge of examinations and determine qualifications for the public service. All public functionaries shall be appointed only after they have passed an examination and their qualifications for the public service have been determined by the Examination Council.

The Control Council shall be the highest supervisory organ, and shall, according to law, exercise the powers of impeachment and auditing. It shall have a President and Vice-President, and shall be composed of from 19 to 29 members who are to be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the Control Council. The security of tenure of office by members shall be determined by law, and members shall not concurrently hold any office in any organs of Central or local Governments.

President of the National Government of China — Mr Lin Shen (February, 1932)

There is also a Cabinet of Ministers, appointed in January, 1932, as follows:—

President of the Administrative Council — Wang Ching wei

Minister of Finance — Soong Tse wen (T V Soong)

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Dr Lo H en kan

Minister for War — General Ho Yin chin

Minister of the Navy — Admiral Chen Shao luan.

Minister of Industry — Chen Kung po

Minister of Education — Chu Chia hua

Minister of Railways — Kuo Meng yu

Minister of the Interior — General Wang Shao shan

Minister of Communications — Chih Chia hua

Minister of Justice — Dr Lo Wen Kan

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In July, 1928, six special municipalities were organized at Nanking, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton, and several new ordinary municipalities were also established, but in May, 1930, the distinction between special and ordinary municipalities was revoked. There is still a difference between municipalities under the direct control of the Executive Yuan and those under provincial control. The Mayor of a city of the former type is appointed by the Government, while in the other case a Mayor is recommended by the Provincial authorities, for approval by the Central Government, or else is directly appointed by the local authorities. In municipalities under Executive Yuan control, the heads of the different bureaux are either directly appointed by Government or are recommended by the Mayor for subsequent approval by the Government. Bureau heads in municipalities under provincial control are either directly appointed by the provincial authority or are recommended by the Mayor for approval by the Provincial Government.

Area and Population.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior (1932), the total population of China is 474,787,386. The most recent estimate of the area of the country (including Manchuria) is 4,278,352 sq miles.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to the estimate of the Post Office in 1926:—

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Population per square mile	Capital
Chile	115,680	38,905,695	335	Peiping
Shantung	55,984	34,375,849	614	Tai nan
Shansi	81,858	12,153,127	149	Tai yuan
Honan	67,951	85,289,752	522	Kai feng
Kiangsu	38,610	84,624,433	896	Chinkiang
Anhui	54,826	20,198,840	368	Anking
Kiangsi	69,498	27,563,410	395	Nanchang
Chékiang	86,680	24,139,766	657	Hangchow
Fukien	40,332	14,329,594	309	Foochow
Hupeh	71,425	28,616,576	400	Wuchang
Hunan	83,398	40,539,988	486	Ch'angsha
Shensi ¹	75,290	17,222,571	228	Sian
Kansu	125,483	7,422,918	59	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,533	52,063,606	238	Ch'engt'u
Kwantung	100,000	36,773,502	368	Canton
Kwan,si	77,220	12,253,335	159	Kueifeng
Kweichow	67,182	11,291,261	163	Kueiyang
Yunnan	146,714	11,020,591	75	Yunnan
<i>New Dominion</i> —				
Sinkiang	550,340	2,683,305	—	Urumchi (Tihwafu)
Manchuria ²	—	—	—	—
Liaoning	383,700	24,040,319	66	Shenyang
Kirin				Kirin
Heilungkiang				Tsitsihar (Heilung (Hailen))
Total	2,416,855	455,508,834		
<i>Dependencies</i> —				
Mongolia	1,387,600	1,800,000	—	Urga ³
Tibet	403,200	2,000,000	—	Lhasa ⁴

¹ The seat of the Bogdo Khan² The three eastern provinces.³ The seat of the Dalai Lama⁴ Population of Shensi in 1928 11,605,191

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1929 gave the total of 438,983,373, inclusive of 19,290,000 for Manchuria. The figures for Mongolia and Tibet are rough estimates, and a certain amount of reserve should be maintained in regard to all these figures.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on June 2, 1895.

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan (called Dalny by Russia and Dairen by Japan) and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao tung Peninsula and the control

of the railway from Port Arthur to Ch'ang-chun (Kwan ch'ángtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor General of French Indo-China.

In accordance with a Convention signed between the British Government and the National Government of China on April 18, 1930, the Rendition of Wei-hai-Wei to China took place on October 1, 1930

The Belgian concession at Tientsin was formally restored to China on January 15, 1931.

Peiping (formerly called Peking), the capital of China until 1928, has a population of 811,138 according to the 1926 census of the Municipal Bureau. According to the Census of the Metropolitan Police Administration, taken in 1927, the population of Peking and its suburbs is close on 1,297,718 (779,704 males and 518,014 females). The population of the treaty ports is given as follows for 1931 by the Chinese Maritime Customs: Aigun, 38,112, Harbin, 330,438, Hunchun, 39,000, Lungchingsun, 4,059, Antung, 91,015, Dairen, 282,665, Newchwang, 106,040, Chinwangtao, 20,020, Tientsin, 1,387,462, Lungkow, 10,676, Chefoo, 131,659, Tsingtao, 390,337, Chungking, 635,000, Wanhsein, 210,837, Changsha, 606,972, Yochow, 4,800, Ichang, 107,940, Shasi, 113,526, Hankow, 777,993 (including Wuchang and Hanyang), Kiukiang, 80,166, Wuhu, 135,385, Nanking, 633,452, Chinkiang, 199,776, Shanghai (including neighbouring districts), 3,259,114 (the International Settlement at Shanghai has a total of 1,007,868 inhabitants, of which 971,397 are Chinese and 36,471 foreigners), Soochow, 260,000, Hangchow (municipal area), 506,930, Ningpo, 218,774, Wenchow, 631,276, Santuao, 9,000, Foochow, 322,725, Amoy, 234,159, Swatow, 178,636, Canton, 861,024, Kongmoon, 32,200, Samshui, 9,160, Kuangchow, 45,757, Pakhoi, 36,000, Wuchow, 90,000, Nanning, 68,110, Lungchow, 13,600, Mengtsz, 193,004, Szemao, 20,000, Tengyueh, 19,000. In addition, there are also a number of other places open to international trade, these are called commercial ports or marts, and were opened at the instance of the Chinese Government. Nanking is the present capital.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1931 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 370,393, made up as follows.—

American	8,637	French	8,651	Russian	106,479
Austrian	245	German	3,444	Spanish	334
Belgian	546	Italian	756	Swedish	242
British	13,344	Japanese	200,021	Swiss	309
Czechoslovak	276	Mexican	4	Other Countries	2,455
Danish	650	Norwegian	229		
Dutch	700	Polish	14	Total	370,393
Finnish	89	Portuguese	2,363		

The total number of Chinese abroad was estimated in October 1928 to be about 6,246,682 persons, including 1,456,264 in British South India and South Sea Islands

Until 1929 there were 23 Treaty Powers in China, as follows: Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Norway and Sweden (1847), Denmark (1868), Netherlands (1868), Spain (1864), Belgium (1865), Italy (1866), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Portugal (1887), Japan (1895), Mexico (1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918), Bolivia (1919), Persia (1920), Germany (1921), Soviet Russia (1924), Austria (1926), and Finland (1927). Of these powers, Germany, Bolivia, Persia, Chile, Austria, Mexico,

Soviet Russia, and Finland have renounced the privilege of consular jurisdiction. Fixed Customs Tariff Conventions were definitely renounced by all powers except Japan in 1928. Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Spain and Portugal signed treaties with China in 1928 and on certain conditions agreed to submit to Chinese jurisdiction after January 1, 1929.

During 1928 the National Government announced that treaties that had lapsed, or were about to lapse, would be abrogated and new treaties negotiated on a basis of "equality." Treaties of a commercial character have been made with the principal nations. As from January 1, 1930, the Chinese Government declared the withdrawal of extra territorial privileges from foreigners in China. In an Aide Mémoire from the British Government on December 20, 1929, however, it was stated that 'His Majesty's Government are willing to agree that January 1, 1930, should be treated as the date from which the process of the gradual abolition of extra territoriality should be regarded as having commenced in principle.' This date was later extended to January 1, 1932, but at the end of December 1931 the Chinese Government announced that the proposal to abandon extra territorial rights on January 1, 1932, had been postponed.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy — having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Most Chinese (not Mohammedans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist.

Mohammedans are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Kansu, Sinkiang, Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, and Yunnan. There are 30,000 in Peking, with 30 mosques. Estimates for all China vary widely, from 3,000,000 to 80,000,000, 20,000,000, however, is generally favoured.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. In 1929 it had 76 bishoprics and 3,616 foreign missionaries, and counted 2,486,841 native Christians. Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1922, native Christians numbered 806,928 (366,524 communicants). Attached to Protestant Missions in 1920 were 27 colleges of university standing, 256 middle schools, and 581 higher elementary schools. Under Christian instruction were 189,794 pupils. The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685. In 1923, the Church counted 5,000 baptised Chinese adherents.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population. There is also a colony of Chinese Jews in K'ai-fêng, capital of Honan.

Education.

Since September 3, 1905, an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Republic.

There are two kinds of primary schools, the higher and the lower. The former are established by district governments, and are intended as inter-

mediaries between the lower primary schools and the middle schools. The total for the whole country in 1923 was 10,236, with 582,579 pupils. The latter—also called Citizen Schools—are established by local government boards, although in recent years a good number have been founded with private funds. The total number was 167,076, with 5,814,375 pupils, in 1923.

The Government Universities are the National University at Peking, Wuchang Normal University, Chung Chow University, Kaileng; National South-Eastern University at Nanking, North Western University at Sianfu, in Shensi Province; North-Eastern University at Mukden; Tung Luh University in Yunnan Province, Peking Normal University; and Hangchow University. In addition to the above there are several Universities supported by private funds. The Chiao Tung (Communications) University, under the aegis of the Ministry of Communications, was opened on July 21, 1921. It is now divided into three Colleges, each with a university status: Nanyang, Shanghai, Tangshan, Chihli Province, Communications, Peking. The National University of Peking was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917. In February, 1920, five women students were admitted for the first time. In the year 1928-29, there were 34 universities and colleges and 16 High Technical Colleges in China, including Government and private institutions. The total number of students was 19,453, of whom 3,507 were enrolled in the Faculty of Law, 2,271 Arts, 2,135 Engineering, 1,232 Science, and 1,127 for Business Administration.

The Peking Union Medical College was founded early in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. On July 1, 1915, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation assumed the full support of the Union Medical College.

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools, colleges and universities at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of Western science are taught.

A modern university for Chinese, with British professors, has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, 1,481 students in 1929-30 were granted certificates to study abroad. Of this total, 826 students proceeded to Japan, 272 to America, 173 to France, 84 to Germany, 60 to Belgium, 55 to Great Britain, and 14 to Austria. Among these were 162 women students, or about 11 per cent.

Justice.

A provisional Criminal Code was drawn up in the closing year of the Tsing dynasty, and proclaimed on March 10, 1912, the first year of the Republic. The code was framed after the Continental system, and adopts the most modern legislation in regard to conditional release and postponement of punishments. There are special provisions for the treatment of youthful offenders and insane persons. As regards the power of inflicting penalties, the arbitrary use of power by the court is guarded against by fixing a maximum and minimum sentence for each case. A second draft of this code was completed in 1919. Texts in both English and French have also been published. Altogether, three codes have been drawn up and revised—the Code of Civil Procedure, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The work of drawing up and revising the new Codes is undertaken by the Law Codification and Compilation Commission, which is also engaged in the drafting of commercial laws.

There are at present 276 courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme

Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all. The Supreme Court of China may be likened to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. As its name implies, it is the highest tribunal in the land. It was reorganised in 1912 into two divisions—Criminal and Civil—since increased to seven, five Civil divisions and two Criminal divisions. In each division there is a presiding Judge with four other judges. The cases handled by the Supreme Court in 1926 were Civil, 5,430, Criminal, 1,953.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States Court for China (established 1906).

Finance.

Receipts and disbursements (ordinary revenue and expenditure) of the Nationalist Government, for 4 years, from July 1 to June 30 are shown as follows:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	334,296,466	438,063,208	560,926,159	634,644,906
Expenditure	434,440,712	539,005,919	714,374,453	682,990,864

¹ Estimates

Principal items of revenue, 1931-32. Salt tax, 144,222,716 dollars, customs duties, 369,742,637 dollars, rolled tobacco and other consolidated taxes, 88,681,798 dollars, wine and tobacco tax, 7,625,785 dollars, stamp tax, 4,798,950 dollars, bank dividends, 1,610,600 dollars, income from state railways, 516,953 dollars. Proceeds from state loans amounted to 180,014,470 dollars. Principal items of expenditure: military services, 303,777,063 dollars, loan services, 238,754,172 dollars, civil expenses, 56,439,935 dollars, party expenses, 1,573,000 dollars, indemnity, 31,089,750 dollars.

Likin (local customs dues on internal transit) was abolished on January 1, 1931.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an institution founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates. By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of Inspector General should be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominated.

By the terms of the Reorganisation Loan Agreement of 1918 the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the reorganisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues. A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue.

By exchange of Notes effected on September 19 and September 22, 1930, it was agreed that Great Britain should return her share of the Boxer Indemnity as from December 1, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government which would apply the bulk of the funds thus remitted to the creation of an endowment to be devoted to the rehabilitation and building of rail-

roads in China and to educational purposes. The funds to which the agreement refers amounted on June 30, 1930, to 3,515,419*l* 9*s* 3*d*, and the total amount of the sums payable by the Chinese Government between that date and December 31, 1945, when all payments are due to cease, will be 7,847,098*l* 4*s*. 8*d*

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels) —

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1929	133,817,451	18,012,642	152,530,093	20,257,945	81½
1930	159,847,073	20,772,685	180,619,758	16,415,455	22½
1931	130,201,063	16,908,334	247,118,397	18,983,972	18½
1932	184,309,000	15,930,000	200,239,000	18,772,406	22½

The public debt on January 1, 1931, amounted to the equivalent of about 152,900,000*l*, and the internal loans on June 1, 1931, to 741,640,699 dollars, of which 191,558,860 were Peking issues and 550,081,839 were Nanking issues. Of the former, arrears of capital and interest to January 1, 1931, amounted to some 19,989,000*l*, and of the internal loans, 488,413,139 dollars were secured on customs revenue.

Defence.

ARMY

The organisation of the national army is based on a system of compulsory citizen service. Service is normally voluntary for three years with the active army and three years in the reserve. Recruits must be between the ages of 20 and 25. In 1929 the National Government produced a paper organisation of the national army in 114 infantry divisions, 8 cavalry divisions, 13 artillery regiments and 15 engineer battalions. This is being reduced to 65 infantry divisions, 8 cavalry brigades, 16 artillery regiments and 8 engineer regiments. The nominal strength is 800,000 men.

NAVY

The weakening of the central power had seriously affected the efficiency of the Navy, but this has been restored to some extent since the Nanking Government was established. In July, 1929, the Government requested the services of a British Naval Mission to reorganise the training of the Fleet, the services of two officers of the Royal Navy and a number of ratings have since been lent. A number of Chinese junior naval officers are under training in the British Navy.

The largest vessel is the cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots, carrying a main armament of 2 8 in. guns, 10 4 7-in. guns and 5 above water torpedo tubes. The *Ying Swee* and the *Chao Ho* were built in England (1911), mainly for training purposes, each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots. The main armaments consist of 2 6-in and 4 4 in guns. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Chou*, and *Hai Shen*, built 1897-98, of 19 5 knots speed, armed with 3 6 in and 8 4 1-in guns, and the *Yat Sen*, built 1930, of 1,650 tons, armed with 1 6 in, 1 5 5-in, and 4 3 in guns. In addition there are 20 steel gunboats of over 400 tons, 16 smaller river and other gunboats, 3 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and various other vessels, many of which, as the result of neglect, are believed to be without fighting value. Two cruisers of 3,000 tons and a number of gunboats are under construction.

There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are Foochow, Taku, Kianguan (Shanghai), and Whampoa (Canton).

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is mostly freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Total arable land in China is estimated at about 192,060 square miles. The holdings are in general small, irrigation is common. Chinese agriculture is intensive rather than extensive. Rotation of crops is practised. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers. Vegetable culture has reached a high state of perfection. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, rice, sugar, and indigo in the south. The country's total harvest in a normal year is estimated at 42,337,461,000 catties of wheat and 12,820,267,000 catties of barley. Treaties forbid the export of grain with the exception of wheat, soya beans, kaoliang, indian corn, buckwheat, and barley from Manchuria. An embargo may be applied in case of a famine in China. China's fibre crops are also important. Chief are abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern and central part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. In 1931 the area under cotton in the 12 principal cotton producing provinces (Liaoning, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan) was given as 31,637,779 *mow* or 5,272,963 acres, and the yield 6,399,780 *piculs* of ginned cotton. In 1930, the area was 37,593,012 *mow* (6,265,502 acres), and the yield 8,809,567 *piculs*. The preliminary estimate for 1932 is 37,079,835 *mow* (6,179,839 acres) and 8,094,863 *piculs*. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China, about 25 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China. The production of silk cocoons is estimated at 3,300,000 *piculs*, of which about 40 per cent is produced in the central provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pigs' bristles have become an important article of export. The annual output is over 100,000 *piculs*, valued at about 10,000,000 Hk Tls. about two thirds are exported. In Mongolia, camels are raised solely for the hair they produce.

Manufacture—An important feature in the development of Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, while native looms are found in most dwellings. The production of cotton yarn in China during the year ended December 31, 1932, totalled 2,283,898 *piculs*, of which 305,977 *piculs* were produced in Japanese, 1,427,919 *piculs* in Chinese, and 550,002 *piculs* in British owned mills. The production of cotton piece goods for the year amounted to 20,233,710 *piculs*, of which 10,190,970 *piculs* were manufactured in Japanese, 8,242,740 in Chinese, and 1,800,000 bales in British mills. In December 1932, 128 cotton mills in China had 4,516,898 spindles and 42,596 looms distributed as follows: 41 Japanese-owned mills (1,757,248 spindles and 19,306 looms), 84 Chinese-owned (2,589,040 spindles and 20,599 looms), 2 British-owned (160,610 spindles and 2,671 looms). At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. Flour milling is making rapid strides in China. There are 173 modern mills in Shanghai (of which only 18 were working in 1930), 11 mills at Tsingtao, 6 at Wushih, and 5 at Hankow. Manchuria possesses about 50 flour mills. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron works, supplied with ore from mines at Tayeh, about 60 miles distant. There are also 400 glass factories.

Mining.—Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal-fields cover an area of 133,513 acres and the average annual coal output is estimated at 29,000,000 metric tons, of which 9 to 10 million metric tons are from native coal mines, over $7\frac{1}{2}$ million metric tons from semi-modern mines, and 11,196,100 metric tons from the Fushun and Kailan coal mines. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is the oldest in the world, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Three hundred million tons of ore are estimated to be in Shansi, the reserve of other deposits amounts to about 300 million tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. They have an ore reserve of 35,000,000 tons. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked, there are 91 wells in the country. Oil is also being extracted from shale beds in South Manchuria and Shansi Province. Tin ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the tin mining industry has long existed. Tin is the most important mineral export, about 10,000 tons are produced annually. It is mined extensively in Yunnan, and through Mengtaz it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. In antimony China occupies a unique position, since 1903 the country has produced more than 60 per cent. of the world's total production. More than 90 per cent comes from Hunan, the output in 1930 was 14,700 tons. Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and in the Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces, molybdenum ore has been found at Yungtaih sien, in Fukien and Kiangsi, bismuth has also been worked. The total output of salt in 1930 was 2,562,000 tons (2,408,000 tons in 1929).

Commerce

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports	174,623,635	167,781,606	123,812,347	110,124,820	98,366,873
Exports	144,830,767	134,631,454	84,590,638	69,768,565	46,183,120

¹ Provisional

Trade by principal countries in 1931 and 1932 in HK Taels (1 HK Tael = 1s 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d in 1931, and 1s 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d in 1932)

	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
	HK Taels	HK Taels	HK Taels	HK Taels
Great Britain	119,985,583	119,192,000	64,525,890	37,584,000
Hong Kong	222,076,028	60,474,000	148,311,538	75,665,000
India	85,188,804	65,170,000	18,118,273	20,977,000
Russia and Siberia ¹	2,504,332	926,000	1,835,893	5,319,000
France	21,683,949	15,547,000	34,111,336	23,818,000
Singapore	8,851,273	10,701,000	15,916,026	3,416,000
Italy	19,484,255	18,868,000	8,746,119	3,747,000
United States	321,341,671	269,176,000	190,204,774	59,993,000
Japan	290,186,521	143,432,000	249,378,602	107,485,000
Germany	83,514,451	71,914,000	23,138,349	29,833,000
Total (all countries)	1,431,489,194	1,062,617,000	909,475,525	403,989,000

¹ By land frontier.

¹ Provisional.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK Taels —

Imports	1931	1932	Exports	1931	1932
	HK Taels	HK Taels		HK Taels	HK Taels
Cotton and cotton goods	308,760.48	208,533,149	Yellow Beans	190,071,054	43,734,643
Wool and woolen goods	86,143,179	22,814,875	Bean cake	54,625,028	23,626,875
Metals and minerals	84,540,560	60,101,592	Coal	31,058,576	12,092,188
Fishery and sea products	23,501,846	20,501,924	Raw Cotton	26,960,949	20,664,758
Tobacco	63,918,201	23,812,119	Raw silk	93,327,780	35,354,189
Chemicals	51,430,743	84,826,921	Hides, skins and leather	37,700,101	18,758,783
Dyes and pigments	41,249,598	25,739,997	Tea	33,253,158	24,76,556
Coal, coke, etc	22,748,912	14,078,821	Wood Oil	20,416,102	14,860,003
Machinery	51,211,635	83,500,692	Metals and minerals	27,027,361	18,815,303
			Silk and cotton piece goods	44,183,489	30,410,253
			Bean Oil	16,991,286	4,803,415

Of the tea in 1932, 81,246 piculs were exported to Hong Kong, 39,531 to Great Britain, 21,660 to France, 50,592 to the United States, and 230,262 to Russia. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows (in lbs) — 1895, 248,757,333, 1905 182,573,064, 1915, 237,647,066, 1930, 92,539,733, 1931, 93,760,800, 1932, 86,140,800

Total export of raw silk for past five years 1928, 176,039 piculs, 1929, 180,034 piculs, 1930, 146,862 piculs, 1931, 133,047 piculs, 1932, 76,670 piculs

The following figures give the import and export of gold and silver through the Maritime Customs in thousands of Haikwan Taels —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1929	1,005	2,975	121,430	16,604
1930	2,571	19,110	102,560	33,554
1931	11	85,697	75,888	30,443
1932	174	77,642	62,255	37,965

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under 'Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations,' steamers under foreign flags are allowed to participate. At the end of 1931, 3,430 vessels were on the register, of which 519 were foreign, and 2,911 Chinese, at the end of 1930, the figures were 544 and 2,676 respectively

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Weihaiwei were (according to the Board of Trade returns) —

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs	£		lbs	£
1926	13,481,165	944,125	1929	9,209,619	620,931
1927	12,517,851	852,859	1930	8,740,961	529,470
1928	6,580,893	525,719	1931	8,616,116	640,806

Other important articles of trade between Great Britain and China (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were —

Imports into U K	1930	1931	Exports from U.K.	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk	202,535	164,794	Cottons	1,887,981	2,145,874
Egg yolk	3,375,606	2,846,988	Iron and steel	1,417,904	1,147,610
Bristles	856,696	256,615	Woolens	1,037,043	1,060,049
Camels hair	418,864	279,298	Machinery	1,487,836	1,163,836

Total trade between United Kingdom and China¹ for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ch'na into U K	11,978,885	12,156,621	9,888,819	7,773,074	6,202,662
Exports to China from U K	15,728,992	14,028,983	8,572,924	7,858,615	7,778,068
Re exports to China from U K	184,675	116,793	85,715	114,746	87,613

¹ Exclusive of Honk, Kong, Macao and Leased Territories

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1931, 181,607 vessels of 160,005,101 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 50,534 of 60,560,794 tons were British; 6,130 of 6,177,767 tons, American, 882 of 1,543,183 tons, French, 824 of 3,443,874 tons, German, 236 of 748,438 tons, Italian, 31,589 of 43,042,411 tons, Japanese, 2,493 of 5,497,770 tons, Norwegian, 3,723 of 1,188,137 tons, Portuguese. Of the total tonnage, 137,575 were steamers with a tonnage of 155.3 million tons, and 44,032 were sailing vessels (all Chinese junks), with a tonnage of 4.67 million tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows —

Nationality 1931	Entrances		Clearances	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
British	6,764	9,126,342	6,741	9,077,757
American	787	1,911,346	767	1,859,403
French	209	647,718	196	612,428
Italian	51	223,480	45	204,819
Japanese	4,734	8,118,001	4,670	8,141,432
Portuguese	861	261,042	864	257,164
German	167	631,054	173	679,408
Chinese	19,718	2,526,178	17,900	2,494,406
Total (all Nationalities)	34,283	25,914,444	31,663	25,654,360
Total (1932)	30,824	22,181,646	29,505	22,359,159

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and most are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. At the end of 1929 there were 34,810 miles of motor roads open for traffic.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. At the end of 1930, there were 12,335 miles of railway in China (excluding 1,857 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital.

The principal railways in China are:—(1) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 693 miles [see also under Manchuria]; (2) Peiping Mukden line, 847 miles, (3) Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, 817 miles;

(4) Peiping-Hankow Railway, 1,244 miles, (5) Lung Hai Railway, 832 miles, (6) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 258 miles, (7) Tientsin Pukow Railway, 1,009 miles, (8) Shanghai-Hangchow Ningpo Railway, 219 miles, (9) Hupeh-Hunan Railway, 417 miles, (10) Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, 395 miles, (11) Yunnan Railway, from the Tonkin border to Yunnanfu, 290 miles, and (12) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifeiho (Russian name, Pogranichnaya), the last station in Chinese territory, where it joins the Ussuri Railway, and then runs due east to Vladivostok, and southerly from Harbin to Changchun, joining the South Manchuria Railway. This line was built by the Russians, and under agreements dated October 2, 1920, and May 31, 1924, is operated by Russians and Chinese. It runs for 1,100 miles in Chinese territory. The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet, whilst that of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches, with the exception of the Yunnan Railway, which has a gauge of 1 metre. The total revenue of the Government railways in 1930 amounted to 104,848,368 dollars, as compared with 103,788,746 dollars in 1929.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service. Telegraphs connect all the principal cities in the country, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines have a length of 52,050 miles. Number of telegrams transmitted by the Post-office in 1929, 24,501. The value of the international money orders issued in 1929 was 1,800,332 dollars, and of those cashed, 3,136,692 dollars. Domestic money orders issued in 1929 amounted to 131,784,800 dollars, and those cashed to 131,204,800 dollars. The administration is now completely under Government control. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at many centres.

Telephones are in use in the main cities of China, and long distance telephone communication has been introduced along the railways and in the trade areas. Wireless telephone services have also been established.

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub districts (42,518 at the end of 1924). The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1929, there were 12,263 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 447,060,250, of postcards 44,166,090, of newspapers, 49,876,890, of printed matter, 63,596,810, of commercial papers, 3,418,920, of samples of merchandise, 1,216,100, of trade circulars, 7,897,360, grand total of 724,512,360. The number of parcels posted in 1929 was 6,857,250. The revenue of the post office in 1929 was 38,423,311 dollars, and the expenditure 37,411,618 dollars. On December 31, 1929, the postal staff numbered 85 foreigners and 37,783 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the Postal Union.

The transmission of mails by air on the Shanghai Nanking sectional line of the Hu jung (Shanghai Chengtu) Aerial Transportation Administration and the Shanghai-Hankow line of the China National Aviation Corporation was commenced from July 8 and October 21, 1929, respectively.

Banking and Credit.

Banking on modern lines dates from the close of the Tai-ping rebellion in the 'sixties, when the rapid expansion of trade in Shanghai created a

demand for credit facilities. In 1902, the Board of Finance established the Ta Ching Bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 Kuping Taels, which was soon raised to 10,000,000 Kuping Taels. Prompted by the success of the Ta Ching Bank, the Board of Posts, Railways, and Telegraphs launched in 1905 a scheme to organise a bank for the control of the finances of the Railways, Telegraphs, Posts and Navigations, and the management of an issue of national loan bonds for the redemption of the Peking Hankow Railways, and this scheme finally culminated in the establishment of the Bank of Communications in 1906. The year 1905 marked also the beginning of commercial banks in China. The Chekiang Railway Company, which was then a private company, founded the National Commercial Bank in Hangchow with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, half of which was subscribed by the Railway itself, and the other half by its stockholders. In the same year was formed the Commercial Bank of China, in the following year, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in 1910, the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. In 1911, the Manchu régime collapsed, and with it the Ta Ching Bank. However, it was speedily reorganised as the Bank of China. From 1914 onwards the establishment of new banks proceeded at a rapid pace, and there are now about 150 banks with over 400 branch offices. The total capitalisation of Chinese banks approximates 400,000,000 dollars, but not more than 150,000,000 dollars have been paid up. Total reserve funds amount to about 20,000,000 dollars.

Of these banks, the Bank of China is the largest, having about 100 branches and sub branches, and an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 19,760,200 dollars. Next in order comes the Bank of Communications, whose capital has reached 20,000,000 dollars, 7,713,500 dollars of which are paid up. It has about 40 branches. The Chinese Government's share in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has been wiped out. The Bank of China declared a net profit in 1931 of 1,837,427 dollars.

A new State bank, called the Central Bank of China, was opened in Shanghai on November 1, 1928. It is capitalised at 20,000,000 dollars and has the right to issue convertible notes, to mint and issue coins, and direct the flotation of foreign and domestic loans. The Minister of Finance is appointed Director General of the bank. The capital is supplied by the Treasury, and though shares may be issued to the public they must never exceed 49 per cent of the total capital. The name of the State bank was subsequently changed to 'The Exchange Bank of China' and a sum of 4,000,000 dollars added to the share capital.

Sino foreign banking institutions are numerous, having grown rapidly during 1921. In 1918, the Exchange Bank of China was established with Sino Japanese capital. It has a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 yen. The Italian Bank of China, the Sino French Bank, the Sino Scandinavian Bank, and numerous Sino Japanese institutions were inaugurated in 1921. The Chinese American Bank of Commerce was established by American and Chinese capitalists, with equal interests, under a special charter issued on April 12, 1920, by the Chinese Government.

On July 1, 1924, the Manchurian Official Bank, Fengtien Industrial Bank, and the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces were amalgamated under the name of the Government Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars.

Government ordinances governing savings banks in China were first promulgated in 1908. About May in that year a savings department was organised by the Ta Ching Bank, now Bank of China. This was followed later by the establishment of special savings banks in various provinces and

other savings departments attached to commercial banks in recent years. In 1925, there were 20 such institutions with total savings deposits amounting to 38,017,942 dollars

Post Office savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919. By June 30, 1931, there were 496 establishments with savings facilities, with 131,867 depositors, and total deposits amounting to 24,993,436 dollars

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of taels, dollars, copper cash, and bank notes. The *tael* is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness. Theoretically it is divided into 10 *mace*, 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*. The denominations of the dollar are 1 dollar = 100 coppers, 1 copper = 10 cash. The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *hankwan* or customs *tael*, weighing 583.3 grains (in 1928 it was equal in value to 2s 11½d), (2) the *K'up'ing tael*, weighing 575.8 grains, (3) the *Tsaoping tael*, weighing 565.65 grains. These are all called treasury taels. The principal local taels are (1) Peking or *Kungfah tael*, (2) Tientsin or *Hang Ping Hwa Pao tael*, (3) Canton *tael*, (4) Newchwang *tael* (nominal), (5) Shanghai *tael*. Different taels, about 170 altogether, are in use in every province in the country.

There is unparalleled currency confusion. Although a dollar should be equal to 100 coppers, in fact it is worth almost 350 coppers in some parts of the country, varying from day to day. In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October, 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform *tael* currency, of which the unit must be a silver *tael* coin of .98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale *tael* or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (*yuan*) of .90 touch and weighing 72 Treasury-weight *tael* as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c, 25c, 20c, and 10c) were also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c nickel, 2c, 1c, ½c, and ¼c copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but as they are at a discount in every province other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulation. A new Central Mint has now been established in Shanghai by the National Government.

As from March 10, 1933, the silver dollar became the official currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 1 dollar = 0.715 *tael*.

In China, standards of weights, measures and length vary all over the country. Generally speaking, two kinds of standards are now in use, namely, the old and the new. The old standard was formulated from the Weights and Measures Law promulgated in 1914, establishing a double system, the standard metric unit and that based on *ying tsao ch'ih*, or 'builder's foot' for length and *Kuping tael* or *liang* for weight. The law governing the new standard was promulgated by the National Government on February 6, 1929, and it is intended to be the legal standard of weights and measures throughout China. For convenience' sake and customary usage it also established a double system; one is the standard metric unit

and the other, which is temporary in nature and to be abolished as soon as the people are accustomed to the use of standard units, is designed only for market use. The latter is derived from the former by taking one litre of Kung Sheng as one Shih Sheng, which is nearest to the Chinese customary unit of capacity 'Sheng', one half kilogramme as one Shih Chin, which is the average weight of the different varieties of 'Chin' in different localities, and one third of a metre or Kung Ch'ih as one Shih Ch'ih, which is the average length of different varieties of Chinese 'Foot' in different localities, thus constituting the so called 1-2-3 system of Chinese weights and measures based on International metric standard. Such a system as devised by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour and proclaimed by the National Government to be put into force may also have great bearing on the users of British 'Foot Pound' system by taking the following approximate value: 1 quart equals to 1 litre, 1 pound equals to $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme and 1 yard equals to 1 metre. The Russian and Japanese system can also be thus varied accordingly so as to fit themselves to the International System. The following table shows the old units of weight, capacity and length —

WEIGHT

10 <i>Sü</i>	= 1 <i>Hao</i>
10 <i>Hao</i>	= 1 <i>Li</i>
10 <i>Li</i>	= 1 <i>Fên</i> (Candareen)
10 <i>Fên</i>	= 1 <i>Ch'ien</i> (Mace)
10 <i>Ch'ien</i>	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 37.801 grammes
16 <i>Liang</i>	= 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = 596.816 ..

CAPACITY

10 <i>Sho</i>	= 1 <i>Ko</i>
10 <i>Ko</i>	= 1 <i>Sheng</i>
10 <i>Sheng</i>	= 1 <i>Tou</i> = 10.354668 litres.
5 <i>Tou</i>	= 1 <i>Hu</i>
2 <i>Hu</i>	= 1 <i>Tan</i> Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c, are commonly bought and sold by weight

LENGTH

10 <i>Fen</i>	= 1 <i>Ts'un</i> (inch)
10 <i>Ts'un</i>	= 1 <i>Ch'ih</i> (foot) = 32 metres
10 <i>Ch'ih</i>	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 3.2 metres.
180 <i>Chang</i>	= 1 <i>Li</i> = 576 metres = $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

By treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of $14\frac{1}{2}$ English inches has been adopted as the standard, the Tael, Catty, and Picul have been fixed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $133\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois respectively. 1 *Mow* = $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Quo Tai chi. (Appointed August 1, 1932)

Counsellor. — Dr. Wei Chang chen.

First Secretaries. — Tennyson Tan and Dr. Ching Lin hsia

Second Secretary. — Tsu Ming-chiu

Third Secretary. — Tish Tseng-li

Attaches — Loh Ming-sin and Fang Cheng-tien

Consul General in London — Dr. Wei Chang chen.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA

Envoy and Minister—Sir M W Lampson, K C M G, C B, M V O
(Appointed October 22, 1926)

Counsellor.—E M B Ingram, O B E

Secretaries—A Holman, M C, J N Behrens, and H A Caccia

Chinese Secretary—Sir Eric Teichman, K C M G, C I E

Naval Attaché—Captain J G P. Vivian (Headquarters in Tokyo)

Military Attaché—Lt-Col V R Burkhardt, D S O, O B E

Commercial Counsellor—L B Beale, C B E (at Shanghai)

Judge—His Honour Sir P Grain, Kt (at Shanghai)

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C G), Changsha, Chefoo, Chung-king, Foochow, Hankow (C G), Harbin, Ichang, Mukden (C G), Newchwang, Nanking (C), Shanghai (C G), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien tsin (C G), Yunnan-fu (C G), Ningpo, Kashiagar (C G), Tsinaifu, and Tsingtao

Chinese Outer Territories

Manchuria.

Manchuria, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population, according to the latest investigation, of 24,520,661 at July 31, 1927. Immigration from the densely crowded parts of Central China is rapidly increasing the population. In the year ending June 30, 1930, 77,000 Chinese arrived in Manchuria. Manchuria consists of 3 provinces—Liaoning (Sheng-King or Feng-tien) (area, 56,000 sq miles, population, 15,000,000), capital Mukden, Kirin (105,000 sq miles, population, 7,500,000), capital Kirin, and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq miles, population, 2,500,000) with Tsitsihar (Heilung Hsien) (population 30,000) for its capital. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 250,000 inhabitants, Newchang (65,600) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-k'ou, often called Newchang. Besides Newchang, Mukden, An-tung (72,500), Tatung kou, Tiehling, Tung-chiangtru, and Fakumen are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin min fu, Liao-yang, Feng hwang cheng, and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia. In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants.

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, its soil is one of the richest in the world. The area under cultivation in Manchuria totals 81,718,945 acres. Beans, millet, wheat and rice are the principal crops. In 1930 the area under wheat was 2,125,000 acres (1,552,470 tons), millet, 2,890,000 acres (3,692,000 tons), soya beans, 7,000,000 acres (5,351,000 tons), kaoliang, 3,060,000 acres (5,136,000 tons). Formerly the whole of the wheat yield was exported, but of late years the flour industry has been growing with the increase in the wheat production. There are now some 40 mills in Manchuria, which turn out about 15,000,000 sacks annually. Extensive forests also abound; their estimated extent is 28,756,000 acres. The soil of certain districts—especially in the vicinity of Mukden and Harbin—is suitable for beet and flax growing, and the industry

is slowly developing Manchuria is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and marl for cement.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan (called Dalny by the Russians and Dairen by the Japanese), and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905. On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan the right to extend the railway from Mukden to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river, where it connects with the Korean railway. In 1912 a branch line (78 miles) from Changchun, the northern terminus of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, and operated under special convention by the South Manchuria Railway, was opened to traffic. The total length of the South Manchuria Railway is 693 miles (Dairen to Changchun, main line 438 miles, branch to Port Arthur, 29 miles, branch to Newchwang, 14 miles, Fushun coal mines, 31 miles, branch to Yentai, 10 miles, and Mukden to Antung, 171 miles). On August 1, 1917, the whole of the railway system of Korea (some 1,000 miles in length) passed under the management of the South Manchuria Railway, giving the latter a through line under its own management from Fusan, the Korean port nearest Japan, to Changchun, where connection with the railway system to Harbin and thence to Leningrad is effected. Besides the South Manchuria Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway (1,078 miles), the Perping Mukden Railway (723 miles), the Ssuningkai-Taonan Railway (312 miles), and a number of smaller lines (2,058 miles), total length, 35,448 miles. There are 265 post offices and 550 postal agencies.

On September 18, 1931, the Japanese army occupied Mukden. A series of military operations continued, and on February 18, 1932, the three north eastern provinces of China, together with Jehol, were, with the assistance of Japan, proclaimed an independent state under the style of Manchukuo. Japan has formally recognised Manchukuo, and a *modus vivendi* has been established with the Soviet Union. The League of Nations in 1932 sent a commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton, to inquire into the formation of Manchukuo, and in February 1933 adopted the Lytton report. No other Power has recognised the new Manchurian Free State.

Tibet

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalaya and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. Probably 2,000,000 is near the mark. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers. Early

in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuen and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new 'special administrative area,' known as the Province of Sikang, with Batang, re named Baanfu, as capital

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier. A telegraph line, 144 miles long, connects Lhasa with Gyantse.

The trade between India and Tibet has to be carried through lofty passes between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, most of which are practically impassable during seasons of heavy rain and snow. Sheep and also crosses between yaks and ordinary cattle are used as beasts of burden. The most important route into Tibet from India is from Siliguri, near Darjeeling in northern Bengal, and across the small Frontier State of Sikkim to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, the two leading trade marts authorised by the existing Convention. The other chief means of access to Tibet are from Almora in the northern part of the United Provinces, and from Simla over the Simla-Tibet road to Gartok in western Tibet, which is at about 14,200 feet elevation above the sea. From Almora to Gartok the direction is almost due north, and from Simla to Gartok is almost due east.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier, for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants, for the demolition of forts on the trade routes, for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff, for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. China paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April, 1908.

Sin-Kiang, or the New Dominion, consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja,

and Kashgaria, and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is now regarded as a separate province, its Governor residing at Urumchi, or Tihwafu, the capital. Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalmuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc.), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers. The chief towns are Ili, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Urumchi, the subordinates being usually natives of the country. In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found. The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity. A trade agreement with Soviet Russia was signed in 1924.

In 1927, imports from India totalled 11,86,848 rupees, and exports to India 28,14,568 rupees, trade with Afghanistan in the same year was imports, 8,30,500 rupees, exports, 5,47,540 rupees, with China, imports, 19,89,850 rupees, exports, 7,37,250 rupees.

British Consul General at Kashgar —Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Lyall.

Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Khinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtish river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,875,000 square miles, and its population about 750,000 Mongols and about 100,000 other nationalities, principally Chinese and Russians. The monks (lamas) are the most important element in the population, forming 15 per cent. of the total, and over 30 per cent. of the male population. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory, and has in fact been absorbed within Chinese administration in Manchuria. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. Inner Mongolia and portions of the adjacent provinces in China proper are now divided into three provinces, Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan, each of which is governed by a provincial committee, appointed by the Chinese Government. The chief town or centre of population is Urga (which, since 1924, is known as Ulan Bator Hoto, i.e. 'Town of the Red Heroes'), 170 miles due south of Kiakhta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert. Urga has some 100,000 inhabitants. Kiakhta is a Siberian frontier town, and stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. The chief exports are livestock and animal products. The following quantities were exported in 1930: sheep's wool, 8,770 tons; pigs, 1,200,000; sheep and goats, 2,000,000. The trend of Mongolia's trade has recently changed from China to Russia, as is shown in the following table:—

	Imports		Exports	
	China Trade	Russian Trade	China Trade	Russian Trade
1927	Tukhrík 27,600,000	Tukhrík 4,000,000	Tukhrík 12,080,000	Tukhrík 16,900,000
1928	25,400,000	7,100,000	10,780,000	21,000,000
1929	8,700,000	2,300,000	6,000,000	21,500,000

The foreign trade of Mongolia in recent years has been handled by Government organisations backed by Soviet capital. The chief trading concern is the Monggo Central Co operative Society.

During the summer months motor car services cross the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga (1,160 road miles) occupying 4-6 days. It was inaugurated in 1917. During 1930 work was commenced on the new railway line from Tao An to Solun.

For a history of political events in Mongolia from 1912 to 1923, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1923, p. 794.

Inner Mongolia is still part of China.

Outer Mongolia—In 1924, on the death of the last Hutukhtu or theocratic ruler of Outer Mongolia, there was a revolution, as a result of which the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government, run on Soviet lines, was established. According to the constitution adopted in November, 1924, which follows the Soviet model, the highest power is vested in a parliament (the *Great Huruldan*) which is elected by universal suffrage, male and female, over 18 years of age. It has to meet once a year at least, and alone has the power to amend the constitution. It elects from its number 30 members who form the executive committee (the *Little Huruldan*) which is responsible to it. This committee elects five of its members to a board which carries on current state affairs.

In 1932 the population of Outer Mongolia was estimated at 540,000, of whom about one sixth were Russians and some 5,000 Chinese. The Mongols are mainly herdsmen, and in 1928 were estimated to have 1,340,000 horses, 270,000 camels, 1,500,000 oxen, and 10,600,000 sheep.

There are some gold mines in the country, as well as other mineral deposits of unascertained value. Wool, skins and furs are exported, chiefly to the Soviet Union. In 1925 exports from Outer Mongolia were estimated at 24,500,000 Mexican dollars, and imports at 24,000,000 Mexican dollars. A tannery, a brick works, and a sawmill are the only industries.

Communications are chiefly by caravan route. In 1926 an agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia for the construction of a railway between Urga and Chita, but, according to the latest information, has not yet been implemented. An air service has been established between Verkhneudinsk and Urga, and there are steamer services on the Selenga and Orkhon rivers. There is telegraphic communication with the Soviet Union, and a wireless station has been established at Urga.

Since March, 1915, Mongolia has had a legal currency of its own. The present currency, introduced in 1925, is based on the *Tukhrík*, a silver coin equivalent theoretically to half an American gold dollar, and divided into 100 *Monggo*. In 1924 a state note issuing bank, the Commercial and

Industrial Bank (Mongolbank), was founded, with a capital of 175,000 Mexican dollars, which has since been increased to 3,000,000 Mexican dollars. The Soviet State Bank holds fifty per cent of the capital.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

Tannu Tuva (Tuvian People's Republic) is an independent republic, under Soviet protection, to the north west of Mongolia, between 50° and 53° N lat., and between 90° and 100° E long. It is bounded to the East, West and North by Siberia, and to the South by Outer Mongolia.

As Uryankhai the territory now known as Tannu Tuva was considered part of Outer Mongolia until the Mongolian insurrection of 1911. Russian colonists had been settled there since 1870, and consequently the Imperial Russian Government at this time made claims to the territory. It was not included in autonomous Mongolia, and after a period of nominal independence, it was proclaimed a Russian protectorate on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, and became virtually a department of the Ussinsk district of the Altai Province of Siberia.

During the Russian Civil War Uryankhai came again under Chinese jurisdiction, but after the Soviet occupation of Urga it was proclaimed an independent republic under the name of Tannu Tuva. The Chinese Government and the Government of the Mongol Republic set up under Soviet influence protested against its separation from Outer Mongolia, and a mixed commission was appointed to settle its status. In 1926 a Treaty of Friendship was signed by Outer Mongolia and Tannu-Tuva.

According to the Constitution adopted in 1924 supreme power is vested in the *Great Huruldan*, which is composed of district representatives elected by all citizens of 22 years of age excepting those belonging to high noble and priestly families. The *Great Huruldan* meets once a year and elects a *Little Huruldan* of 30 members, which in turn elects a President and the members of the Government, who are responsible to it. The *Little Huruldan*, which is the legislative body, meets four or five times a year.

President of the Little Huruldan — M. Tonduk.

The area of Tannu Tuva is about 64,000 square miles. The total population is about 65,000, of whom some 50,000 are Tuvians, 12,000 Russians, and the rest Chinese and Mongols. The Tuvians are a Turkic people, formerly ruled by hereditary or elective tribal chiefs.

Tannu Tuva is well watered and has much good pastoral land. The Tuvians are mainly herdsmen and cattle farmers, and the Russians in Tannu Tuva merchants, farmers, and gold prospectors. There are deposits of gold and asbestos. The main exports are hair, hides and wool, and the imports manufactured goods and iron. The capital city is Kysylchoto (in Russian Krasny), formerly known as Khem Belder (Russian Bielotsarsk). It has some 10,000 inhabitants.

A Soviet steamer service along the river Yenisei maintains communication with Minussinsk, in Central Siberia. There is a telegraph line connecting Kysylchoto with Soviet Russia.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Vice royalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 17, 1819, together with the present territories of Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador, the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about twelve years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada in 1830. The Constitution of May 22, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. May 8, 1863, saw another Constitution, and the adoption of the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 led the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, to promulgate the Constitution of August 5, 1886, which abolished the sovereignty of the States, converting them into departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. A decree of May, 1928, abolished their right to borrow abroad without the sanction of the central Government.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, of about 58 members, elected for 4 years, and the House of Representatives, of about 131 members, chosen for 2 years. By the Act of 1930 the Senators are elected indirectly by departmental assemblies, at least 3 senators for each department and more according to population, the Representatives are chosen by the people in each department (one for every 50,000). Congress meets annually at Bogotá on July 20.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re election until 4 years afterwards. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom occupies the presidency in the event of a vacancy during a presidential term. Public expenditures are supervised by the Controller General, who is responsible, not to the President, but to Congress.

President of the Republic — Dr Enrique Olaya Herrera. Elected February, 1930. Holds office from August 7, 1930, to August 7, 1934.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, Industry and Labour, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, and Posts and Telegraphs.

On November 8, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic. On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, at Bogotá, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving as indemnity for the Panama Canal zone 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the zone. (See Introduction of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1915.) This Treaty was ratified by both countries in 1921. A mixed Commission in (1933) determining the boundary between the two.

A boundary dispute with Peru, which has lasted for over 100 years, was settled in 1928, but broke out again in 1932 with the seizure by Peruvian volunteers of the town of Leticia which had been incorporated in Colombia. Fighting broke out in 1933. Diplomatic relations with Ecuador, suspended in 1925, were resumed in 1931.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 447,536 square miles. It has a coastline of about 2,046 miles, of which 868 miles are on the Caribbean Sea and 1,178 miles on the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencias and 7 commissaries were, according to the census of November, 16, 1928, as follows (the capitals in brackets)

	Area sq miles	Census Population, 1928			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
<i>Departments</i>					
Antioquia (Medellin)	25,516	490,664	520,660	—	1,011,324
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,194	124,141	118,669	—	242,810
Bolívar (Cartagena)	28,515	819,899	823,878	—	642,777
Boyacá (Tunja)	27,230	469,160	476,814	4 290	950,264
Caldas (Manizales)	5 459	825,416	298,785	—	624,201
Cauca (Popayán)	10,917	157,527	160,255	—	317,782
Cundinamarca (Bogota)	8,674	522,158	584,412	—	1,056,570
Huila (Neiva)	11,073	97,861	109,678	—	207,184
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	21,916	154,802	140,583	646	302,081
Nariño (Pasto)	12,150	208,043	208 720	—	411,768
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	9,024	169,565	159,307	—	328,872
Santander (Bucaramanga)	12,347	304,192	290,607	—	594,799
Tolima (Ibagué)	9,166	223,159	221,484	—	444,598
Valle (Cali)	8,208	264,432	241,858	—	506,290
<i>Intendencias</i>					
Chocó (Quibdó)	18,283	40,419	40,222	4,758	85,399
Meta (Villavicencio)	32,692	9,651	8 082	1,587	19 320
San Andres (San Andrés)	22	2,812	3,175	—	5,987
<i>Commissaries</i>					
Amazonas (Leticia)	13,211	250	109	1,660	2,019
Arauca (Arauca)	10 811	5,107	4,948	2,628	12,683
Ocaquetá (Florencia)	49 014	6,145	4,664	3,345	14,154
Góajira (San Antonio)	4,619	3,108	3,132	27,125	33,365
Putumayo (Puerto Anis)	29,176	4,701	3,748	8,076	16,520
Vanpés (Calamar)	65,412	1,592	992	6,948	9,532
Vichada (Puerto Carreño)	38,507	1,119	904	8,804	11,117
Grand Total	447,536	3 890,923	3 881,210	69,867	7,841,000

Of the total population (including Indians) in 1928, 3,937,892, or 50.16 per cent, were males, and 3,913,108, or 49.84 per cent., were females. Immigration is almost negligible, foreigners in 1928 numbered 85,251, including German, 1,682, English, 1,486, United States, 1,607, Italian, 1,916, Syrian, 2,967, and Venezuelan, 14,743. Urban population totalled 2,437,848, or 31 per cent; for every 1,000 townspeople there are 2,200 country people. Population over 10 years of age numbers 5,610,715, of whom 51.57 per cent are literate. Illiterate men number 23.12 per cent., and illiterate women 25.12 per cent of those over 10 years of age. Illiterates were 68 per cent of the population at the 1918 census.

The bulk of the population lives at altitudes of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level.

The capital, Bogotá (census population, 1928, 235,421), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns, with their population in 1928, are Barranquilla (139,974), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia

by 17 miles of railway and by road, Cali (122,847), Medellín (120,044), a coffee and mining centre, Cartagena (92,494), Manizales (81,091), Ibague (56,333), Cúcuta (49,279), Bucaramanga (44,083) Buenaventura, the principal port on the Pacific, was destroyed by fire in 1931, it is being rebuilt

The language spoken is Spanish—the purest Spanish spoken in South America.

Religion, Education and Justice

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 each. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion are permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law'.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. In 1931-32 there were 7,495 primary and secondary schools with 447,946 pupils, in 1930-31 there were 25 industrial schools with 1,392 children, 6 art schools with 399 pupils, 17 normal schools with about 1,000 pupils. The oldest University is that of Bogotá (founded 1572). This and the School of Mines at Medellín are national institutions. The other Universities are maintained by Departments, they are the Universities of Antioquia at Medellín (founded 1822), with 1,000 students, of Bolívar at Cartagena, of Cauca at Popayán, and of Narino at Pasto.

A new judicial code, published in the Diario Oficial, October 24, 1931, went into effect January 1, 1932. The Supreme Court, at Bogotá, is divided into 4 chambers—civil cassation, criminal cassation, general business and civil 'de unica instancia'. Each judicial district has a superior court of 3 judges or more. By a decree of November 12, 1932, married women were granted full control of their property, and a share of property jointly acquired since marriage.

Finance

Ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 fiscal years in gold pesos (normally 1 gold peso = 97 cents, U S, but in 1931 its value was fixed at 95 cents) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1927-28	63,267,488	55,607,764	1930-31	49,357,917	61,991,755
1928-29	75,514,880	52,384,199	1931-32	43,694,101	52,208,930
1929-30	75,238,928	84,025,618	1932-33 ¹	52,435,600	32,435,600

¹ Estimates

The main items of ordinary expenditure in 1931-32 were: Interior, 8,695,328 pesos; Finance, 20,342,029 pesos; War, 3,987,400 pesos; National Education, 1,482,971 pesos; Public Works, 8,052,868 pesos; Posts and Telegraphs, 4,361,319 pesos; Hygiene, 2,583,002 pesos.

The external debt on June 30, 1932, stood at 162,178,032 gold pesos, divided as follows: Central Government, 79,777,632 pesos; Departments, 60,183,500 pesos; Municipalities, 22,218,900 pesos. This does not include 48,048,500 pesos borrowed abroad by various banks, equal to 16,951,332 dollars (U S) and 75,728,102 French francs. About 88 per cent are dollar obligations. The national internal debt on June 30, 1932, was 44,254,571 pesos. On February 12, 1932, the Government suspended the transfer abroad of the sinking fund payments on its external debt, but continued interest transfers on the national and the bank debts, the external debts of Departments and Municipalities are in default.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory between the years of 21 and 45. Service with the colours is for 1 year. The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry, total 12 infantry regiments, 2 cavalry regiments, each of 4 squadrons, 1 artillery regiment, 1 engineer battalion, 1 transport battalion of 3 companies. The peace effective in 1930 was 499 officers and 8,000 other ranks. In war time every fit Colombian is compelled to serve, and the war effective is about 50,000. The infantry are armed with rifles of the improved Remington pattern, with the French Gras rifle, and with the 88 pattern Mauser.

Colombia has 1 seagoing gunboat, 3 coastguard patrol vessels built in 1925, 5 river gunboats, and several motor launches for customs services. Three of the river gunboats, armed with one 3 in. and four machine guns each, were built in the United Kingdom for the Colombian Government in 1930.

Production and Industry

Very little of the country is under cultivation but much of the soil is fertile, and is coming into use as roads improve. Colombia is the largest producer of mild coffee, demand for which is unaffected by over production in Brazil. Crops are grown by smallholders, and are picked all the year round. Quality is carefully guarded, importation of foreign seeds has been forbidden since 1923. Exports, 1931, 3,017,399 bags of 60 kilos. United States takes over 90 per cent of the total. Tobacco is also grown. Cotton area is 150,000 acres. Cocoa, sugar (about 40,000 metric tons annually), vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, exports, 1931, 5,424,000 stems. About one third of the bananas imported into the United Kingdom are from Colombia. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena River, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. Forest lands total 150 million acres.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments, exports in 1931, 17,976,000 pesos, in 1930, 9,063,057 pesos. The richest mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, Narifio, Choco, and Cundinamarca. Other minerals are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, emeralds, and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which was long abundant in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River but exports (valued at 1,220,000 gold pesos in 1931) are dwindling. The working of the emerald mines is a Government monopoly or Government-controlled, exports are rigidly controlled, only the finest stones being sent abroad. The chief mines are those of Muzo (Government-owned) and Chivor (American owned). The country also has coal, iron, limestone, sand, and fireclay deposits, so that in some parts it is highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The extraction of salt from the mines in Zipaquirá and the evaporation at the numerous natural salt pans along the Caribbean coast are a Government monopoly, leased to the Banco de la República, annual revenue is about 1,500,000 gold pesos. There are extensive deposits of coal of high quality, especially near Cali. Petroleum has recently been found, production has risen from 447,744 barrels in 1924 to 18,236,000 barrels in 1931; exports, 16,989,000 barrels. The output is piped from the oilfields to the coast.

Commerce.

Exports and imports were placed in 1931 under Government control, to protect the foreign exchange value of the gold peso

Imports and exports for 6 years (5 gold pesos = 17) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos.		Gold pesos	Gold pesos
1926	110,690,629	111,717,249	1929	126,876,990	126,871,945
1927	125,765,863	108,998,722	1930	62,441,091	112,708,549
1928	148,546,867	133,606,482	1931	41,056,000	98,009,000

Trade by principal countries (1931) in pesos gold —

Imports	1931	Exports	1931
United States	17,243,520	United States	81,432,161
United Kingdom	6,598,000	United Kingdom	2,062,154
Germany	5,112,000	France	2,004,224
France	2,161,000	Holland	2,924,621
Belgium	1,717,000	Germany	2,764,493
Holland	1,717,000	Canada	4,454,273

Important articles of export (1931) were, in gold pesos — Coffee, 55,174,000, petroleum, 15,862,000, bananas, 4,851,000, gold, 17,476,000, platinum, 1,220,000, hides, 1,667,000. The chief imports are textiles, food stuffs, metals, and agricultural and mining implements.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years (Board of Trade figures) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U K	2,276,072	2,106,245	1,897,085	764,126	880,860
Exports to Colombia from U K	3,654,126	3,240,855	1,552,756	1,352,245	1,528,713
Re exports to Colombia from U K	1,956	62,672	31,060	25,512	18,006

Shipping and Communications.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, the construction of arterial roads and railways is both costly and difficult. The roads are generally simple mule tracks, though some progress has been made by the Government in the construction of main roads, railways and ropeways. The overhead ropeways connecting Mariquita with Manizales is the longest in the world. Total length of motor highways, 1,865 miles, a new road is now under construction connecting all parts of the country.

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (11 national, and 3 British companies), with a total length (1931) of 1,432 miles, about 1,900 miles are under construction. Of the total, 614 miles have a gauge of 3 ft., the rest a metre gauge. The national lines were placed in 1931 under the administration of a non-political council. Most of them are small disconnected lines serving principally as feeders to the Magdalena river, which is the main traffic route between the Caribbean and the interior.

A daily airplane service connects Bogotá with Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast; from there a bi-weekly service (mail and passengers), reaches New York in 3½ days.

The Magdalena river is subject to drought and despite possible minor improvements, navigation is always impeded during the dry season. That river is navigable for 900 miles, small steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. A British river-transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers. A project is on foot to open the Bocos de Canevia to navigation by ocean steamers, converting Barranquilla into an ocean port.

In 1930, the post office handled 15,286,583 letters and post-cards and 15,659,322 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Number of offices, 1,075. There are 23,020 miles of Government telegraph lines, number of offices, 880. Telephone system is being extended, wireless telephony is utilized between Colombia, Chile and Argentine.

International cable service to all Latin America and the United States is furnished by the lines of All America Cables which touch Colombia at Cartagena, Barranquilla and Buenaventura. From the last point a connecting land line, operated by the company, extends to Bogotá *via* Cali. The company is installing wireless telephone and telegraph stations at Bogotá and Medellín for North American and European service, the Marconi Wireless has a station in Bogotá covering points in the interior as well as abroad.

Money, Weights, and Measures

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit was a gold peso equal to one fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same it equalled 97.3 cents, U.S. After Great Britain's departure from the gold standard, the gold peso on September 25, 1931, was linked to the dollar (U.S.) at the rate of 105.25 pesos = 100 dollars, 1 peso = 95.01 cents (U.S.). Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 pesos. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half peso, and 20 and 10 centavos. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 centavos are legal tender. There are also notes representing gold pesos of 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos respectively. On June 30, 1932, the total currency of Colombia consisted—gold coinage, 6,340,000 pesos, bullion, 2,443,000 pesos, nearly all in the Banco de la República; central bank notes, 19,153,000 pesos; Treasury notes, 7,931,000 pesos, silver and nickel coinage and certificates, 13,551,000 pesos, Treasury bonds, 84,000 pesos, other domestic specie, 51,000 pesos, foreign specie, 13,000 pesos, making a total of 49,518,000 pesos. Gold reserves on June 30, 1932, were 8,768,000 held at home and 7,502,000 held abroad by the Banco de la República, all gold is now held in the Banco de la República total of 16,270,000 pesos.

On July 23, 1923, the Banco de la República was inaugurated as a central bank. The capital and reserves (June 30, 1931) amount to 14,102,000 pesos, total assets, 43,583,850 pesos. It has the exclusive privilege until 1943 of issuing banknotes in Colombia. Its note issues must be covered (law of December 1, 1931) by a reserve in gold or foreign exchange of 50 per cent. of their value (later reduced to 30 per cent.), deposits are to be covered by a special currency reserve up to 25 per cent. of their total to turn their gold over to the Central Bank, which has sole power, through a Central Exchange Board, to buy and sell gold and foreign exchange.

The Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogotá, formed by the consolidation of the mortgage departments of 5 principal banks in 1925, was supplemented in 1931 by the Agrarian Credit Bank with capital of 10 million pesos subscribed by Government, Departments, Municipalities and others.

There are 21 commercial banks with total paid up capital and reserves (June 30, 1932) of 36,018,000 pesos, including 4 foreign (3 English, 1

Canadian and 1 American) commercial banks and 2 native mortgage banks This does not include the Banco de la República

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857 In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2 204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 27 5 pounds, or 12½ kilos, the quintal, of 4 arrobas, or 50 kilos, and the carga, or "mule load," of 2½ quintals, or 125 kilos, are generally used The Colombian libra is equal to 1 102 pound avoirdupois The Colombian vara, or 80 cm, is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister Plenipotentiary —Alfonzo Lopez

Counsellor —Jorge Garces

Secretary —Manuel Aya

Attaché —Bernardo Samper

Commercial Attaché —Jose Medina

Consul General —Alejandro Lopez

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Hull

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Spencer Stuart
Dickson Appointed February 12, 1930

There are vice-consuls at Barranquilla, Bogota, Cartagena, Pasto, Medellin, Manizales, Santa Marta and Cali, and consular agents at Honda and Buenaventura.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica (literally the 'Rich Coast'), an independent State since the year 1821, and forming from 1824 to 1829 part of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is now vested in a single chamber called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, one for every 8,000 inhabitants. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The President is elected for four years. By the Election Law of August 18, 1913, universal suffrage was adopted for all male citizens who are of age and able to support themselves, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane. Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is, by the Law of July 26, 1925, secret, direct and free. Diplomatic relations with Panama, severed since 1921, were resumed October, 1928.

President of the Republic — Dr Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, elected on February 7, 1932, assumed office May 8, 1932.

The administration normally is carried on by seven Secretaries of State, appointed by the President, who direct the departments of Interior and Police, Foreign Affairs; Justice, and Public Worship, Education, Public Security; Finance and Commerce, Public Works and Hygiene and Public Health.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste,

caste, Puntarenas, and Limón The last Census, taken in May, 1927, showed a population of 471,525, made up as follows:—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José	158,183	Guanacaste	51,142
Alajuela	97,577	Puntarenas	24,739
Heredia	88,407	Limón	32,278
Cartago	70,199	Total	471,525 ¹

¹ There are about 3 500 aborigines (Indians).

Estimated population on January 1, 1932, was 527 690

The vital statistics for four years were as follows —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1928	8,517	23,109	11 332	11 777	8,858	8,420
1929	8,098	22,662	11,820	10 893	8 506	8 024
1930	2,975	23,650	11,225	12 425	6 707	6 957
1931	2,933	23,838	12,567	11 262	5,247	4,850

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population, 1932, 55,857, with suburbs, 65,905), and in the towns of Alajuela (9,417), Cartago (17,277), Heredia, with suburbs (13,886), Liberia (8,387), Puntarenas (8,028), and Limón (15,982) The last-named, on the Caribbean coast, is the country's chief seaport There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limon Province, on the banana farms The native Indian population is dwindling

Spanish is the language of the country

Religion and Education

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution The Archbishop of Costa Rica has under him the Bishop of Alajuela

Elementary instruction is compulsory and free Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds In 1932 there were 513 elementary schools with 1,882 teachers and 50,188 enrolled pupils For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 695 pupils and 40 instructors, and a college for girls with 371 pupils and 46 teachers A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 700 pupils and 28 teachers The towns of Cartago and Alajuela have each a college Expenditure on education, 1931, 4,086,528 colones

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic Capital punishment cannot be inflicted In 1931 there were 2,724 criminal cases, of which 751 were convicted, and 6,280 cases of misdemeanour, including 3,561 drunk convictions, there were 5,277 civil cases

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been as follows (nominally, £1 sterling = 10 45 colones, 1 colon = 46½ cents, U S, but since 1926 it has been stabilized at 25 cents, U S) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	colones	colones	colones	colones	colones
Revenue	33,284,521	35,395,988	27,468,498	24,750,462	26 407 046
Expenditure	28,377,295	36,220,066*	32,513,818*	27,570,946	24,865,179

¹ Estimates

* Excluding provision for amortizing the public debt

Revenue in 1931, included customs revenue, 12 350,142 colones, liquor monopoly 3,417,356, and Pacific Railway 1,940,000 colones (gross). The largest items of expenditure are finance (about 12 per cent), public instruction (17 per cent.), and internal development (16 per cent). Military expenditures were 1 73 per cent of the total.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on January 1, 1932, was 74,406,093 colones, made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, 1,507,740^l, the French Loan of 1911 (in liquidation), 5,561,000 (pre-War gold) francs, a U S loan of 1926 7,284,000 dollars, Pacific Railway bonds, 1,746,000 dollars (U S), and 78,447^l due to an English construction company. The internal debt amounted to 27,823,237 colones.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 150,485 officers and men, of whom in 1929, 50,485 were enrolled and organized in 33 battalions to be called out on mobilization. The standing and active army is limited to 500 by a convention reached in 1923 by the States of Central America. Its strength in 1930 was 321. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry. The cultivated area is about 1,039,883 acres, grass lands cover 6,552,000 acres. There are thousands of square miles of public lands in Costa Rica that have never been cleared, on which can be found quantities of virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The principal agricultural products are coffee, of which 23,014 metric tons were exported in 1931-32, bananas 5,079,944 stems, and cocoa, 6,599 metric tons. Coffee and bananas account for nine-tenths of the exports. Maize, sugar cane, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. About 5,000 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live stock, in 1929 consisted of 398,737 cattle, 84,563 horses, 83,174 pigs and 8,177 mules. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Gold output, 1931, was valued at 32,865 dollars, U S. There are also deposits of quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, and mercury, and sulphur and copper also exist, but mining in the Republic is not very fully developed.

There were (1929) officially enumerated 6,532 factories and industries in the Republic, all small, including 144 cigar and cigarette factories, 308 cheese-making establishments, 151 hydraulic sawmills, 68 candle-making factories and many coffee drying establishments, starch, broom and wood-work.

factories The most important industries are shoes, soap, and candles. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power, it was nationalized in 1928

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (at par 10 45 colones = £1, and 1 colon = 46 5 cents, U.S., but since 1926 it has been stabilized at 25 cents, U.S.) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Imports	65,243,186	71,570,830	79,171,543	43,884,360	34,723,124
Exports	72,238,831	78,548,848	72,671,548	65,833,000	57,116,888

The value of the chief imports for 1929 and exports for 1931 was as follows (19 57 colones = £) —

Chief Imports	1929	Exports	1931
	£		£
Cotton . . .	501,737	Coffee . . .	2,169,807
Iron and steel other than machinery . . .	189,871	Bananas . . .	631,031
Flour . . .	191,176	Cacao . . .	143,471
Mineral oil and derivatives . . .	162,400	Gold and silver bullion . . .	16,027
Motor cars and trucks . . .	153,861	Timber . . .	8,095
Silk goods . . .	100,595	Fruit and vegetables . . .	7,220
		Hides and skins . . .	15,000

Of the import value in 1931, 52 per cent was from the United States, 10 per cent from Germany, 12 per cent from the United Kingdom, 7 6 per cent from Central and South America. Of the value exported in 1931, 60 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 23 per cent to the United States, 11 to Germany, and 8 per cent to Latin America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U K	2,859,040	2,559,687	2,799,284	2,384,834	1,348,809
Exports to Costa Rica from U K	394,883	408,641	162,311	135,021	188,778
Re-exports to Costa Rica from U K	8,372	8,879	4,905	4,086	4,870

Shipping and Communications.

No official figures are available as regards Costa Rican shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1931, there entered the ports of the Republic 514 ships of 1,290,853 tons, and cleared, 510 ships of 1,283,900 tons. Nearly all the steamers of the United Fruit Company are under the British flag.

The railway system connects San José with Limón, the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with Puntarenas, the Pacific port. The length of railway is 418 miles—the Costa Rica Railway, 189 miles (main

line and branches, San José to Limón, 103 miles), the Pacific Railway (state owned), 81 miles (San José to Puntarenas, 73 miles), the Northern Railway, 75 miles, and the United Fruit Co Railway, 67 miles. When the railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limón and the new port of Almirante in Panama. About 130 miles of motoring roads are now open.

In 1931 there were 211 post offices, air mail service between San José and Puntarenas, and with Central America and the United States was established in 1930.

There are about 3,000 miles of telegraph lines, with 205 telegraph offices. On December 31, 1928, there were 2,560 telephones, the telephone lines had a length of about 1,387 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limón to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colon, in Republic of Panama. The Government has a large wireless station at San José, and a small one at Colorado (mouth of R. San Juan, near Nicaraguan border). There is an international wireless station at Pataiso of high power, it is open for public service.

Banking and Credit

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government Bank of Issue. It was authorised (January, 1932) to issue up to 25,000,000 colones in notes to bearer (guaranteed by Government 6 per cent. Bonds, unissued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities). The Exchange Control Department, founded in November 1922, is authorised to purchase and sell New York Bank drafts at a fixed rate of 400 per cent (4 to 1), and to issue and to receive in exchange for such drafts its own notes. On July 29, 1932, the Department had balances at New York bankers or in hand of 163,511 U.S. dollars gold. The total circulation of the country on May 31, 1932, was Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, 22,816,000 colones, Exchange Control Department, 721,389 colones, silver certificates, 689,020 colones, silver coins, 804,693 colones, copper, 710,000 colones. Total, 25,741,102 colones.

The National Insurance Bank—a Government bank which has a monopoly of new insurance business—reported July 31, 1932, total insurance written amounting to 62,244,006 colones. The Mortgage Loan Bank on that date, with capital and reserves of 1,800,000 colones, had mortgage loans outstanding of 21,495,016 colones.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, 900 fine (value about 22 *9d* at par or 46.5 cents, U.S.). The colon since 1930 has been practically stabilized at 1 colon = 25 cents, U.S. Gold coins have, however, disappeared from circulation. Silver coins are 1 colon, 50 centimos, 25 centimos. There are copper coins of 10 centimos, 5 centimos, 1 centimo, and a nickel coin of 2 centimos.

The metric system is legally established and now in use, but in the country districts the following old Spanish weights and measures are found —

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1 014 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101 40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25 85 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 11 bushels (imperial bushel).

On January 15, 1921, the Republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees west of Greenwich.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Europe—Vacant
Consul General—José Vargas Porras

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Southampton and Swansea

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General
 —Sir Josiah Crosby, K B E, C I E (who is also Minister at Panama, where he resides) Appointed July 16, 1931.

Consul—F N Cox, M B E (San José)

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government

CUBA, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762–63, remained a Spanish possession from the date of its discovery by Columbus until December 10, 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the armed intervention of the United States in the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent State. A convention which assembled on November 5, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted February 21, 1901, under which the Island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A law was passed in Washington authorising the President of the United States to hand over the government to the Cuban people upon the undertaking that they should conclude no treaty with a foreign power that would endanger the independence of Cuba, that no debts should be contracted for which the current revenue would not suffice, that the United States should have certain rights of intervention, and be granted the use of Naval Stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted. On February 24, 1902, the election of the President and Vice President took place, and the control of the Island was formally transferred to the national government on May 20. The coaling station of Guantanamo Bay was leased to the United States for 2,000 dollars annually, on July 2, 1903. A reciprocal commercial

treaty, December 27, 1903, further strengthened the ties between Cuba and the United States. After political disturbances, an American Commission formed a provisional government in August, 1906, which was continued until January 28, 1909, when the national government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms. A constitutional convention was convened March, 1928, and approved various changes in the constitution including a proposal to increase the President's term to 6 years without right of re-election. These changes came into effect on May 11, 1928, and, among other things, conferred upon women over 21 years of age the right to vote.

President—General Gerardo Machado y Morales. Inaugurated (second term) May 20, 1929, term expires May 20, 1935.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of War and Marine, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, Sanitation and Charity, and of Telegraph and Posts (created in 1925).

The National Congress is made up of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives (126 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants). The latter, like the Senators, sit for six years (one-half elected every 3 years), but after 1933 senators will sit for nine years.

The country is divided into six provinces and 119 municipalities. The province is ruled by a Governor elected indirectly by the people and a Council, and the municipality by an Alcalde (Mayor), and an elected municipal council. Havana, the capital, was made a Federal District in 1931, with an Alcaldé and Council appointed by the President.

Area and Population

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles (41,634 square miles for the island of Cuba, 1,180 square miles for the Isle of Pines, and 1,350 square miles for the other islands), with an estimated population, on December 31, 1930, of 3,688,174, excluding 63,478 tourists and 12,219 immigrants. About 68 per cent are white. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces, on that date, were as follows—

Province	Area	Population (December 31, 1930)	Pop. per sq mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,170	971,466	306.4
Pinar del Río	5,206	824,066	62.2
Matanzas	3,256	849,562	110.4
Santa Clara	8,357	787,449	95.3
Camagüey	10,064	271,286	26.9
Oriente	14,211	924,345	65.0
Total	44,164	3,688,174	82.4

The language is Spanish, though English is widely understood.

The chief towns (with population, excluding suburbs 1930) are Havana, 589,079, Cienfuegos, 39,946, Camagüey, 48,773, Santiago de Cuba, 44,976, Guantánamo, 14,199, Santa Clara, 26,740, Manzanillo, 24,670, Pinar del Río, 17,563, Sancti Spiritus, 30,419; Trinidad, 13,851, Cárdenas, 29,304.

Justice and Religion.

There is a Supreme Court in Havana and a Court of Appeal in each of the Provinces. The Provinces are divided into judicial districts, with

courts for civil and criminal actions, with municipal courts for minor offences. The Civil Code guarantees aliens the same property and personal rights as are enjoyed by natives. There is no State Church, though Roman Catholics predominate.

Education

Education is compulsory and free. In the year ending June 30, 1932, the 8,816 public schools had 7,573 teachers, and 434,279 children. There were also 67 travelling teachers who taught, in 145 communities, 3,089 children, 94 night schools for working people with 7,393 pupils. There were also 364 private schools with 1,483 teachers and 26,622 pupils. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education, and normal schools for training teachers. Near Havana there is a special school with a staff drawn from English public schools, on which the school is modelled. University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded on September 12, 1721). In 1929-30, it had 4,795 students, of whom 2,303 were studying medicine; it was closed in 1931, on account of political disorder.

Cuba has 58 libraries containing 622,461 volumes. There are 193 periodicals published, including 50 dailies, 44 weeklies and 46 monthlies.

Finance

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 5 years —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	84,400,000	85,450,000	76,700,000	60,381,491	51,700,000
Expenditure	84,387,210	85,392,151	76,777,530	60,381,494	51,475,213

The principal items of income anticipated in the budget for 1931-32 were — Customs Revenue, 23,787,500 dollars; land duties, 22,682,000 dollars; National Lottery 2,400,000 dollars; posts and telegraphs, 2,515,500 dollars. The principal items of expenditure were Debt redemption and interest, 8,067,285 dollars (5,808,300 dollars external and 2,158,985 dollars internal); War and Marine, 10,121,907 dollars; Instruction, 9,566,015 dollars; public works, 2,275,287 dollars.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on January 31, 1932, amounted to — Foreign debt, 151,067,140 dollars, and internal debt, 7,865,900 dollars.

Defence.

The army is composed of 700 officers and 11,700 men, organized in 6 cavalry regiments, 7 infantry battalions and 3 batteries with auxiliary services. The navy consists of 2 cruisers (*Cuba* and *Patria*), 5 gunboats, an armed transport, and about a dozen coastguard vessels of small size. The strength of the navy is 1,000 men, 150 officers and 25 cadets. The air force consists of 116 men.

Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. Cuba is the largest producer of sugar in the world. In July, 1929, there were 163 sugar mills. Sugar plantations cover 1,600,000 acres. The sugar crop was in 1929-30, 4,787,676 tons, in 1930-31, 3,120,796 tons; and in 1931-32, 2,593,361 tons. Exports in 1930, 3,353,600 tons, in 1931, 2,638,490 tons. By the 'Chadbourne Agreement' of December 8, 1930, Cuba agreed to segregate its surplus stocks of 1,434,076

tons and to market for five years no more than 3,400,000 tons annually, plus 20 per cent of its surplus. Production of raw sugar in recent crop years has been limited by presidential decree, for 1933, to 2,000,000 tons. Exports of refined sugar, 284,171 tons. The production of molasses in 1930-31 amounted to 129,332,412 gallons. Exports, 1930, chiefly to the United States, 160,000,000 gallons. Tobacco exports in 1930 — cigars, 72,483,000 (8,109,683 dollars), cigarettes, 95,391,000 (254,261 dollars), leaf tobacco, 55,342,341 lbs (24,293,381 dollars). Domestic consumption in 1930 was valued at 26,920,211 dollars. Total tobacco exports, 1931, 22,932,145 dollars, 1930, 33,540,575 dollars. Tobacco is grown principally in the famous Vuelta-Abajo district, near Pinar del Rio. Coffee production, chiefly from the Province of Oriente, is reviving. 1931, 54,986,500 kilos, 1930, 47,362,900 kilos. The principal fruits exported are pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. Cuban fisheries had an output in 1930 valued at 4,442,949 dollars. Output of sponges, 1930, 1,111,708 dozen.

In 1930, the live stock in the island included 4,338,819 head of cattle, 629,112 horses, 89,389 mules, 101,737 sheep and 590,912 swine.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership. State forests total about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar boxes, and mahogany is exported; hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

Iron ore abounds, total exports 1930, 25,001 tons. Copper (21,950 short tons produced in 1932), manganese (exports, 2,148 tons in 1930) and gold are also worked. Six salt deposits yield about 50,000 tons annually.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years were as follows (the Cuban peso = the U S dollar) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	257,384,062	212,816,812	216,215,113	162,452,268	80,052,504
Exports	24,867,706	278,069,689	241,622,760	167,410,669	118,866,553

The imports and exports were distributed as follows —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	91,872,214	45,939,647	116,050,639	89,073,648
Other American Countries	12,891,703	8,504,141	9,450,598	5,590,597
Germany	6,102,925	3,024,015	2,181,899	1,530,814
Spain	7,588,587	4,181,442	2,484,715	1,141,024
France	5,444,805	2,848,997	4,047,083	2,004,184
United Kingdom	8,860,142	8,976,361	25,469,874	16,552,068
Other European countries	10,901,919	5,560,875	5,441,890	1,712,809
All other countries	18,774,973	9,077,614	2,284,271	1,209,559
Total	162,452,268	80,111,592	167,410,669	118,866,553

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco, the principal imports foodstuffs, earthen and ceramic products, machinery, metals and metal manufactures, and chemicals

In 1931, the United Kingdom imported from Cuba 3,247,739¹/₂ worth of sugar, and 810,122¹/₂ worth of cigars, and exported to Cuba 104,776¹/₂ worth of cotton piece goods

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Cuba into U K.	10,239,566	7,934,001	6,872,033	4,292,075	5,335,764
Exports to Cuba from U K	1,649,156	2,026,488	1,282,796	653,821	695,101
Re exports to Cuba from U K	41,394	53,996	31,883	18,625	22,994

Shipping and Communications

In 1930, 5,543 vessels of 22,997,053 gross tons entered and cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade In the coastwise trade (1930) 8,295 vessels entered and cleared

In Cuba there were in 1929, 3,057 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 1,393 miles and the Cuba Railway, 778 miles, being the greatest systems The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east The larger sugar estates have extensive private lines connecting them with the main lines

There were 1,990 miles of Government highways open to traffic in 1930, of which 846 miles are first-class The new and impressive Central Highway, traversing the island for 706 miles from Pinar del Rio to Santiago and costing 101,123,000 dollars, was opened February 24, 1931 There are 463 post, 346 telegraph offices, and 150 radio and radio-telegraph stations, there are ten wireless stations operated by the Government There are 10,939 miles of telegraph wires The telephone system (1929) had 74,584 instruments and 239,417 miles of wire Direct telephone connection with American and European cities has been maintained since 1921 Air mail service between Cuba and Mexico, and between Cuba and New York, was established in 1930, air service between domestic points is highly developed

Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso (equal to the U S gold dollar) of 1 6718 grammes (1 5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces, the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces are of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces are also issued.

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos The extent of the nickel coinage is determined by the National Executive. The United States coinage is legal tender

The total amount of currency on January 1, 1932, was 77,445,781 dollars, of which 45,364,780 dollars were United States bank notes, amount of the latter in actual circulation was 37,536,821 dollars

Banking is largely in the hands of the Royal Bank of Canada, the National City Bank of New York, the Chase National Bank of New York, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Banco del Comercio. Total number of banks and branches is 169. Total deposits, June 30, 1931, 134,390,848 dollars, compared with 144,696,522 dollars the previous year.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —Dr. Guillermo Patterson (August 13, 1925)

Counsellor —Dr. G. S. Solar

Secretary —Dr. Alberto Diaz Pardo

Commercial Attaché —Marino Pérez

Consul (in London) —Francisco Saúche

There is a Consul General in Liverpool, and Consuls in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Cardiff, and other towns.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA

Envoy and Minister —Herbert A. Grant Watson, C.M.G. (appointed January 30, 1933)

Naval Attaché —Captain P. Macnamara, R.N.

Military Attaché —Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

Consul General —H. W. Border

There are Vice Consuls at Cienfuegos, Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA)

THE term Czechoslovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation the Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of Slovakia.

The Czechoslovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the *Národní Věbor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President.

By the Treaty of Peace of September 10, 1919 (the Treaty of St Germain), the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognized the Czechoslovak Republic, declaring that 'the peoples of Bohemia, of Moravia, and of part of Silesia, as well as the peoples of Slovakia, have decided of their own free will to unite . . . for the purpose of forming a single sovereign independent state under the title of the Czechoslovak Republic'. For the sake of brevity the Czechoslovak Republic is designated Czechoslovakia.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic was passed by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920.

According to the terms of the Constitution, the Czechoslovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head. The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity. The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body for the whole of the Republic, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years and containing 300 members, and of a Senate comprising 150 members to be renewed every eight years. The two Chambers in joint congress elect the President of the Republic for seven years. The President, as head of the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament. He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason. He also appoints and recalls Ministers. The Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and of speech, and safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools. Privileges derived from sex, birth or calling are not recognised. Marriage, the family and motherhood are placed under the special protection of the law. All these guarantees and rights are protected by the Supreme Administrative Court, which sees to the legality of the public administration.

In principle the two Chambers are equal in so far that they both enjoy the right of initiative, and that even Government Bills may be first introduced in either house. Only in the case of the Budget and Army Bills must the measures first pass through the Chamber of Deputies. It is also the Chamber of Deputies alone that by a vote of non-confidence can compel the

resignation of the Government. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes law, despite an adverse decision of the Senate, if the Chamber of Deputies adheres to its first decision by an absolute majority of all its members.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 26, and all citizens over 45 are eligible for election. The electoral system is based on proportional representation.

The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a 'closed scrutiny' basis, the votes being in favour of parties, not of candidates. The allocation of electoral areas is as follows—Bohemia, 9 (for Chamber of Deputies), 5 (for Senate), Moravia and Silesia, 6 and 3, Slovakia, 7 and 4, Carpathian Ruthenia, 1 and 1.

At the elections held on October 31, 1929, the political parties were returned as follows—

Senate (150 members)—Czechoslovak Coalition, 88 (Agrarians, 24, Clericals, 13, Social Democrats, 20, Czechoslovak Socialists, 16, National Democrats, 8, Middle Class Party, 6, League for Election Reform, 1), Slovakian Clericals, 9, German Social Democrats, 11, German Christian Socialists, 8, German National Socialists, 4, German Agrarian and Middle Class Parties, 9, Hungarian Christian Socialist, 6, Communists, 15.

Chamber of Deputies (300 members) at the elections held on October 31, 1929, is as follows—Czech Agrarian, 46, Czech Socialist Democrats, 39, Czech National Socialists, 32, Communists, 30, Czech Clericals, 25, German Social Democrats, 21, Slovak Clericals, 19, German Agrarian and Middle Class Parties, 16, Czech National Democrats, 15, German Christian Socialists, 14, Czech Small Traders, 12, Hungarian Christian Socialists, 9, German National Socialists, 8, German Nationals, 7, Poles and Jews, 4, League for Election Reform, 3.

President—Thomas Garrigue Masaryk (born in 1850 in Hodonín, in Moravia). Elected May 28, 1920, re-elected May 27, 1927, for a period of 7 years.

According to the Constitution, no one may be elected for more than two successive terms, but an exception has been made in the case of President Masaryk.

The Czechoslovak Government, appointed on October 30, 1932, consists of the following Ministers—

Prime Minister—J. Malypetr (Czech Agrarian)

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Edvard Beneš (Czech National Socialist)

Minister of National Defence—Bohumil Bradáč (Czech Agrarian)

Minister of Finance—Karel Trápl (Non parliamentarian)

Minister of the Interior—J. Černý (Non parliamentarian)

Minister of Commerce—Dr. Josef Maloušek (Czech National Democrat)

Minister of Health—Dr. Franz Spina (German Agrarian)

Minister of Railways—Rudolf Bechyň (Czech Social Democrat)

Minister of Social Welfare—Dr. Ludwig Czech (German Social Democrat)

Minister of Justice—Dr. Alfred Meissner (Czech Social Democrat)

Minister of Agriculture—M. Hodza (Czech Agrarian)

Minister of Education—Dr. Ivan Džerž (Czech Social Democrat)

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Dr. Emil Franks (Czech National Socialists)

Minister of Public Works—Jan Dostálek (Czech Clerical)

Minister for the Unification of Laws—Dr. Jan Šrámek (Czech Clerical)

Area and Population —The Czechoslovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia (Sub Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The area and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1921, and the preliminary results of the census December 1, 1930, are as follows —

—	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq miles	Population Feb 15, 1921	Population per square mile, 1921	Preliminary Census Dec 1, 1930	Population per square mile, 1930
Bohemia	52,064	20,102	6,670,582	331.8	7,106,766	353.5
Moravia & Silesia	26,738	10,324	3,335,152	323.0	3,563,157	345.1
Slovakia	48,936	18,895	3,000,870	158.8	3,380,885	176.3
Ruthenia	12,656	4,886	606,568	124.1	725,350	148.5
Total	140,394	54,207	13,613,172	251.1	14,726,158	271.7

Of the Czechoslovak citizens 7,345,137 are Czechoslovaks, 3,088,530 Germans, 119,469 Hungarians, 458,094 Russians, 80,182 Poles, 120,277 of Jewish nationality, and 18,954 others. There were besides 238,808 aliens (The results regarding the nationality of the Czechoslovak citizens in the province of Slovakia are not yet known.)

The population of the principal towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants at December 1, 1930 (preliminary census figures), was —

Prague	848,081	Chomutov (Kometau)	33,206	Aš (Asch)	22,943
Brno	268,646	Cheb (Eger)	31,549	Varnsdorf	22,793
Ostrava Moravska	125,347	Jihlava	31,081	Podmokly (Bodenbach)	22,648
Bratislava	123,852	Teplice Šanov (Tep-litz Schönan)	30,911	Přerov	22,362
Píseň	114,150	Pardubice	28,841	Karvinná	22,330
Košice	70,232	Most	28,211	Ostrava Slezska	22,239
Olomouc	65,489	Žhborod	26,069	Zámky Nové	22,141
Budšovice České	43,886	Mukačevó	26,123	Přesov	21,870
Ústí n/L (Aussig)	43,802	Znojmo	25,832	Zlín	21,584
Liberec (Reichenberg)	38,525	Vary Karlovy Karla bad)	24,029	Nitra	21,259
Opava	36,083	Trnava	23,971	Komárno	21,137
Jablonec n/N (Gablonz a d. Neisse)	33,855	Krnov (Jägerndorf)	23,463	Kladno	20,671
Prostějov	33,487				

Movement of population is shown as follows for 3 years:

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1929	326,307	139,200	4,862	225,527	100,780
1930	333,587	136,987	5,312	207,778	125,814
1931	318,192	129,114	—	212,169	106,023

Religion.—The majority of the population is Catholic. In 1930 the division of the population (preliminary results) according to religion was — Roman Catholics, 10,833,423, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 585,439, Protestants, 1,109,229, Orthodox, 145,588, Jews, 356,763, Old Catholics, 22,747; other faiths, 32,646, and without any religion, 853,717.

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a Czechoslovak Church, which had, according to the Census of 1930, 793,042 adherents.

Education.—Instruction is compulsory between the age of 6 and 14. The schools may be divided as follows: (1) National Schools (Elementary and Advanced Public Schools); (2) Secondary Latin and Technical Schools (Gymnasias and Real-Schools); (3) Universities and Higher Technical Schools; and (4) Trade and Arts, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural, and other special schools. There are practically no illiterates except in Slovakia.

The following table contains the data for elementary and advanced schools (public and private) in Czechoslovakia as at October 31, 1931.

	Elementary Schools (public and private)			Higher Grade Schools (public and private)		
	No of Schools	No of Pupils (boys)	No of Pupils (girls)	No of Schools	No of Pupils (boys)	No of Pupils (girls)
Bohemia	6,076	365,281	370,120	1,090	85,798	76,646
Moravia & Silesia	3,615	212,978	216,149	627	47,131	40,626
Slovakia	4,046	259,751	256,598	154	18,064	16,881
Ruthenia	727	57,962	54,522	18	3,628	3,609
Total	15,064	895,967	897,389	1,889	154,631	137,762

Of the 15,064 elementary schools, 10,241 (68.0 per cent) were Czechoslovak, 3,301 (21.9 per cent) German, 526 (3.5 per cent) Ruthenian, 822 (5.5 per cent) Magyar, 90 (0.6 per cent) Polish, and 84 (0.5 per cent) other and miscellaneous schools. Of the 1,889 higher grade schools, 1,399 (74.1 per cent) were Czechoslovak, 437 (23.1 per cent) German, 4 (0.2 per cent) Ruthenian, 12 (0.6 per cent) Magyar, 11 (0.6 per cent) Polish, and 26 (1.4 per cent) miscellaneous schools. There were 4 foreign national (elementary) schools with 529 pupils, including 2 Russian schools with 236 pupils, 1 French with 222 pupils, and 1 English with 71 pupils.

During the school year 1930-31 there were in Czechoslovakia 349 secondary Latin and technical schools (gymnasias and real schools) with 93,608 pupils. Of these 244 were Czech or Slovak, 90 German, 6 Magyar, 8 Ruthenian, and 1 Polish. There were 5 foreign Latin and technical schools (gymnasias and real schools) with 718 students, including 2 Russian with 420 pupils, 1 Ukrainian with 101 pupils, 1 French with 146 pupils, and 1 English with 51 pupils. The public, or state aided, schools of commerce numbered, during the school year 1930-31, 188, with 34,841 pupils.

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools with students as follows (winter term 1930-31) —

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Students	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1848)	10,485	2,356	Prague, Czech	5,173	146
Prague, German	4,927	772	Prague, German	2,014	67
Brno, Czech (1918)	3,044	542	Brno, Czech	1,535	26
Bratislava, Slovak (1919)	2,038	261	Brno, German	1,846	88
	20,444	3,931		10,568	277

There are, moreover, 2 faculties not comprised in the University Association (in Prague and Olomouc), a Ukrainian University at Prague, and a

Ukrainian agricultural academy in Poděbrady, a higher veterinary academy (443 students), a mining academy (267 students), a higher agricultural college (252 students) an academy of arts (204 students), and a high commercial school (in Prague)

Justice—The courts of the Republic are —The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno, 4 High Courts of Justice (Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Košice), 37 County Courts (besides the Commercial Court and the Penal Tribunal in Prague), and 420 District Courts

There are also special courts for commercial, industrial, revenue and other matters

A special Administrative High Court decides matters in dispute affecting the administration, *e g.*, appeals against illegal decisions and regulations made by State authorities, in cases of conflict between the central State authorities and the organs of the provincial local government, in cases of claims made against the State or the local administration which have been vetoed by the administrative authorities

Finance—Budget estimates for five years in thousands of crowns —

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Revenue	1000 crowns 9,569,907	1000 crowns 9,412,867	1000 crowns 9,843,827	1000 crowns 9,323,376	1000 crowns 8,634,170
Expenditure	9,534,373	9,366,904	9,838,525	9,318,703	8,632,538

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1932 —

Revenue	Millions of Crowns	Expenditure	Millions of Crowns
Finance	8,920	Foreign Affairs	155
Public Works	151	National Defence	1,309
Pensions	100	Interior	695
Health	36	Justice	328
Education	29	Education	1,014
Railways	25	Agriculture	231
Posts and Telegraphs	13	Social Services	878
		Finance	2,673
		Pensions	881
		Public Works	762
Total (including all other items)	9,323	Total (including all other items)	9,319

According to the budget for 1932, the national debt is as follows (in million crowns) —

	Million Crowns
Internal debt	25,901
Foreign debt	8,350
Note Debt	8,300
Total	37,551

A Board of Audit and Control was constituted by an enactment of March 20, 1919. It is charged with the superintendence of State economy, the State property and the national debt. This Board has an equal standing with the Ministries and is independent of them. Its president is nominated, at the request of the Government, by the President of the Republic.

Defence—Service in the army is regulated by the law of March 19, 1920. Liability to service lasts from the ages of 17 to 60, but begins normally at the age of 20. Service in the active army is for 14 months, after which the soldier passes to the first reserve until he attains the age of 40, when he passes to the second reserve, where he remains until 50. By the law of April 8, 1927, the peace strength of the army, beginning with October 1, 1927, has been fixed permanently as follows: for the period from October 1 up to March 31 at 140,000, and for the period from April 1 up to August 30 at 100,000, military persons. By the law of April 8, 1927, as from October 1, 1928, there must be elected from the recruits fit for military service a number of 70,000, with due regard to the probable decrease and increase during the first months after entering the active service. The average strength of the army in 1932 was 141,696 all ranks, inclusive of 12,657 gendarmes. The air force numbered 6,482 all ranks, with 546 aeroplanes. The army is organised in 4 military commands, comprising 12 infantry divisions each of 24 brigades, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 3 cavalry brigades, 12 light artillery brigades, 2 heavy artillery brigades and administrative services.

In the 1933 budget, 1,252 million crowns were allocated for the army.

There is a small defensive force consisting of the 200-ton patrol vessel *President Masaryk* and 22 armed motor launches and tugs for river service.

Production and Industry—The Czechoslovak territory is one of the richest in Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on.

For the years 1930 and 1931, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows:—

Crops	Area (in acres)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1930 ¹	1931 ¹	1930 ¹	1931 ¹
Wheat	1,974,935	2,059,576	1,377,289	1,124,157
Rye	2,599,509	2,490,934	1,787,571	1,387,686
Barley	1,673,271	1,740,944	1,217,790	1,074,608
Oats	2,049,111	2,042,234	1,507,817	1,224,608
Potatoes	1,640,141	1,778,224	8,950,491	9,726,308
Sugar-beet	653,601	460,873	6,421,384	5,240,887
Maize	304,104	347,259	248,501	227,914

¹ Provisional

In 1929–30, there were 148 sugar factories in the country, which produced 1,035,687 metric tons of sugar. Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1930, Czechoslovakia produced 14,725 metric tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries. In 1931, the Republic had 440 breweries producing 10,679,232 hectolitres of beer. In 1929–30, there were 916 distilleries with an output of 703,438 hectolitres of spirits.

On December 31, 1931, the number of live-stock was: Cattle, 4,450,965, cows, 2,404,616, pigs, 2,575,921, sheep, 531,125.

In 1931, the fruit crop yielded 327,282 tons of apples, 194,586 tons of pears, and 337,535 tons of stone fruit.

Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe. The forests comprise 33 per cent. of the whole area (about 11,346,734 acres).

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Most, Chomutov, Teplice, Moravaska Ostrava, and Falknov), iron, graphite, and garnets, silver (in Bohemia),

copper and lead (in Slovakia), and rock salt (in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia)

Coal production in 1932, 15,900,000 tons of lignite and 11,100,000 tons of hard coal. In 1931, there were 269 coal mines, employing 94,925 persons. The output of pig iron in 1932 was, 450,000 metric tons, raw steel, 683,000 metric tons.

The number of factories in 1930 was 12,033. Of these, 1,922 were textile mills, 2,326 glass works and stone factories, 1,807 for food production, 1,407 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 950 machine factories, 928 for metal manufacture, 396 paper mills, 645 chemical factories.

Commerce — Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	19,207,908	19,987,858	15,714,508	11,800,585	8,155,200
Exports	21,224,211	20,498,869	14,473,782	13,149,393	7,380,400

Principal articles of import and export in 1930 and 1931 —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns		1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Cereals	1,147,840	1,042,806	Woollen Goods	1,671,657	1,139,238
Cottons	1,797,152	1,066,396	Cottons	2,405,599	1,578,291
Woollen Goods	1,292,807	947,745	Coal	771,300	642,880
Fats and Oils	462,705	341,799	Glass	1,153,805	974,110
Iron Goods	503,562	371,264	Sugar	827,885	542,345
Machinery	580,318	410,617	Iron and Iron Goods	1,860,901	1,328,874
			Cereals & Milled Products	679,023	424,950

Imports and exports 1930 and 1931 were distributed among the principal countries as follows —

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Austria	1,210,672	851,491	2,439,131	1,796,449
Belgium	235,400	176,890	243,591	224,865
France	569,810	453,872	404,657	400,604
Germany	3,985,811	3,300,463	2,970,054	2,040,214
Great Britain	579,293	434,617	1,377,797	1,855,955
Holland	206,922	235,901	442,252	423,948
Hungary	929,980	134,808	1,004,456	289,326
Italy	888,132	342,227	491,896	387,565
Poland	878,707	619,115	628,868	379,075
Rumania	562,421	566,590	596,414	340,679
Switzerland	418,265	334,389	504,638	486,578
United States of America	785,903	488,600	976,946	804,687
Yugoslavia	488,875	384,701	1,520,450	832,213
Other Countries	4,629,321	3,463,871	3,878,082	3,897,075
Total	15,714,512	11,800,586	17,473,782	13,149,393

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Czechoslovakia in 1931 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: sugar, refined, 307,800*l*, iron and steel, 255,235*l*, fancy goods, 632,564*l*, boots and shoes, 348,973*l*, glass, 750 211*l*. The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Czechoslovakia in 1931 were cotton yarns, 253,301*l*., woollen goods, 262,763*l*.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U K	£ 8,188,905	£ 6,675,687	£ 6,402,617	£ 6,619,588	£ 8,036,874
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U K	2,167,941	2,100,970	1,730,693	1,337,433	959,847
Re exports to Czechoslovakia from U K	177,504	135,977	115,508	127 030	117,086

Communications.—On December 31, 1930, there were 13,849 kilometres or 8,606 miles of railway in the Republic, of which 7,002 miles are owned by the State, 1,525 miles privately owned, 12 miles owned by foreign States, and 67 miles owned by foreign railways. Of the State railways 1,074 miles are double tracked, and of the privately owned lines 66 miles.

In 1930, the total number of passengers carried on all Czechoslovak railways was 334,481,958, on the State railways, 264,761,818. Total quantity of freight, 95,424,293 tons, on State railways only, 73,894,290 tons, the earnings of all railways amounted to 5 094,588,988 crowns, of that on State railways, 4,628,512,392 crowns. Total expenses, 5,118,863,062 crowns, of which on State railways, 4,521,131,404 crowns.

In 1931, there were nearly 49,000 miles of road in the Republic, of which 5,300 miles are maintained by the State, 31,300 by the provinces, the remainder being interregional roads, for the upkeep of which the district authorities are responsible.

The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin, and a strip of land on the River Elbe was, in Nov 1929, leased to the Czechoslovakian Government for 99 years. Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important, its chief port is Bratislava (Pres-burg). On the Labe (Elbe) the two main ports are Ústí, n/L (Aussig) and Dečín (Teschen). On the Vltava and Elbe in 1931, 881,529 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 997,729 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 808,061 tons. By way of the Danube 518,010 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 825,920 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 71,225 tons.

In 1931 there were 16 air routes operating in the international service, and 6 in the national service. The former connect Prague with Paris, Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin.

In 1931, there were 4,592 post offices and 4,066 telegraph offices, and 82,146 miles of telegraph wire, 14,150,121 telegrams were despatched and received. Number of letters handled, 998,828,983. In 1931, there were 146,670 telephone stations and 501,535 miles of telephone wire.

Banking and Currency.—In 1930 there were 23 joint-stock banks in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia with a total paid up share capital of 1,852,600,000 crowns and with reserve funds of 1,736,900,000 crowns, 6 Land-banks issuing their own bonds, which at the beginning of 1930 amounted to 4,899,175,000 crowns. In 1930, there were 79 small joint

stock banks in Slovakia and Podkarpatská Rus with a share capital of 390,081,000 crowns and reserve funds of 228,785,000 crowns. In 1930, there were 366 savings banks with 19,655 446,000 crowns of deposits. In 1930, there were in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia 4,269 Reiffeisen banks with deposits amounting to 5,282,640,000 crowns. On December 31, 1931, the deposits in the Czechoslovak banks amounted to 55,813,600,000 crowns.

The monetary unit is the *Koruna* or Crown of 100 *haléru* or heller.

In October, 1929, the value of the Czechoslovak crown was fixed at 44.58 milligrammes of fine gold, and the currency placed on a gold basis. The share capital of the National Bank, which was set up in 1926, was fixed at 405,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns instead of 12,000,000 dollars as hitherto. The notes of the Bank will be covered by gold to the extent of 25 per cent till the end of 1929, 30 per cent till the end of 1930, and afterwards to the extent of 35 per cent.

The note circulation on February 7, 1933, amounted to 5,467,472,000 crowns. the metallic reserve was 1,708,969,000 crowns.

On August 31, 1932, there were in circulation 18,249,433 ten-crown pieces, 27,336,456 five-crown pieces, 97,430,623 crown pieces, 52,967,312 fifty heller pieces, 120,269,347 twenty-heller pieces, 117,728,106 ten heller pieces, and 94,926,741 five heller pieces, of the total value of 483,663,906 crowns.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Jan G. Masaryk, O B E (appointed June 1925)

Counsellor — Vilém Černý

Secretaries — Maximilian Lobkowicz and Jan Gerke

Military and Air Attaché — Lieutenant Colonel Zdeněk Vltavský

Consul — Karel Bujňák

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General — Joseph Addison, O M G (appointed April 7, 1930)

Secretaries — K T Gurney and R H S Allen

Military Attaché — Lieut Col T D Daly, M C

Commercial Secretary — H Kershaw, O B E

There are Consular Representatives at Prague, Bratislava, Brno, Liberec (Reichenberg), and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad)

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DANZIG.

(DIE FREIE STADT DANZIG)

By Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertook to establish the Town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City, to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The League of Nations also appoints a High Commissioner.

High Commissioner —Dr Helmer Rosling Appointed October 15, 1932

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig Polish Treaty, in accordance with Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles, took place on November 9, 1920. According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory. Since January 1, 1922, the Polish German customs frontier extends to the sea, and Danzig is a unit in the Polish customs administration.

The Constitution provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 72 members elected for 4 years and a Senate. This Senate consists of a President, a Vice President and 10 Senators, whereof the President the Vice President and 4 Senators receive salaries. The members of the Senate are elected by the popular assembly (*Volkstag*) for an indefinite period. Election is by majority of votes. Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. The salaried members of the Senate may hold no other public office, nor may they without the approval of the Senate follow any other profession, the unpaid members hold no public office except with the approval of the Senate. No member may serve on a board of managers or of directors of a commercial company without the consent of the Senate. The President of the Senate directs and exercises general supervision over the work of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a tenth of the voters. Any alteration of the Constitution by the *Volkstag* can only be effected by a two thirds majority, with at least two thirds of the Deputies present.

Elections are universal, direct, equal, and secret on the basis of proportional representation, suffrage being granted to all men and women belonging to the State of Danzig who have attained 20 years of age. The elections for the Legislative Assembly held on November 16, 1930, resulted in the return of the following parties: Social Democrats, 19, German Nationalists, 10, Centre, 11, National Liberals, 2, Communists, 7, German-Danzig People's Party, 2, German Liberals, 1, Poles, 2, German People's Community, 3, National Socialists, 12, smaller parties, 3, total, 72.

Area and Population —The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 754 square miles, and population 407,517 (August 1929).

The territory contains a total of 264 localities, of which 258 are rural communes, 2 for-st-estate districts, and 4 cities. In addition to the municipality of Danzig, whose administrative district had a population in August, 1929, of 285,287 (the district of Oliva having been incorporated with it on July 1, 1926), the following localities are cities —Zoppot, 80,835 inhabitants, Neuteich, 3,160; and Tiegenhof, 3,252. Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list —Ohra, 13,218, Praust, 3,878, Emaus, 2,503, Bürgerwie-en, 2,249, Stutthof, 2,698, Brentau, Hohenstein, Pasewark, Kalthof, Steegen, Lichtenau, Liessau, and Schoneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000.

Births 1931, 8,304, marriages, 3,185, deaths, 4,798

Education.—In May, 1929, Danzig had the following schools —8 high schools for boys, 8 for girls, and 2 for boys and girls, 11 middle schools and 296 elementary schools. In the high schools there were 6,207 pupils (2,915 girls), in the middle schools, 3,228 pupils (1,328 girls), in the elementary schools, 44,632 pupils (21,869 girls). Teachers in high schools, 351, and middle schools, 141, in elementary schools, 1,120.

The Technical University had in the winter term of 1931–32, 77 teachers and 1,826 students.

Finance — For 1926, the Budget of the Free City of Danzig balanced at 117,885,180 gulden, for 1927 at 113,209,220 gulden, for 1928 at 117,028,590 gulden, for 1929, at 128,000,410 gulden, for 1930 at 134,842,600 gulden, and for 1931 at 142,896,050 gulden.

Commerce and Shipping —The total registered gross tonnage on July 1, 1932, was 224,183, comprising 40 steamships, 20 motor-ships, 8 sea lighters of over 250 tons burden each, 1 motor sailing-boat, and 1 other ship.

Shipping in 1931 entered, 5,960 vessels of 4,061,733 tons, and cleared 5,971 vessels of 4,064,333 tons, German shipping predominating, followed by Danish, Swedish, Latvian, Polish, Norwegian and English.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Polish-Danzig Convention of November 9, 1920, a Danzig Port and Waterways Board, composed of 5 Polish and 5 Danzig Commissioners with a President of Swiss Nationality, has been formed to administer and exploit the Port of Danzig.

For centuries Danzig has been a well known grain and timber market and shipping point. Its advantageous geographical situation at the mouth of the Vistula, its vicinity to the great German, Polish, and Russian grain districts, and its foreign shipping connections have placed it at times in the first rank. For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer. Exports in 1931 were as follows: lumber 920,000 tons (824,300 tons in 1930), grain, 180,700 tons (391,300 tons in 1930), sugar, 199,700 tons (192,900 tons in 1930), coal, 5,796,100 tons (5,348,300 tons in 1930).

Communications —Danzig is connected with Germany by four main railway lines —Danzig to Königsberg, 120 miles, Danzig (via Kreuz Schneidemühl) to Berlin, 292 miles, Danzig to Stettin, 230 miles, Danzig to Breslau (via Posen) 297 miles. Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines —Danzig to Warsaw, 236 miles, Danzig to Łódź, 230 miles, and Danzig to Posen, 183 miles. Besides these railway lines there are regular connections by aeroplanes to Berlin (3 hours), to Königsberg (1 hour), to Warsaw (3 hours), to Marienburg (25 minutes), to Stolp (1 hour), to Stettin (2 hours, 20 minutes). A regular passenger-steamer service is carried on between Danzig (Zoppot) and Swinemünde, Pillau (Königsberg), and Memel. Other shipping lines have arranged a regular passenger service to Libau (weekly), to London-Hull (weekly), to Reval-Leningrad (weekly), to Riga and Helsingfors (weekly), to America and Canada (every third week), to Kalmar and Stockholm (every tenth day), to Copenhagen (every tenth day).

The Berlin Königsberg air line and the Polish mail air line serves Danzig. There is also a freight air service between Danzig and Warsaw.

On January 1, 1931, there were 11,520 principal and 8,361 branch telephone connections in Danzig, or a total of 19,881. Telephone calls in 1929 numbered 21,282,000, of which 1,180,000 were toll calls the remainder being local calls.

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig.

Banking and Currency—On October 22, 1923, a new gulden currency was issued by the Danziger Zentralkasse, the provisional bank of issue 25 gulden of 100 pfennige each are equivalent to one pound sterling in gold. On September 21, 1931, the currency was placed on the gold standard. The introduction of the Danzig currency was effected through the Bank of Danzig, which was founded in January, 1924. Bank of Danzig Return, dated January 31, 1931, in Danzig gulden.—Assets: Coin and bullion 3,479,000 (of which gold coin 118,000, Danzig subsidiary coin 3,361,000), balances with the Bank of England inclusive notes 17,100,000, bills of exchange 19,488,000, foreign currencies, 16,151,000. Liabilities (capital paid up 7,500,000, notes in circulation 36,519,000, deposits on demand 1,795,000).

At the end of 1929, there were 68,476 depositors in the Savings Banks with deposits amounting to 54,570,917 gulden, compared with 56,991 depositors with deposits of 44,892,311 gulden at the end of 1928.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian X., born September 26, 1870, son of King Frederik VIII and Queen Louisa, married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine* of Mecklenburg, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

Children of the King

- I Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899
 II Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900

Brothers and sisters of the King

- I Prince *Carl*, born August 8, 1872, elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905, married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain, offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903
 II Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876 married April 28, 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderborg-Glücksborg, offspring Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910, Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912 Princess Alexandrine Louise born December 12, 1914, Prince Gorm, born February 24, 1919
 III Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878, married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden
 IV Princess *Thyra*, born March 14 1880
 V Prince *Gustav*, born March 4 1887
 VI Princess *Dagmar*, born May 28, 1890, married November 28, 1922, to Lieutenant Jorgen Castenskiöld

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448 after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I, Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian X has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 72,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I of Oldenburg —

House of Oldenburg

	A D		A D
Christian I	1448	Christian V	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV	1699
Christian II	1513	Christian VI	1730
Frederik I	1523	Frederik V	1746
Christian III	1533	Christian VII	1766
Frederik II	1559	Frederik VI	1808
Christian IV	1588	Christian VIII	1839
Frederik III	1648	Frederik VII	1848

House of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg

Christian IX, 1863. Frederik VIII, 1906 Christian X, 1912.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov' (charter) of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920. This may

in many respects be said to be a further development along the lines laid down in the 'Grundlov' of June 5, 1849, the charter which introduced the Constitution in Denmark. The amendments of September 10, 1920, are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig in 1920.

According to the present 'Grundlov,' the legislative power lies with the King and the 'Rigsdag' (Diet) jointly. The executive power is vested in the King, who exercises his authority through the ministers. The judicial power is with the courts. The King must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the official Church of the State. The King has not the right of declaring war or signing peace without the consent of the 'Rigsdag'. The 'Rigsdag' is composed of two bodies: the 'Folketing' (House of Commons) and the 'Landsting' (Senate). All men and women 25 years of age and with a fixed place of abode possess the franchise and are eligible for election. The 'Folketing' is at present composed of 149 members, 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties not having obtained sufficient returns at the district elections. One member is elected for the Faroe Islands by simple majority. The term of the Legislature is four years, but the King has power to dissolve the 'Folketing' before the end of the four years. The members of the 'Landsting' are elected indirectly by the 'Folketing's' voters of 35 years of age in the following way. In every 'Folketing's' district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of Proportional Representation. The whole country is divided into six 'Landsting's' districts. In each of these the electors elect a number of members of the 'Landsting,' between 10-12. In this way 56 members are elected, one is elected in the Faroe Islands. Moreover, there are 19 members elected by the former 'Landsting,' according to the system of Proportional Representation. The members of the 'Landsting' sit for a term of eight years. There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the 'Landsting' go out all at once after an eight years' term.

The members of the 'Rigsdag' receive 5,600 kr. or 7,200 kr. a year, according to whether their homes are in or outside the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Tuesday in October. To the Folketing all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Højesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in the chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed April 29, 1929), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments —

The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Navigation and Fishing — Th. Stauning

Ministry of Agriculture — K. M. Bording

Ministry of Foreign Affairs — P. Munch

Ministry of the Interior — B. Dahlgård

Ministry of Social Affairs — K. K. Stejneger

Ministry of Justice — C. Th. Zahle.

Ministry of Defence — L. Rasmussen

Ministry of Public Instruction — F. Borgbjerg

Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs — N. P. L. Dahl

Ministry of Public Works — J. F. N. Frus Skotte

Ministry of Finance — C. V. Bramsnaes

Ministry of Commerce and Industry — C. N. Hauge

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folketing.

State of parties in the Landsting, after the election of September 6, 1932 — 28 Liberals, 27 Socialists, 13 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals.

Folketing, elected November 16, 1932 — 62 Socialists, 39 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, 14 Radicals, 2 Communists, 1 German Party.

In the year 1920 there were incorporated into Denmark parts of Slesvig which voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 (made effective Jan. 10, 1920). The Northern Zone voted on Feb. 10, 1920, and 75,431 votes were cast for Denmark, and 25,329 votes for Germany. The Southern Zone voted on March 14, 1920 and 12,800 votes were given for Denmark, and 51,724 votes for Germany. The new Slesvig territories were incorporated on July 9, 1920, being officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces).

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 21 counties (Amt), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand). Moreover, the county is a municipal division with a county council superintending the rural municipalities (about 1,300). There are 88 urban municipalities with a mayor and a town council. Rural as well as urban municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage and Proportional Representation. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

Area and Population.

According to the census held on November 5, 1930, the area of Denmark is 16,576 square miles (42,931 square kilometres), and the population 3,550,656, including North Slesvig with 1,500 square miles (3,882 square kilometres) and 177,696 inhabitants.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1930 —

Divisions	Area 1930 English sq. m.	Population 1930	Population 1930 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn) } without suburbs	28	617,069	22,038
Islands in the Baltic	5,136	1,310,225	255
Peninsula of Jutland	11,412	1,623,362	142
Total	16,576	3,550,656	214

The area of the Faroe Islands is 540 square miles, and the population in 1930 was 24,200.

The population (excluding the Faroes) consisted of 1,736,306 males and 1,814,350 females in 1930. The total population at the census of 1925 was 3,434,555, showing an increase during 1925-30 of 0.67 per cent per annum. In Denmark the town population has increased from 1,482,297 in 1925 to 1,558,910 in 1930, while the rural population has increased from

1,952,258 in 1925 to 1,991,746 in 1930 The population is almost entirely Scandinavian, in 1921, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96.57 per cent were born in Denmark

Estimated population on July 1, 1932, 3,590,000.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjøbenhavn), in 1930 was 617,069, or with suburbs, 771,168, Aarhus, 81,279, Odense, 56,759, Aalborg, 44,365, Horsens, 28,363, Randers, 27,722

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years —

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1929	65,297	1,619	27,725	39,486	25,811
1930	66,303	1,588	28,973	38,174	28,129
1931	64,299	1,597	29,020	40,566	23,733

Of the births in 1929, 10.77 per cent were illegitimate, in 1930, 10.70, in 1931, 10.70 In 1931, there were 2,472 divorces, in 1930, 2,300

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States and Canada, in 1929, 6,277, in 1930, 3,348, in 1931, 1,186

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536 The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, who have no political character Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,137 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 535 Greek Catholics, 5,947 Jews, 17,349 other or of no confession

Education

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory The school age is from 7 to 14 In 1931 Denmark had 4,502 lower schools, of these 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,877 by the local communities and 591 were private institutions The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous The number of pupils in the 4,502 schools was on January 1, 1931 497,430 In 1931, 1,749 pupils were admitted to the university, of these 607 were girls For higher instruction there are furthermore (1931) a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 70 professors and teachers and 680 pupils, 283 technical schools with about 28,000 pupils; 20 training colleges for teachers with about 1,500 pupils, a high school of commerce with about 450 pupils, 95 commercial schools with about 13,000 pupils, 22 agricultural or horticultural schools and 59 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,500 pupils); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 100 students; a school for dentists with 18 teachers and about 160 pupils, a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 250 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 110 professors and teachers and about 900 students The *folkehøjskoler* are all private,

but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 1,320,000 kroner. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has about 130 professors and teachers, and about 5,000 students. The University of Aarhus, founded in 1928, has about 100 students.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the poor relief law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments), under which in the financial year 1930-31, 112,762 (8.2 per cent of the population) were relieved at a cost of approximately 39 million kroner.

A law of July 1, 1927, entering into force on October 1, 1927, grants an annual sum of money as old age pension (*Aldersrent*) to any person being 65 years of age and fulfilling certain conditions. The old age pension, which does not involve the loss of civil rights, is granted according to the principle of fixed rates, the law stating the sums which have to be paid under the various circumstances. The pension varies according as the commune of domicile is a town commune or a rural one, and certain deductions are made for self earned incomes. In Copenhagen, for example, the old age pension of a married couple, both 65 years of age, without any earned income, is 1008 kroner per annum. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and seven twelfths of it is refunded by the State. For the financial year ending March 31, 1931, 98,835 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 60.4 million kroner.

According to a law of 1913, assistance without the loss of civil rights is granted to children living with their widowed mothers. The expenditure (divided between the municipalities and the State) amounted in the financial year 1930-31 to 2,100,000 kroner.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are organized in 99 tribunals where cases of only small consequence are dealt with by a single judge. Cases of greater consequence are dealt with by the superior courts (*Landsretterne*), these courts are also courts of appeal for the above named minor cases. Of superior courts there are three: *Ostre Landsret* in Copenhagen with 17 judges, *Vestre Landsret* in Viborg with 12 judges, and *Søndre Landsret* in Sønderborg with 4 judges. From this an appeal lies to the supreme court (*Højesteret*) in Copenhagen, composed of 13 judges. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1929, 4,105 men and 474 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On March 31, 1931, 1,334 men and 36 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the '*Finanslovsforslag*,' must be laid on the table of the Folketing at the beginning of each session, i. e. at the beginning of October. As to the annual financial accounts, called '*Statsregnskab*,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folketing and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for three years ending March 31 and the estimates for two years —

Year ending March 31	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1929-30	336,107,000	59,924 000	324,131 000	64 110 000
1930-31	343,066,000	68 5*6,000	317,427,000	92 838,000
1931-32	332,600 000	131 460 000	332,562,000	171,087,000
1932 33 ¹	312,7 8 000	48 556,000	298,022,000	71,734,000
1933 34 ¹	301,767,000	53,827,000	300,546,000	68,976,000

¹ Budget estimates

The following is an abstract of the Budget estimates for 1933-34 for current revenue and expenditure —

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Debit balance of domain revenues	+ 1,030,051	Civil list and appanages	1,072,000
Debit balance of State under takings	+40 014,162	Rigsdag	2,060,000
Interest (net)	584,514	Council of State	499,089
Balance of funds, etc.	624,368	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,6 4,894
Direct and indirect taxes	336 028 451	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	2 467 722
Balance of lotteries	2 673,814	Ministry of Public Works	5,229,319
Separate revenues	2,900,952	Ministry of Public Instruction	63,387,295
		Ministry of Justice	15 917,520
		Ministry of Interior	21 654,391
		Ministry of Social Affairs	80 365,244
		Ministry of Agriculture	10,379,798
		Ministry of War	35 953 873
		Ministry of Marine	21 997,430
		Ministry of Finance	22,997,585
		Ministry of Commerce and Industry	3,8*0,844
		Ministry of Navigation and Fishing	2,625 763
		Pensions	2,012,799
Total current revenue	301,767,886	Total current expenditure	300,545,316

The public debt of Denmark on March 31, 1931, amounted to 71,311,000/
The total foreign debt was 39,185,000/

Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve.

Service commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 150 days in the infantry, 215 days in the field artillery, 245 days in the coast artillery, and 425 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 200 days, and the train 60 days' continuous training. In the case of about one-fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place twice in the remaining eight years of army service, and then only for 28 days on each occasion.

The country is organised in one territorial command

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag Jorgensen 8 mm rifle or carbine and the Madsen machine gun, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14 88 pound shell

The number of recruits called up annually for training is 8,625, which with the permanent establishment, armed police and air force, made up a total of 14,136 all ranks. The military budget for 1931-32 was 32,279,434 kroner

The naval forces have been reconstructed pursuant to the law of National Defence of August 8, 1922. The Navy, as well as the Army, is under the direction of the Minister of Defence

The fleet is for purposes of coast-defence. It now includes three coast defence ironclads of 3 650-3,800 tons, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Heriuf Trolle*, each carrying a pair of 9 4-inch and four 6-inch guns, and one of 4,300 tons, *Niels Juel*, with ten 6 inch guns, 4 fishery patrol vessels (*Hvidbjornen*, *Islands Falk*, *Beskytteren* and *Diana*), the ex British sloop *Fylla* (also used for fishery patrol work), 12 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, 6 minesweepers, 8 patrol vessels, the repair ship *Henrik Gerner*, and the minelayer *Lossen*. It has recently been proposed to scrap the three older coast-defence ironclads

Production and Industry

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid

According to the census of July 15, 1931, the extent of the cultivated area in Denmark was as follows (in thousand acres) — grain areas, 3,210, root crop, 1,253, other crop, 98, green fodder and grass 3,167, fallow land, 144, total cultivated area, 7,872. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows —

Crops	Area		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	249,100	259,000	278,000	273,600
Rye	368,700	332,100	254,700	213,500
Barley	928,100	888,600	1,061,000	957,400
Oats	957,500	936,800	997,600	935,500
Mixed grain	751,900	780,600	749,600	740,300
Potatoes	166,800	156,400	984,400	877,300

On June 20, 1932, there were in Denmark 496,000 horses, 3,238,000 head of cattle, 4,886,000 swine, and about 20,000,000 hens

According to statistics collected on July 15, 1925, there were 89,175 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 392,000 persons, of whom 270,000 were actual labourers. Of the total establishments 26,300 factories used mechanical power. In 1931, there were in Denmark 4 distilleries whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 7,080,000 litres. In 1931, there were produced 1,470,000 hl of strong beer, and 742,000 hl. small beer. In the same year 145,700 tons of beet

sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 79,286 tons of margarine were manufactured at 132 factories

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1928, 2,021,000*l*, 1929, 2,097,000*l*, 1930, 2,234,000*l*. The fleet in 1930 consisted of 15,560 boats

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18 16 kroner = 1*l*) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1927	91 800,000	85 300,000	1930	95,217 000	88 985,000
1928	95,592,000	91,229,000	1931	80,661,000	78,397,000
1929	98,698,000	94,064,000	1932	62,800,000	59,570,000

In 1931, the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows —

1931	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	818,016	805,594	1,049,461	1,035,916
Personal and domestic	213,812	203,670	20,709	0,776
Fuel	96,433	95,623	812	—
Fodder, manure, seeds	126,637	125,278	20,739	19,164
Raw products	269, 99	258,567	88,752	73,315
Industrial products	378,812	368,371	127,960	105,779
Other goods	61,504	57,703	24,966	18,731
Total	1,464,813	1,409,801	1,332,899	1,259,681

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows —

—	1930				1931			
	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	79,253	74,177	8,318	2,613	71,586	67,818	7,086	2,313
Beverages	11,792	11,702	8,608	8,521	10,666	10,596	2,960	2,887
Textile manufactures	168,519	157,814	20,602	5,852	144,445	135,847	15,585	8,868
Metals and hardware	167,935	161,889	29,846	22,454	181,819	129,057	19,710	15,900
Vehicles and machines, &c	159,085	149,548	184,882	122,121	119,174	111,925	94,298	84,340
Wood & manufacture	92,768	91,498	5,088	3,358	69,029	67,992	8,810	2,578
Coal	100,675	99,695	865	—	96,488	95,628	312	—
Animals	6,966	6,968	59,048	59,089	8,868	8,860	84,851	84,884
Provisions, eggs, &c	27,950	21,910	1,154,891	1,147,480	28,018	18,746	990,811	986,519
Cereals, &c	168,666	160,746	11,624	8,818	162,781	160,075	10,454	7,895

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade —

Countries	Imports (General)		Exports (General)	
	1931	1932	1930	1931
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	490,943,000	220,000,000	262,103,000	178,678,000
United Kingdom	218,578,000	254,400,000	950,916,000	815,287,000
Sweden	90,611,000	62,200,000	101,561,000	85,474,000
Norway	22,289,000	28,000,000	77,892,000	67,887,000
United States	154,067,000	87,500,000	9,552,000	5,586,000
Rest of America	68,066,000	—	16,370,000	8,042,000
Holland	92,038,000	75,200,000	21,141,000	24,446,000
France	53,120,000	28,900,000	16,289,000	20,509,000
Faroe Islands and Greenland	4,719,000	—	8,657,000	7,235,000

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were —

Imports into U K	1930	1931	Exports to Denmark	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Butter	17,162,544	11,689,722	Coal	1,421,609	1,120,965
Eggs	4,893,356	4,406,182	Cottons (piece goods)	863,716	747,416
Bacon	27,631,729	22,393,767	Woollen Goods	603,317	575,855

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U K	53,057,529	56,177,715	54,117,596	46,695,558	40,550,327
Exports to Denmark from U K	9,759,936	10,670,084	10,245,522	8,656,592	9,860,499
Re exports to Denmark from U K	781,851	829,150	741,668	556,834	500,742

Shipping and Navigation

On December 31, 1932, Denmark possessed 751 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,176,034 registered tons gross in her mercantile marine, of which 519 of 714,433 tons gross were steamers, and 96 motor ships of 426,231 tons gross, and 136 sailing vessels of 35,350 tons

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (March 31, 1932) 7,581 kilometres or 4,711 miles of road, besides 26,945 miles of by ways. There are (1932) railways of a total length of 3,286 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,559 English miles belong to the State. The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc.) up to March 31, 1932, was 439,923,000 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft 8½ inches, except 128 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft 8½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1931-32 carried 293,609,000 letters and post-cards, and 244,406,000 samples and printed matter. There are 1,434 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1931-32 carried 3,969,000 messages, of which 992,000 were internal. The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1932) was about 8,400 English miles; number of offices 552. At the same

date the railway telegraphs had 450 offices On Dec. 31, 1931, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 1,065,700 English miles In the year 1931 there were 562,676,000 telephonic conversations

Banking and Credit

On December 31, 1932, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 573,761,000 kroner The assets included 193,183,000 kroner in bullion and specie The liabilities included 331,585,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 12,040,400 kroner reserve fund In Denmark there are 173 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes On March 31, 1931, there were 532 savings banks, with 1,987,300 depositors, and deposits amounting to 2,178,900,000 kroner, or about 1,085 kroner to each account

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows —

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver, nickel, aluminium bronze bronze and iron	Total
1873-1931	Kroner 182,096,910	Kroner 86,432,242	Kroner 268,529,152
1932	—	1,261,176	1,261,176
Total (1873-1932)	182,096,910	87,743,418	269,840,328

Money, Weights, and Measures

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½d, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling The krone contains 0.403226 grammes of gold.

Gold coins are 20- and 10-kroner pieces The 20-kroner piece weighs 8.870 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 8.0645 grammes of fine gold Small change 2 kroner, 1 kroner and ½ kroner pieces of aluminium-bronze, 25 ore and 10 ore pieces of nickel, and 5 ore, 2 ore and 1 ore pieces of iron and of bronze

The standard of value is gold

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—Count Preben Ferdinand Ahlefeldt Laurvig,
G C V O (October 9, 1921)

Counsellor.—Poul Scheel

Second Secretary—M Vincens de Steensen-Leth

Honorary Attaché—Baron Paul J Bertouch Lehn

Agricultural Adviser—Søren Sørensen

Press Attaché—C E Aagaard

Consul-General, Counsellor of Legation and Commercial Adviser.—C M Rottboll

There are Consuls at Belfast, Falmouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK

Envoy and Minister—Hugh Gurney, C M G, M V O Appointed January 2, 1933

Commercial Secretary—H H. Cassells, M.V.O

Naval Attaché—Commander M. A. Hawes

Military Attaché—Col A F A N Thorne, C M G, D S O

Air Attaché—Wing-Commander J H Herring, D S O, M C

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and Vice Consuls in 14 other towns

Colonies

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark Its area is 46,740 English sq miles, and its population in 1930 numbered 16,630 Of the total 408 were Danes and 16,222 natives, the latter numbered 7,694 men and 8,528 women West Greenland had a population of 15,744 inhabitants, East Greenland 886 inhabitants In the settlement Kap York (Thû'e) lived 274 natives The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1931 amounted to 5,747,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 2,672,000 kroner The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA)

Columbus in 1492 discovered the island of Santo Domingo which he called *La Española*, and the city of Santo Domingo, founded by his brother, Bartholomew, in 1496, was for long the centre of Spanish power in America. The country declared its independence of Spain in 1821, was invaded and held by the Haitians from 1822 to 1844 when the Dominican Republic was founded and a Constitution adopted. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 to the adoption of a new constitution in 1924.

Constitution and Government.—The Republic is governed in general under the Constitution of 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1929 when a Revised Constitution was proclaimed on June 20.

Congress is composed of a senate of 12 members (1 from each of the 12 provinces, chosen by direct popular vote for 4 years) and a chamber of 33 deputies (1 for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction above 15,000 in each province), also chosen for 4 years. Senators and deputies receive 300 dollars (U S) per month.

The executive functions of the Republic are vested in the President, elected for 4 years, by direct vote, who may be succeeded by the Vice-President in case of death or disability. There are 7 Secretaries of State, who are the heads of the departments of the Presidency, Interior, Police, War and Marine, Finance; Labour and Communications, Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Relations, Health, Social Services and Public Works.

President of the Republic—General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina (Assumed office on August 16, 1930)

Area and Population.—The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion (about two-thirds) of the island of Hispaniola, Quisqueya or Santo Domingo, the western division forming the Republic of Haiti. Area is estimated at 19,882 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line, 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti, and a population, according to the census of 1920, of 894,665. Total population (1932) is estimated at 1,200,000. The boundary with Haiti long in dispute is being reserved under a treaty signed in 1929.

The population (1921) of the 12 provinces was as follows: Santo Domingo, 146,446; Macoris, 43,612; Seybo, 58,408; Azua, 100,577; Barahona, 48,180; Samaná, 16,915; La Vega, 105,820; Duarte, 77,620; Espaillat, 50,956; Santiago, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monte Cristi, 67,078. Immigrants, 1930, 9,827; emigrants, 10,998.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the drapery trade is mainly in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but many educated Dominicans speak English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier.

The capital, Santo Domingo, on the left bank of the river Ozama, was destroyed in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. It was again practically destroyed, except for a few historic buildings, by another disastrous hurricane on September 3, 1930. It has in great part been rebuilt. According to the census of 1920, the City of Santo Domingo had 30,957 inhabitants (between 40,000 and 45,000 in 1932) and the City of Puerto Plata 7,807. Santiago de Los Caballeros 17,152, San Pedro de Macoris, 13,802, La Vega, 6,564, Samaná, 1,656, Sanchez, 3,075, Azua, 4,797, Monte Cristi, 2,580, San Francisco de Macoris, 6,188, and Moca, 3,994.

Religion and Education—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion are permitted. There is a Papal Nuncio with residence at Port au-Prince (Haiti) as well as an Archbishop, known as the Primate of the Indies, in Santo Domingo City.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or State schools are primary, secondary, technical schools, and normal schools. The Professional Institute was formed into a University by Presidential decree on November 29, 1914. In 1930 there were 341 public schools in the Republic (33 being technical) with 90,366 pupils and 1,807 teachers.

Justice—The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of First Instance, the Communal Courts and other tribunals created by special laws. The Supreme Court consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by the Senate, and the Solicitor General, appointed by the executive; it supervises the lower courts. The Republic is divided into 3 departments and, in all, 12 judicial districts, each having its own Fiscal Attorney and Court of First Instance, these districts are sub divided, in all, into 72 communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). Each department has a Court of Appeal of 5 magistrates, appointed by the Senate, and a departmental Solicitor General appointed by the President; these courts sit at Santiago, Santo Domingo City, and La Vega. The death penalty was abolished in 1924.

Finance—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years, in U S dollars (adopted in 1897 as the monetary standard, 5 pesos = 1 dollar) were:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926	14,279,375	13,481,619	1929	13,984,860	13,967,544
1927	15,819,674	14,495,968	1930	9,975,074	10,642,189
1928	19,269,490	19,692,129	1931	7,811,413	7,920,120

Chief sources of revenue, 1931: Customs, 2,892,352 dollars, Internal Revenue, 3,938,975 dollars, Lottery, 321,783 dollars; Sundry, 158,308 dollars

In accordance with the American-Dominican Convention of 1924, which provided for a loan up to 25,000,000 dollars, an American Receiver General of Customs supervises customs collections and controls the payment of interest and amortization of the three Dominican Bond issues. This arrangement, which dates back to the first American intervention in 1905, is to last until the loans are repaid. The total customs collected by the American Receiver-General from April, 1905, to December 31, 1931, was 106,746,244 dollars.

The bonded debt of the Republic on June 30, 1932, was 16,592,500 dollars. Internal or floating debt was 2,311,612 dollars. On November, 11, 1931, the Government announced a 2 years moratorium on annual payments of principal (between 8 and 9 million dollars) though declaring that interest will be maintained. The step was attributed to lower income due to the hurricane of 1930 and the decline in sugar and tobacco industries.

Defence.—The National Military Force consists of a native foot constabulary comprising, 2,090 men and 175 officers.

The Republic has no navy.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief source of wealth, sugar cultivation being the principal industry. Of the total area, 9,900 square miles are cultivable, and about 6,600 are under cultivation. The remainder is forest land, mostly pine groves, and is useless for agriculture. The largest sugar estates are in the southern part of the Republic. Exports of raw sugar in 1930, 345,981 metric tons, in 1931, 320,028 metric tons. There are 21 sugar 'centrals,' mostly owned and operated by American companies, although very little of the sugar is sold to the United States. The other principal exports in 1931 were cocoa, 25,616 tons, coffee, 5,128 tons, leaf tobacco, 6,509 tons, sugar cane, 24,343 tons, and molasses, 102,348 tons.

The live stock census taken on May 15, 1921, showed 360,155 cows, 87,876 oxen, 199,127 calves, 162,800 horses, 64,860 mules, 674,232 pigs, 705,000 goats and 2,949,053 fowls, a census of cattle in 1928 showed 487,608.

Various minerals are found, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is known to exist in small quantities. Silver and platinum have been found, and rock salt near Neiba exists in large quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil.

Commerce—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in dollars (5 pesos, by law = 1 dollar U S) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	27,784,014	26,787,940	22,729,444	15,229,219	10,151,762
Exports	31,178,769	28,754,528	23,786,497	18,561,841	18,067,162

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows (in U S dollars) —

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent
United States	8,545,988	56.12	5,882,655	57.95	4,868,121	23.55	8,427,767	26.23
United Kingdom	895,774	5.98	503,480	4.97	7,829,192	39.50	7,829,192	30.95
France	846,921	2.28	204,688	2.02	2,456,792	12.24	8,091,168	23.06
Italy	252,060	1.65	123,688	1.22	115,928	0.62	143,627	1.10
Porto Rico	65,609	0.43	29,196	0.29	1,614,400	8.70	458,462	3.51
Germany	729,079	4.79	466,332	4.59	697,848	3.76	195,344	1.49
Canada	470,199	3.09	323,680	3.19	279,353	1.51	502,764	3.85
British India	1,072,069	7.04	558,644	5.50	—	—	—	—

In 1931, the chief imports were (in dollars) cotton goods, 1,731,387, rice, 868,553 machinery and apparatus, 504,218, petrol, 502,564, auto mobiles, 73,289, wheat flour, 297,439. Principal exports in 1931 were (in dollars) raw sugar, 7,583,908, cocoa, 1,789,115, tobacco leaf, 403,676, coffee, 1,182,490, molasses, 923,917, refined sugar, 17,384, sugar cane, 60,353, corn, 172,507. Of the export of raw sugar in 1931, 3,969,190 dollars went to the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 2,381,640 dollars to France.

Total trade between the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Dominican Republic to U K	£ 2,656,512	£ 1,733,968	£ 1,851,296	£ 1,019,166	£ 1,717,454
Exports to Dominican Republic from U K	285,487	256,299	152,687	103,988	97,516
Re exports to Dominican Republic from U K	757	1,901	731	967	1,407

Shipping and Communications—The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 94 vessels, two of which are steamers with a tonnage of 374 and 92 sailing vessels of 2,066 tonnage.

In 1930, 1,687 vessels of 2,381,606 tons entered the ports of the Republic and 1,509 with a tonnage of 2,218,259 cleared.

Three main trunk highways, with branches, now extend eastward from Santo Domingo City to Higüey (105 miles), northward to Santiago and Monte Cristi (180 miles), and westward to Comendador (on the Haitian border), and San Juan (161 miles). At Comendador the road joins the Haitian road to Port au Prince. The journey between the Haitian and Dominican capitals is now possible by motor in 12 hours. Total highway mileage in 1930 was 845 miles. There was also about 600 miles of inter-communal roads.

There are two small railway lines in the Republic (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, which runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega, Moca and San Pedro de Macoris (total, 87 miles), (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, which runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1930) 147 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

Postal and telegraphic services are united ; number of offices, 1930, 99

The telegraph has a total length of about 1,034 miles, and has been leased to the All-America Cables, Incorporated, which also controls submarine cables connecting, in the north, Puerto Plata with Porto Rico and New York, and in the south, Santo Domingo with Porto Rico, Cuba and Curacao

The telephone system, owned by the Dominican Government, has been leased to an American Company which is installing modern apparatus. There are wireless stations in Santo Domingo City, Santiago and four other towns. Radio telegraph service with the United States was opened in 1931

Money, Weights, and Measures.—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1, viz, 1 peso = 20 cents United States currency. On December 31, 1930, the coinage and currency in the banks of the Republic was gold, 129,706 dollars, Dominican silver, 122,548 dollars, U S silver, 165,821 dollars, notes, 1,372,925 dollars. Total notes in circulation were estimated at between 2 and 3 million dollars

The metric system was adopted on August, 1, 1913, but English and Spanish units are quite common in ordinary commercial transactions

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Señor Rafael Brache
Consul-General and Secretary of Legation — Señor Guaroa Henríquez

There are consular representatives at London, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham, Cardiff, Leeds and Birmingham

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul in Santo Domingo — H E Slaymaker

There is also a Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata, and a Consular Agent at La Rowana

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador, which is situated in the north west of South America, was constituted May 11, 1830, following the war of independence against the Spanish power in South America. Known originally as the Presidency of Quito, it withdrew from the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Granada (now Colombia) and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela. The Presidency of Quito became the Republic of Ecuador.

Under the present Constitution, promulgated March 26, 1929, the President is elected directly by the people for a term of four years, there is no Vice-President, but the Minister of the Interior succeeds in the event of a vacancy. The cabinet consists of six ministers, enjoying considerable power, both collectively and individually.

Congress consists of two Houses, the Upper has 32 senators (chosen for four years) elected in the following manner: one for each province of the Interior and Coast, one for the Oriental provinces, one representative for the Universities, one for Secondary and Special Education, two for Primary and Normal Education, one for the Press, Academies and Scientific Societies, two for Agriculture, two for Commerce, one for Industry, two for Labour, two for the country folk, one for the Army and one for the defence of the Indian race. The Chamber of Deputies (26, serving for two years) has one deputy for every 50 000 inhabitants for provinces with a population of over 100,000, and two deputies for provinces with less than 100,000 inhabitants. The Oriental provinces elect one deputy each. Electors are adults, of either sex, who can read and write. Congress meets on the 10th of August every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government.

Privileges of rank and race are forbidden under the Constitution. Peonage, which had prevailed on many landed estates, was abolished on October 20, 1918. Since 1896 the Indians have been exempted from paying tribute, and have been admitted to citizenship, provided they could read and write.

President — Don Juan Martinez Mera, elected October 31, 1932, assumed office, November 1, 1932.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government, their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs, and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under the administration of a military Territorial Chief.

Area and Population.

Since the frontiers of Ecuador have not been settled, no definite figure of the area of the country can be given. Ecuador is said to have more boundaries than any other country, and there are maps of the Republic showing six different frontiers according to six different authorities. One official estimate shows 873,844 square kilometres (337,304 square miles), including the Archipelago of Colon (the 13 Galapagos Islands) with 7,844 square kilometres (3,028 square miles). Calculations of the geographer Wolf,

also officially adopted, show 714,860 square kilometres (275,936 square miles). The country is divided into 17 provinces and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called 'Colon,' situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador

So far no exact census has been taken. It was estimated (1929) that of the total the whites are 10 per cent, Indians, 38 per cent, mixed, 41 per cent, lowland Indians, 1 per cent, Negroes, 5 per cent, others, 5 per cent. The foreign community is composed of about 10,000 persons.

The estimated population of the Republic (December 31, 1931) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets) —

Provinces	Area in Square Miles (Wolf's estimates)	Population (Est 1931)	Population per Square Mile
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,464	41,000	7.5
Manabí (Puertoviejo)	7,691	218,000	27.6
Los Ríos (Babahoyo)	2,295	100,000	43.5
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,331	337,000	40.4
El Oro (Machala)	2,338	62,000	26.5
Carchi (Tulcan)	1,495	62,000	34.7
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2,414	126,000	52.1
Pichincha (Quito)	6,218	254,000	40.8
Leon (Latacunga)	2,595	172,000	66.2
Tungurahua (Ambato)	1,685	180,000	106.8
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	2,989	216,000	71.3
Bolívar (Guaranda)	1,159	74,000	67.3
Cañar (Azogues)	1,521	104,000	68.3
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,873	215,000	55.5
Loja (Loja)	3,705	148,000	39.8
Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora ¹	219,095	188,000	0.8
Galapagos Islands (San Cristobal)	2,868	2,000	0.7
Totals	275,936	2,500,000	9.0

¹ These two provinces, formed in 1925, together constitute the "Region Oriental", of their combined areas only about 110,000 square miles have any inhabitants.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (about 104,000 in 1932), Guayaquil (120,000), Cuenca (42,000), Riobamba (21,200), Ambato (16,600), Loja (17,000), and Latacunga (15,000).

In 1931 there were 99,325 births, 47,443 deaths and 12,898 marriages.

Religion and Education.

The State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Since 1895 all State appropriations for the benefit of the Church have ceased. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory since December, 1902.

Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education (for which fees are nominal) is carried on in 21 secondary schools or colleges (6 private) and in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans); at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, the Azuay University, in Cuenca, and the Law College at Loja. Private schools, both primary and secondary, are under some state supervision. Estimated expenditures for public education in 1932 are: superior education, 924,800 sucres; secondary, 1,288,588, primary, 3,954,187, special scholarships, 1,423,548, total, 7,591,073 sucres. There were (1932) 2,134 primary schools in the Republic, including 1,674 Government schools, 176 municipal, 63 farm schools, and 222 private schools. Enrolment at the primary schools

(1932) was 154,195; at the 17 secondary schools, 3,230, at the Universities, 958. There are 4 training colleges for teachers.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Quito is the highest tribunal and consists of 11 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. Of the eight superior courts two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. There are 496 parochial justices. The popular jury was abolished in 1928, criminal and civil cases are heard before a "special jury" consisting of 3 members of the Ecuadorean bar, or "three citizens of recognised integrity" appointed annually by the superior courts. Capital punishment and all forms of torture are prohibited under the Constitution. Likewise imprisonment for debt and contracts involving personal servitude or slavery.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows (24 3 sucres = £1 through 1928, thereafter 24 5 sucres = £1, average, 1932, 20 5 sucres = £1, at par, 5 sucres = 1 dollar U.S.)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres
Revenue	61,576,027	60,459,135	60,494,241	43,211,362	49,115,440
Expenditure	57,414,140	63,294,453	60,177,638	44,939,391	49,115,440

¹ Estimates.

Customs receipts for year ending December 31, 1931, 18,360,862 sucres.

The public debt on July 2, 1932, was — Foreign debt, including a small loan from the Swedish Match Company of 10,000,000 sucres obtained in 1928, 23,499,341 dollars (U.S.), internal debt, 14,973,417 sucres. The 1928 Swedish Match loan was guaranteed by a match monopoly granted the company, but Congress revoked this in 1931, following the enforced resignation of President Ayora.

Defence

The Ecuadorean regular army has an establishment of 644 officers and 3,976 men. This force is composed of 3 regiments of artillery, 10 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 battalions of sappers, and 1 aviation company, which form the army. Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921, but is not enforced. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle, the artillery have Vickers Maxim, Z B machine guns, old fashioned Krupps and new Ehrhards. The country is divided into 4 military districts. A military school is established at Quito. An Italian Military Mission of 3 members is at present instructing the Ecuadorean army.

The Government has established at Duran an aviation company with Ecuadorean personnel. Two new military American 'Travel Air' machines, and 2 pursuit planes have been purchased by the Government. Flying fields are being established at Guayaquil, Quito, Latacunga, Ambato and Riobamba.

The Navy consists of the gunboat *Cotopaxi* (1884), 300 tons, and several small vessels on coastguard service.

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on in an average

temperature of 22° C ; and the hill country, the foothills, and the mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of cereals, potatoes, and the fruits and vegetables suitable to temperate climes, with an average temperature of 16° C Of the total surface of the Republic only 11,480,000 acres are actually cultivated, rendering an annual gross production of 416,000,000 sucres The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, a decline in output owing to the disease known as 'witch broom,' has now been checked The production of cocoa was (in quintals of 101 47 lbs.), in 1930, 387,424 metric tons (exports, 20,082 metric tons), in 1931, 28,818 metric tons (exports, 14,634 metric tons) Cocoa furnishes, in value, about 30 per cent. of total exports Coffee is also grown, 8,337,148 kilos were exported in 1931 Rice production is increasing, output, 1930, 907,807 quintals Wild rubber is abundant, but output has suffered from the competition of plantation rubber in the Orient Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of cotton, especially in the province of Manabí, and to sugar, ivory nuts, or *lagua*, are produced and exported in large quantities

Ecuador is auriferous In 1931, 14,620 kilos of gold (cyanide ore), valued at 6,320,854 sucres, were exported At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked Petroleum is found, the output in 1931 was 1,381,121 barrels The area of oil concessions in exploitation in the Republic is 245,419 acres, located in the Santa Elena Peninsula, in the Province of Guayas The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal, and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands Since December, 1927, all salt mined must be sold to the Government, which has a monopoly of imports, exports and sales

Excepting the inter Andean plateau and a few arid spots on the Pacific coast, Ecuador is a vast forest Roughly estimated, 10,000 square miles on the Pacific slope extending from the sea to an altitude of 5,000 feet on the Andes, and the Amazon Basin below the same level containing 80 000 square miles, nearly all virgin forest, are rich in dyewoods, cinchona trees, and other valuable timber The 'balsa wood,' renowned for its lightness and strength, is widely used in airplane construction

Panama or 'Jipijapa' hats, made of *Toquilla* straw, are made very largely in Ecuador, the principal centres being Jipijapa, Montecristi, Tabacunda and Cuenca The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolise the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on 'paja toquilla,' but large quantities of the material still go to Peru, both Peru and Japan have become strong competitors of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats Exports in 1931 were valued at 6,446,653 sucres There are flour mills, 13 sugar works, breweries, chocolate factories and 20 textile factories, with capitalization of 11,500,000 sucres

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sucres

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres
Imports	82,928,926	84,838,263	68,981,166	44,076,122	25,168,009
Exports	98,299,074	86,080,822	80,646,589	50,600,170	49,897,809

Value of the principal imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 were:—

Imports			Exports		
—	1930	1931	—	1930	1931
	Sucrés	Sucrés		Sucrés	Sucrés
Cotton Goods	9,899,420	7,635,342	Cocoa	23,403,591	12,254,544
Metals, Jewellery	9,792,526	6,203,823	Petroleum	15,798,485	15,824,067
Foodstuffs	9,832,251	6,614,034	Coffee	7,601,932	5,980,481
Machinery	6,668,286	3,949,128	Panama Hats	8,402,658	6,446,653
Drugs, Chemicals	5,342,015	4,542,270	Ivory Nuts	8,648,110	3,217,832
Woollen Goods	2,402,519	1,941,071	Gold Ore	7,888,624	6,320,854
Oils & Combustibles	8,451,493	2,222,583	Rice	3,712,325	1,880,871
Silk and Rayon	1,898,601	1,529,593	Fruit	1,169,407	665,511
Paper & Cardboard	2,242,591	1,612,353	Textiles	1,980,112	113,771

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1931 consisted of cocoa of the value of 34,885/, hides, 2,471/. The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1931 were, cotton goods to the value of 97,821/, woollens, 16,977/, iron and steel, 17,228/.

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U K	162,270	136,652	165,063	109,375	123,877
Exports to Ecuador from U K	495,631	580,155	392,280	260,678	198,911
Re-exports to Ecuador from U K	11,206	13,778	7,012	4,645	4,184

Shipping and Internal Communications.

Guayaquil, the chief port, is visited by the steamers passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast. During 1931, 1,271 steam and sailing vessels entered, and 1,410 cleared from, Guayaquil.

Considerable progress in road improvement is being made. A motor road, 375 miles long, from the Colombian border to Babahoya, a river town near Guayaquil, was opened in 1930. There are now 1,591 miles of main trunk roads, 1,121 miles of branch roads and 2,227 miles of bridle paths. There is river communication, improved by dredging, throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles). The total length of the 9 Ecuadorean railways actually in operation is 702 miles. The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities. A bi-weekly mail and passenger air service has been established between Ecuadorean and South American ports.

Quito is connected by telegraph with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. Wireless telegraphy has been installed, there are six stations in Quito, Guayaquil, Esmeraldas and other towns.

In 1931 there were 809 post offices in the country and 3,804 miles of telegraph wires.

Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England and the United States

On March 4, 1927, a decree was issued establishing at Quito the 'Central Bank of Ecuador,' with a capital of 10,000,000 sucres, the only body authorised to issue currency. It is organised to protect the country's gold reserves and its general functions resemble those of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. The gold holdings of the Central Bank having declined to 14,000,000 sucres, the Government on February 8, 1932, suspended the gold standard, on May 2, strict control of foreign exchange was instituted. On October 31, 1932, the Central Bank had gold in its vaults, 14,175,073 sucres, deposits abroad, 4,685,967 sucres, other reserves, 3,892,831 sucres, total reserves, 22,753,871 sucres, note circulation was 24,661,950 sucres. The 17 member banks affiliated with it had an aggregate capital and reserves (September 30, 1932) of 43,479,646 sucres.

A new General Banking Law has also been enacted, creating the office of Superintendent of Banks to supervise local banks. In addition, all commercial banks are required to have cash reserves equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of their demand deposits and to 10 per cent. of their time deposits.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

A new Monetary Law, prepared by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, was decreed on March 4, 1927. Under this law Ecuador returned to the gold standard with its currency stabilized at the rate of 24 3 sucres to the £ or 5 sucres per American dollar, the previous legal par value of the sucre having been 10 sucres = £1 or 1 sucre = 48 665 cents U.S. But on February 9, 1932, the Government was forced to suspend the gold backing of the sucre "until November 10, 1932." The new gold sucre (named after the national hero, Marshal Antonio José de Sucre) is to contain 0 300933 gramme of pure gold, instead of the previous weight of 0 73224. It is divided into 100 centavos. Gold coins known as 'condors' (25 sucres), and 'double condors' (50 sucres), 900 fine, are minted. Also silver 2 sucre, 1 sucre and $\frac{1}{2}$ sucre pieces, as well as 10 centavos, 5 centavos, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos and 1 centavo in nickel and copper.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the metric system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic, but it is not adopted by commerce, the Spanish measures being more general. The quintal is equivalent to 101 47 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister — (Vacant)

Consul-General in London — Senor Carlos Ararte

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — C. H. Bentinck, C. M. G., appointed January 17, 1929 (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in Quito — R. M. Kohan.

There are consular representatives at Quito and Guayaquil.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

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EGYPT.

(MISR.)

EGYPT was originally part of the Turkish Empire On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a Proclamation was issued deposing 'Abbās Hilmi, lately Khedive of Egypt, and conferring the title of Sultan of Egypt upon Hussein Kamil, eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali The British Protectorate was recognised by France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, and the United States of America Sultan Hussein Kamil died in 1917, and was succeeded by his brother The Protectorate terminated on February 28, 1922, and the Sultan was proclaimed King on March 15, 1922

King.

Fuad I. Ahmed Fuad, G C B, was born on March 26, 1868, son of the Khedive Ismail, succeeded his brother as Sultan on October 9, 1917; took title of King on March 15, 1922, married (1) Princess Chivekar, daughter of his cousin, Prince Ibrahim Ahmed, on May 30, 1896; divorced in 1899; (2) Queen Nafī on May 24, 1919, offspring (first marriage) Princess Fewkieh, born Oct 6, 1897, married May 12, 1919, to Mahmud Pasha Fakhry; (second marriage) Prince Faruk, heir to the throne, born February 11, 1920, Princess Fawzieh, born November 5, 1921; Princess Faiza, born November 8, 1923, Princess Faika, born June 8, 1926 and Princess Fathia, born December 17, 1930

According to Article 150 of the Constitution, the King's Civil List is fixed at £E150,000, and the Royal Family's Allowances at £E111,512.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the ninth ruler of the dynasty of Muhammad Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms On April 18, 1922,

the King issued a Rescript fixing the order of succession to the Kingdom of Egypt and declaring the Throne hereditary in the dynasty of Muhammad Ali. The Rescript confirms the King's son, Prince Faruk, as Heir Apparent, and establishes the succession of Kings in the direct male line by primogeniture. Failing such direct line, it provides that the Throne shall pass first to the King's brothers and their direct descendants by right of age, whom failing to the King's uncles and their direct descendants by right of age, it being laid down that each new King establishes a new house and that the succession is vested in his direct line.

Female members of the house and their descendants are excluded, also anyone who is not an possession of full mental powers, who is not a Moslem, or who is not the son of Moslem parents. The King's majority is fixed at 18 years, and in the event of his being a minor when he succeeds a Regency Council will be appointed either by his predecessor or under a secret seal to be opened after his death and ratified by Parliament, or in default by Parliament. This Council will consist of three members chosen from Princes, ex-premiers, ministers and ex-ministers, and Presidents and ex-Presidents of whatever Houses of Parliament may exist.

Constitution and Government.

For an account of the government before 1922, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK*, 1924, pp 834-5

The Constitution, which was promulgated on October 22, 1930, declares Egypt to be a Sovereign State, its monarchy hereditary, and its government representative. Egyptians have equal legal, civil and political rights, irrespective of race, language, or religion. Liberty of the individual and of religious belief is guaranteed, and compulsory elementary education is established for both sexes free in Government schools. All powers emanate from the nation. The King exercises legislative powers concurrently with the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, but the right to initiate financial laws is reserved for the King. No measure can become law unless it is voted by Parliament and sanctioned by the King. The Throne is hereditary in the family of Muhammad Ali, and the succession in accordance with the existing rescript (see above). The King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, to which the Ministers jointly and separately are responsible. He is also commander-in chief of the army and navy. But no war of offence may be declared without the consent of Parliament. All powers shall be exercised through the intermediary of the Ministers. No one who is not an Egyptian, and no member of the reigning dynasty, can be a Minister. The King appoints and dismisses Ministers and, on the proposal of the Foreign Minister, diplomats. The Parliament consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 100 members of whom the King nominates 60 and the remaining 40 shall be elected by universal suffrage, for a period of ten years. One half of the Senate is to be renewed every five years. The King nominates the President of the Senate. The number of Deputies shall be 160 elected by indirect universal suffrage, with a mandate for five years. Members of Parliament receive an annual allowance to be fixed by internal regulations. Taxes can only be imposed, reduced, or abolished by law, and no public loan, or undertaking committing the Treasury, may be contracted, without the consent of Parliament. The Budget must be presented to Parliament three months before the beginning of the financial year, and must first be discussed and voted in the Chamber of Deputies. The existing financial obligations incurred through the Public Debt or other international engagement cannot be modified. The strength and organisation of the army will be fixed by law.

Islam is the State religion and Arabic the official language. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. The King may exercise his powers in regard to religious establishments and pious foundations and the nomination of religious chiefs according to the laws of the country and in the absence of legislative dispositions, in accordance with current practice. The Constitution does not affect Egypt's obligations to Foreign States or the rights of foreigners acquired in Egypt by virtue of recognised treaties and customs. The provisions relative to the representative Parliamentary régime, the succession to the throne, or the principles of liberty and equality cannot be revised. The Constitution is applicable to the Kingdom of Egypt without prejudice to the rights which Egypt has in the Sudan. The King's title will be established after the status of the Sudan has been definitely fixed by negotiation.

The results of the last elections (June 1-11, 1931), were as follows: — Shaabists (the Party under the leadership of Sidky Pasha) 85, Ittihadists, 38, Nationalists, 8, Independents, 19. The Government had a majority of 96 seats. The forty elected Senators included only Shaabists, Ittihadists and Independents.

The Cabinet was formed on March 14, 1933, as follows: —

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance — Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Minister of Interior — Mahmud Fahmy el Keissy Pasha.

Foreign Affairs — Nakhla El Motei Pasha.

War and Marine — Ali Gamal Ed Din Pasha.

Justice — Ahmed Ali Pasha.

Agriculture — Mohamed Allam Pasha.

Public Works — Mohamed Shafik Pasha.

Wakfs — Ali Bey el Menzawlwi.

Education — Hiliny Issa Pasha.

Communications — Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim Pasha.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye laws, authorising public markets, fixing the number and pay of ghaffirs (village watchmen), and authorising the creation of ezbas (hamlets). They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudir is the *ex-officio* President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (*muhâfzas*) of principal towns, and 14 *mudirias* or provinces, subdivided into districts or *Markazes*.

In fourteen towns (Alexandria, Mansûra, Medinet el Faiyûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mît Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions composed of both Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers have been formed to govern locally the towns and look after their interests.

With the exception of Alexandria, all Mixed Commissions have the power to impose taxes on all residents in the town alike, but in case of non Egyptian residents taxes can only be obtained from those who have already given their express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

The Municipal Commission of Alexandria obtained in 1890 from European Powers full power to impose local taxation on all residents in the town.

In 56 other towns, another form of local commission exists with four elected members only. Foreign members, not to exceed two in number, can be nominated at the discretion of the Central Government.

These local commissions have practically the same taxing powers as the Mixed Commissions mentioned above.

A third form of local commissions was formed in 1918 under the name of Village Council and exists now in 39 towns in Egypt. This is composed of four elected members only, but without any power of nomination of Foreign members. It has more or less the same taxing power as the Mixed Commissions.

The Central Government has complete power of Veto on all decisions of every form of Commission in Egypt.

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula is about 383,000 square miles, but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley, Delta and Oases covers only about 13,600 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles, 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Wagh-el Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in 1917 and on February 18-19, 1927 —

Administrative Divisions	Area in sq miles (approx)	1917 Census	1927 Census			Population per sq mile 1927
		Total	Males	Females	Total	
Cairo	62	790,939	558,742	505,825	1,064,567	17,170
Alexandria	29	444,617	299,185	278,928	578,063	19,761
Canal	4	91,090	69,262	60,535	129,797	32,449
Suez	4	30,996	22,176	18,847	40,528	10,181
Damietta	1	30,984	17,746	17,161	34,907	34,907
Western Desert	873	11,868	26,406	22,551	48,956	—
Southern Desert		25,859	12,186	13,210	25,396	
Sinai		5,430	9,318	5,746	15,059	
Red Sea coasts		4,684	8,642	1,585	5,177	
Total for Governorates	473	1,486,467	1,018,607	918,838	1,987,445	4,096
Beheira	1,689	892,246	478,208	508,757	976,965	596
Gharbiya	2,740	1,659,818	862,133	929,852	1,791,985	654
Minufiya	622	1,072,636	546,243	558,948	1,105,191	1,777
Daqahliya	1,025	986,648	526,784	558,900	1,080,693	1,054
Sharqiya	1,984	955,497	495,495	521,417	1,016,912	526
Qalyubiya	868	528,581	278,408	280,468	558,876	1,519
Total for Lower Egypt	8,328	6,094,016	3,182,271	3,848,351	6,580,622	784
Giza	409	524,852	297,844	298,547	591,891	1,446
Faiyum	670	507,617	276,497	277,548	554,040	827
Beni Suef	423	452,893	253,806	254,860	508,166	1,201
Minya	782	768,922	420,504	419,186	839,690	1,074
Assut	812	981,197	548,808	584,792	1,078,600	1,328
Girga	609	864,746	489,123	479,260	968,383	1,590
Qena	705	838,806	454,585	447,585	902,170	1,280
Aswan	363	258,840	121,028	146,329	267,357	736
Total for Upper Egypt	4,773	5,186,872	2,857,195	2,852,602	5,709,797	1,106
Total	13,574	12,718,255	7,058,073	7,119,791	14,177,864	1,044
Nomads (estimated)	—	82,668	—	—	40,000	—
Grand Total	—	12,750,918	—	—	14,217,864	—

In 1925, Egypt ceded to Italian Cyrenaica the oasis of Jarabub. (For the new frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica, see map in the 1927 edition of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK)

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures —

1846 (Census)	4,476,440	1907 (Census)	11,287,359
1882 (Census)	6,831,131	1917 (Census)	12,750,918
1897 (Census)	9,734,405	1927 (Census)	14,217,864

The annual rate of increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1.18 per cent, from 1882 to 1897, 2.39 per cent, 1897-1907, 1.49 per cent, 1907-1917, 1.23 per cent, 1917-1927, 1.09 per cent

Births registered, 1931, 664,631, deaths, 397,706, 1930, births, 670,817, deaths, 367,118

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the census of 1927, are — Cairo, 1,064,567, Alexandria, 573,063, Port Said, 104,603, Tanta, 90,016, Mansûra, 63,676, Asyût, 57,136, Faiyûm, 52,863, Zagazig, 52,839, Damanhûr, 51,709, Mahalla el Kubra, 45,642, Minya, 44,325, Suez, 40,523, Beni Suêf, 39,595, Damietta, 34,907, Benha, 28,626, Qena, 27,658, Shibrîn el Kôm, 27,440, Giza, 26,921, Sohâg, 25,289, Rosetta, 23,048, Aswân, 16,458

Religion and Education.

In 1927, the population (excluding 40,000 Nomads) consisted of 12,929,260 Moslems, 999,170 Orthodox, 66,080 Protestants, 116,660 Latins and Uniat, 63,550 Jews, 3,144 others and unknown. Thus Moslems formed 91.19 per cent of the population, Christians, 8.34 per cent, Jews, 0.45 per cent, others, 0.02 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded in the year 361 of the Hegira, being 972 of the Christian era. Other centres of higher learning (Islamic Religious Institutions) are the Institutes of Alexandria (Mashakheth 'Ulamâ el Iskandariya), Tanta (Ahmadi Mosque), Asyut, Disûg (Mosque of El Disûgi), Damietta (Ashrafiya Institute and El Bahr Mosque), and Zagazig. All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El-Azhar.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches, of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of those ancient Egyptians who adopted Christianity in the first century of the Christian era. Their head is the Coptic Patriarch Mgr Yoannes XIX, who was consecrated on December 16, 1928. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and five bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum, there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabas'. In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabas' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table —

Year	Maktabs awarded grants in-aid and under inspection					
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			Grant-in-aid £E
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1927-28	2,361	5,039	174,042	31,859	205,901	19,704
1928-29	2,271	—	166,628	32,168	198,796	18,648
1929-30	2,073	—	157,568	31,221	188,789	16,658
1930-31	1,988	—	153,600	31,808	185,408	15,171
1931-32	1,624	—	180,852	28,033	208,885	—

The following table gives statistics concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1931-32. The schools marked with an asterisk are administered by the Provincial Councils or by Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1931-32		
	Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female
The State University (founded 1925) —			
Faculty of Law	1	628	1
" Science	1	326	11
" Arts	1	430	14
School of Medicine	1	663	12
" Nurses and Midwives	1	—	130
" Dentistry	1	64	—
" Pharmacy	1	53	—
Other Higher Colleges —			
Engineering	1	673	—
*Military	1	81	—
Veterinary	1	162	—
Teaching	4	696	—
Agriculture	1	385	—
Commerce (and night classes)	1	848	—
Higher School of Fine Arts	1	99	—
Special and Technical Schools —			
Agriculture (Intermediate)	3	800	—
" "	1	430	—
Commerce	5	2,123	—
Technical	3	1,522	—
Preparatory School of Fine Arts and Decorations	1	55	—
School of Applied Arts	1	826	—
Trades (Elementary)	18	2,364	—
" "	17	2,778	—
*Theological Universities	12	9,312	—
Elementary Training Colleges	35	3,233	1,619
Giza Girls' College	1	—	136
*Police	1	162	—
Reformatory Schools	2	516	98
Secondary Schools	20	15,172	1,297
Primary Schools	66	15,460	2,137
" "	98	14,145	2,731
High Elementary Schools	28	2,584	1,847
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	267	25,176	18,555
" "	735	59,318	21,399
" (Compulsory Education)	1,733	160,098	72,735
Commercial Night Classes	19	1,452	143
Infant Schools	22	1,419	714
Evening Classes for Workmen	73	5,949	—
" " "	332	18,454	—

Justice.

Before 1883 the only native tribunals in the country were the *Mahkemas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non religious cases (*e.g.* succession) between non Moslem natives. Other Courts of Personal Status, the *Magalis Hasbya* (reorganised by a Law of October 1925), deal with the appointment of tutors, the interdiction of incapable persons and the nomination of guardians for them, the nomination of mandatories for the absent, and the control of the persons so appointed or nominated. In matters of personal law other than intestate succession, non Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 93 Summary Tribunals and of four Judicial Delegations, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E250 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours, ten Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges, and two Courts of Appeal, one at Cairo and the other at Asyút. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings of the Markaz Tribunals (to the number of 29) in the Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to one of the Courts of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1911, and a decree of 1925, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. By a law of 1930 a separate Court of Cassation over and above the Courts of Appeal was set up. The new Court of Cassation is composed of ten Judges divided into two Chambers of 5 Judges each, one for Civil and the other for Criminal cases. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Chef de Parquet*, having under him a Substitut or Substitut-Adjoint at each Summary Tribunal of the circumscription, the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*. Cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so called 'Cantonal' Courts (numbering approximately 240) composed of village notables, created in 1912, with a general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £5 in value and a petty criminal jurisdiction were suppressed by Law No 84 of 1930, their jurisdiction being transferred to the Summary Tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners who are nationals of Powers possessing capitulatory rights are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1875, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same

nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt. These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1927-28	38,566,805	35,389,036	1930-31	38,584,406	41,222,580
1928-29	40,866,975	37,229,359	1931-32	37,770,616	36,991,898
1929-30	41,886,428	41,128,413	1932-33 ¹	37,492,520	37,309,639

¹ Estimates

The final accounts for the year 1931-32, and the budget estimates for the year 1932-33, are as follows —

Receipts	1931-32 Actual figures	1932-33 Estimates	Expenditure	1931-32 Actual figures	1932-33 Estimates
Direct taxes	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, &c	5,908,479	6,167,700	Civil List	569,768	578,804
Indirect taxes			Parliament	135,445	169,616
Customs	7,847,928	7,117,600	Expenses of Administration	18,114,392	18,082,471
Tobacco	5,202,971	5,480,000	Expenses of Revenue Earn- ing Administrations		
Excise	539,087	592,400	Railways	3,584,379	3,722,485
Miscellaneous taxes	601,406	1,177,400	Telegraphs	232,290	622,040
Receipts from Revenue earn- ing Adminis- trations			Telephones	419,012	
Railways	4,939,030	4,854,520	Post Office	630,487	669,369
Telegraphs	179,445	769,000	Army		
Telephones	509,081		Egyptian Army	1,519,557	1,576,499
Post Office	658,916	728,000	Educational Missions	120,097	97,750
Receipts from Administrative Services			Pensions	1,595,762	2,269,610
State Domains	598,640	628,100	Tribute and Debt		
Ports and Lighthouses	324,500	314,700	Tribute	594,026	504,626
Judicial and Registration fees	2,391,064	2,116,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	41,097	41,653
Interest on Funds	1,676,276	1,542,000	Consolidated Debt	3,507,277	3,507,277
Cotton Tax (P & L)	929,693	500,000	Non Consolidated Debt	204,836	204,978
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,686,911	4,617,200	Sundries	—	44,501
Total ordinary revenue	37,048,427	36,604,020	Total Ordinary Expen- diture	31,619,020	32,221,698

Receipts	1931-32 Actual figures	1932-33 Estimates	Expenditure	1931-32 Actual figures	1932-33 Estimates
Total ordinary revenue	£E 37,048,427	£E 36,604,620	Total Ordinary Expenditure	£E 31,619,020	£E 32,221,688
Extraordinary revenue	316,198	500,000	Expenditure for new works	5,372,838	5,087,951
Egypt's share of the indemnities paid by Germany	15,016	—	Excess of receipts over expenditure	778,758	182,881
The share of the additional dues on Tobacco which is to be allotted to pay the indemnities to Local Bodies for the suppression of the 'Octroi' and other expenses	390,975	387,900			
Draft on the Reserve Fund	—	—			
Total	37,770,616	37,492,520	Total	37,770,616	37,492,520

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified Debt was reduced to 4 per cent interest, further conversions were made, and the Unified Debt thus increased to 57,776,340*l*, certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,587,800*l*, and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900*l*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively. The amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1932, were as follows —

	Debt	Charge
	£ sterling	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent	8,517,200	807,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent	30,633,980	1,045,384
Unified Debt, 4 per cent	55,250,460	2,154,768
Total	89,401,640	3,507,277

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1932-33, amount to £E4,101,903.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums

remaining in the hands of the *Caisse de la Dette Publique* for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund. In this Fund on April 30, 1932, there was a balance of £E38,891,257. Of this amount £E15,187,682 represents the engaged Reserve.

Defence.

EGYPTIAN ARMY

By the terms of the British recognition of the independence of Egypt defence is for the present reserved and remains under British control. Service in the army is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (approximately 4 per cent) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for five years with the colours and five years in the reserve. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 4 squadrons of cavalry, 4 batteries and 2 garrison companies of artillery, 11 battalions of infantry, and various departments. A few of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 12,500 officers and other ranks, excluding His Majesty's Body guard. The strength of the latter is approximately 40 officers and 1,100 other ranks.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

In 1932, the normal British garrison consisted of 3 regiments of cavalry, 3 batteries R H A, 3 batteries Light Brigade R A, 2 companies of engineers and 6 battalions of infantry in Egypt and 2 in the Sudan, and 2 armoured car companies (as well as companies of medical, ordnance, Pay, Service, Signal, and Veterinary departments), the strength being 9,982. Egypt is also the Headquarters of the Middle East Air Command, and contains four squadrons of aeroplanes and a number of air depôts.

NAVY

There are three patrol vessels, *El Amir Farouq*, *Rachid*, and *Abdul Moneim*, maintained by the Coastguard and Fisheries Department, the transports *Sollum* (ex British sloop *Syringa*) and *El Amira Fawzia*, and some smaller vessels, under the Ports and Lighthouses Department, the fishery research vessel *Mabahiss*, and the Royal yacht *Mahroussa*.

Production and Industry

The cultivable area of Egypt Proper was reckoned in 1929-30 at 8,239,185 feddāns (1 feddān = 1,088 acre), and of this 739,945 were taken up for public utility purposes and 1,950,578 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time. The agricultural population (Fellahin) forms about 62 per cent of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddāns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, on December 31, 1931, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and natives—

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land owners	Area in feddâns	Land owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	907	1,952	582,626	1,527,642	583,533	10.0	1,529,644	68.2
From 1-5	3,769	1,490	1,170,143	553,060	1,173,912	20.2	554,560	24.7
" 5-10	8,996	547	567,342	33,804	571,338	9.8	24,351	3.3
" 10-20	7,292	519	534,858	39,858	540,150	9.3	40,377	1.8
" 20-30	6,919	275	285,451	11,818	292,370	5.0	12,093	0.5
" 30-50	12,472	808	348,617	9,096	361,089	6.2	9,404	0.4
Over 50	468,484	1,094	1,534,444	11,614	2,302,908	39.5	12,708	0.6
Total	503,619	6,131	5,321,461	2,336,949	5,925,300	100.0	2,343,137	100.0

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Nag' Hammâdi (completed in October, 1930), a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the Aswan reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. Another heightening by 7 metres is to be completed in 1933. The Nag' Hammâdi barrage secures the irrigation of Gîrga Province and part of Qena Province regardless of low flood. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. The Nag' Hammâdi barrage inaugurated at the end of 1930 is erected across the Nile (Upper Egypt) 588 kilometres south of Cairo. It will improve and assure basin irrigation for a vast area of land, about 580,000 feddâns, on both sides of the Nile. It will regulate the flood waters and thus save the cotton cultivated in these basins from the danger of early floods. It will in future, after the completion of the extensive reservoir works, supply an area of 363,000 feddâns on the left bank of the Nile as well as 150,000 feddâns on its right bank with perennial irrigation. North of Dairût an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The area and production of cotton in six years were —

Season	Area Feddâns	Crop Qantârs	Season	Area Feddâns	Crop Qantârs
1926-27	1,785,702	7,652,190	1929-30	1,841,478	8,531,172
1927-28	1,516,199	6,087,183	1930-31	2,082,420	8,275,749
1928-29	1,738,472	8,067,942	1931-32	1,682,938	6,367,000

In 1931-32, the area and yield of wheat were 1,588,985 feddâns and 8,369,355 ardebs, barley, 294,573 feddâns and 1,758,776 ardebs, beans, 423,586 feddâns and 1,765,105 ardebs, lentils, 82,081 feddâns and 308,720 ardebs, onions, 43,470 feddâns and 6,468,617 qantârs, maize, 2,113,397 feddâns and 14,188,640 ardebs; millet, 329,651 feddâns and 2,949,931 ardebs, rice, uncorticated, 64,928 feddâns and 163,949 ardebs, sugar-cane, 65,298 feddâns and 47,352,682 qantârs.

In 1931, there were in Egypt 35,714 horses, 741,222 donkeys, 20,527 mules, 792,123 cows, 821,835 buffaloes, 1,239,111 sheep, 636,028 goats, 162,470 camels, and 18,404 pigs.

The principal mineral products in 1931 were (in metric tons) phosphate rock, 257,011, petroleum, 289,419, manganese iron ore, 101,781. Other products are Nitrate shale, carbonates and sulphate of soda, ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, natron, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise. The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granite, ornamental stones, and sulphur.

The fishing industry is of some importance. The catch of the Egyptian sea and lakes fisheries in 1931 amounted to 9,850 metric tons, and 5,930 metric tons Nile fisheries. On January 1, 1932, there were 5,026 boats licensed for fishing.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for six years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Export
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1927	49,081,648	48,340,508	1930 ¹	47,468,328	31,941,592
1928	52,459,089	56,165,256	1931 ¹	31,628,167	28,073,630
1929	56,274,912	51,907,804	1932	27,425,741	26,987,417

¹ Including coins

Commerce by principal countries —

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina	18,574	18,564	2,396	1,080
Australasia	1,253,863	988,713	24,729	5,690
Belgium	1,850,544	1,219,450	257,285	210,484
Chile	1,517,044	998,000	3	—
China	806,955	232,274	109,618	180,652
France	4,478,112	3,097,814	4,599,099	3,574,305
Germany	3,743,217	2,586,808	2,507,746	2,548,300
Greece and Crete	926,544	668,688	264,959	219,771
India and Aden	1,877,055	1,102,956	1,085,019	1,268,661
Italy	4,818,955	2,890,331	1,966,408	1,676,743
Japan	1,732,077	1,585,282	941,868	1,828,417
Switzerland	573,234	414,961	1,255,825	984,193
United Kingdom	9,076,767	7,134,515	11,011,716	10,159,805
United States	2,209,923	1,366,567	1,960,607	690,892
Austria	599,439	876,827	223,905	294,887
Brazil	838,705	202,119	43	19
Czechoslovakia	1,562,279	469,926	507,995	438,738
Finland	561,588	89,374	1,570	1,807
Netherlands	554,764	392,027	176,128	159,345
Palestine	663,295	293,077	318,105	270,043
Persia	248,063	183,268	851	117
Rumania	1,817,093	1,189,635	94,343	48,646
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	911,712	439,568	1,671,838	1,684,815
Spain	130,491	86,571	1,192,230	1,104,318
Sweden	549,845	225,689	51,601	49,170
Syria	878,937	390,341	303,724	251,997
Turkey	978,197	765,793	42,511	22,214

Value of the leading imports and exports during two years —

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals and animal products	1,248,473	867,226	396,509	447,586
Vegetable products	5,533,305	4,181,570	2,881,203	2,729,694
Animal and vegetable fats	632,909	398,919	449,006	307,466
Products of the food preparing in industries, and beverages	4,029,807	1,883,199	1,738,805	1,106,053
Mineral products	4,286,211	2,929,893	852,238	487,124
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc	4,662,651	3,228,735	291,755	243,859
Skins, hides, leather, furs and articles thereof	358,342	234,699	331,412	313,751
Wood and cork articles	2,400,229	1,163,794	13,948	12,926
Paper	994,240	769,970	92,905	60,752
Textiles	12,421,558	7,790,571	23,944,237	19,861,352
Clothing	443,537	250,812	6,362	3,672
Metals and manufactures thereof	3,681,945	2,678,738	50,072	46,200
Machinery	2,485,774	2,142,779	309	204
Means of transport	1,334,204	1,664,323	776	558
Works of art	50,539	12,618	27,543	19,157
Total (including all others)	47,488,328	31,524,167	31,941,592	23,073,630

¹ The cotton piece goods imported amounted in 1930 to £E5,228,080, in 1931 to £E3,823,840. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1930, 5,926,910 qantars, valued at £E23,788,474 in 1931, 7,396,810 qantars, valued at £E19,688,069.

Of the total imports in 1930, the value of £E37,910,523 and of the exports, £E29,633,663 passed through the port of Alexandria and Western Land Frontier, in 1931, the corresponding figures were £E24,683,669 and £E25,981,884 respectively.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns ¹ —

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c.	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	17,734,555	3,272,161	290,609	891,070	3,772,771	2,052,714	996,242	381,956
1928	20,610,416	2,884,116	350,624	888,358	2,983,625	1,758,300	780,636	456,694
1929	17,768,068	3,091,181	240,253	968,345	3,434,862	1,869,395	948,925	512,695
1930	9,928,944	2,280,406	170,561	873,158	2,417,229	1,540,798	812,429	888,809
1931	7,320,841	1,842,388	71,589	682,667	1,207,593	1,338,241	420,543	224,905

Total trade between Egypt and U K (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Egypt into U K	26,337	23,583	18,908	10,841	10,406
Exports to Egypt from U K	11,180	12,576	9,908	6,650	6,513
Re exports to Egypt from U K	198	264	192	158	181

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1931, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military

¹ Including Anglo Egyptian Sudan

authorities, 8,509 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 31,428,601 entered at; and 8,499 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 31,426,862 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tor, El Qoseir, Safâga, Marsa Matrûh and Sollûm) The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 2,453 of 125,488 net tons, and of those that departed, 2,453 of 122,516 net tons

Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long (including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1931

Nationality	No of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	2,976	16,624,352	Greek	25	52,609
American	103	624,535	Italian	286	1,424,005
Danish	70	366,532	Japanese	198	1,163,133
Dutch	444	2,848,368	Norwegian	151	745,740
Belgian	23	83,066	Swedish	79	383,254
French	354	2,084,085	Russia	62	175,494
German	568	3,314,750	Other nationalities	29	148,013
			Total	5,826	80,027,966
			Total (1932)	5,032	28,540,389

The number of Government vessels (war ships and transports) that passed through the Canal in 1931 was 86 of 269,145 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 69 British of 230,814 net tonnage).

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years —

Year	No of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts
			Frs				Frs
1927	5,545	28,962,048	764,595,100	1930	5,761	31,668,759	1,098,547,619
1928	6,064	31,905,902	1,167,112,088	1931	5,366	30,037,966	979,677,487
1929	6,274	33,466,014	1,189,955,441	1932	5,032	28,340,280	—

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1928, 315,009; 1929, 325,855; 1930, 305,202; 1931, 270,657

Internal Communications.

In 1931, there were 3,374 miles of rails belonging to and worked by the State, including 2,489 miles of main line, 155 miles of branch line, and 734 miles of sidings. There were also 874 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies besides 103 miles of sidings. The State railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in inside rails (the line, 124 miles in length, from Luxor to Assuan being opened on wide gauge in Dec. 1926), except that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

The number of passengers carried in 1930-31 was 26,937,000, weight of

goods carried, excluding service transports, 5,498,000 tons, and the net receipts, £E2,962,569. The working expenses, £E4,076,825 in 1930-31, represent an average of 58 per cent of the gross receipts, which were £E7,038,894.

The telephones have belonged to the Egyptian Government since April 1918. On April 30, 1931, the telegraphs had a length of 222,709 miles of wire, telephones and trunks 217,246, and railway telephones 4,175. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria via Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. The number of telegrams in 1931-32 was local, 2,340,210 commercial and 1,870,324 service, foreign, 138,467 forwarded, 151,552 received, and 120,439 transit. The number of telegrams forwarded and received by wireless stations in 1931-32 was 60,840.

There were, in 1931, 4,206 post offices and stations. In the inland service (1931) there passed through the post office 120,190,426 ordinary and registered articles of correspondence, 24,559,976 ordinary and registered articles of correspondence, and 32,322,775 were despatched and received to and from abroad respectively. Receipts £E720,022, expenses £E670,379.

There are two regular weekly air mail services between Egypt and Europe, between Egypt and India, and also one regular weekly air mail service between Cairo, the Sudan, and South Africa.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank founded in 1898 has the privilege of bank-notes issue. It has a capital of 3,000,000*l* with reserve funds amounting to 3,000,000*l*. Le Crédit Agricole d'Egypte was founded in November 1930 with a capital of £E1,000,000 (half subscribed by the Government).

On December 31, 1931, there were six mortgage banks and nine ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E16,819,183, *i.e.*, £E9,856,923 for the former, and £E6,962,260 for the latter. Debentures of the mortgage banks amounted to £E34,789,687. The reserve funds (including profits carried forward) of these two groups of banks amount to £E6,274,170 and £E4,533,807 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1931, the depositors numbered 329,337, and their balances amounted to £E2,498,074.

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1928, the balance amounted to £E5,983, and the number of accounts to 517. At the beginning of 1929, this service was cancelled. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks at the end of 1931 amounted to £E1,900,396 and the number of depositors to 31,743.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Zi l-Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8.5 grammes.

·875 fine, and therefore contains 7 4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0s 6½d. A new coinage was introduced at the same time in which the *Tughra* of the Sultan of Turkey was superseded by that of the ruler of Egypt.

The 10 piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes 883 fine, and therefore contains 11 67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2 46d in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ushr el girsh* or *millièmes*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold, 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver, 1, ½, ¼ piastre pieces in nickel, ⅓ and ⅙ pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively British sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the former Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece are permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0 7715.

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations £E1, 5, 10, 50, 100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. The amount in circulation at the end of December, 1932, was £E18,751,147. In 1918 the Government issued currency notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres, but these have now been withdrawn, and the amount of currency notes in circulation has shrunk from £E1,715,000 in September, 1920, to £E50,626 at the end of December, 1932.

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the 'Commission Internationale du mètre' by the Law No 9 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length	<i>Diraa baladi</i>	= 0 metre 58 centimetres
"	<i>Diraa mi' mārī</i>	= 0 metre 75 centimetres
" weight	<i>Dirhem</i>	= 3 grams 12 centigrams
" capacity	<i>Ardeb</i>	= 198 litres

MEASURE OF CAPACITY

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43 555 gallons, or 5 44439 bushels.

The approximate weight of the *ardeb* is as follows — Wheat, 334 rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270 rotls.

WEIGHTS

<i>Oqia</i>	.	= 1 3207 ounce
<i>Rotl</i>	.	= 99049 lb
<i>Oke</i>	.	= 2 7513 lbs
<i>Qantār</i>	{ or 100 Rotls or } 36 Okes	= 99 0493 lbs.

LENGTH MEASURES

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (for textiles)	= 22 8347
<i>Diraa Mīmārī</i> (for building, &c)	= 29 5276
<i>Qasaba</i> (for agricultural land)	= 3 8823 yards = 139 7639

MEASURE OF SURFACE

Faddān, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468 148 sq pica = 1 03805 acres
1 sq. pic = 6 0547 sq ft. = 0 5625 sq metre

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —H E Hafaz Afifi Pasha

Counsellor—Abdel Wahab Daoud Bey

Secretaries —Georges Cattani and Henri Wassef Semuka

Attaché —Hassan Moharram

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan —Sir Percy Lyham Loraine, Bt, K C M G Appointed August 27, 1929

Counsellor —R I Campbell, C M G

Secretaries —R C S Stevenson, F R Hoyer Millar and G P La'bouchere

Oriental Secretary —W A Smart

Assistant Oriental Secretaries —L B Graffey Smith, O B E, and N. Mayers.

Commercial Secretary for Egypt and Sudan —G H Selous, O B E

There are Consuls General at Alexandria and Cairo and Consuls at Port Said, and a Vice Consul at Suez

Books of Reference concerning Egypt.

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ESTONIA.

(EESTI VABARIK)

THE Estonian Republic is situated on the Eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, South of the Gulf of Finland between 57° 27' and 59° 42' North Latitude and 21° 46' and 28° 21' Longitude (Greenwich), and includes the Baltic Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dago), and Muhumaa (Moon). The Eastern border towards Russia is formed by Lake Peipus and the Southern by the Republic of Latvia.

In 1721, the country, which had belonged to Sweden since the early part of the seventeenth century, was handed over by Sweden to Russia, and remained under the rule of the latter until 1917. In 1917, after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, Estonia regained her independence, which was declared on February 24, 1918. By the Treaty of Tartu, of February 2, 1920, Soviet Russia recognised the independence of Estonia. On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded the Republic *de jure* recognition.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Estonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 21, 1920.

The power of the State is in the hands of the people. The sovereign power is assured to the people by means of the elections to the Legislative Assembly (*Riigikogu*, State Assembly), the referendum, and the right of initiating legislation.

The State Assembly is composed of 100 members, elected for three years on the basis of proportional representation, and by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage. The Assembly forms the Government, and accepts its resignation, promulgates the laws, passes the budget, decides the financial

policy generally, ratifies treaties, the mobilisation decree, and state of siege, &c

The signatures of 25,000 citizens are necessary in demanding a referendum, proposing a new law, or amending the existing laws. The budget and measures affecting war, peace and foreign treaties cannot be submitted to a referendum

The executive power consists of the State Head (*Riigivanem*, State Elder), and ministers, who form the Government. The Government directs the foreign and home policy of the Republic, appoints officials (except where special laws exist), and introduces legislation. It is chosen by the State Assembly, and is responsible to that body. The Government collectively and individually must possess the confidence of the Assembly, and must resign if a vote of no confidence is passed. The Government is the Commander in Chief of the Republican defence forces in peace time. In February 1933 a proposal was put forward to alter the Constitution so as to provide for a President.

The members of local organs of self government are elected on a basis similar to that on which rest the elections to the State Assembly.

The national flag of Estonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Estonian State Assembly were held on May 20-22, 1932, and resulted in the return of the following parties—Agrarians and Settlers, 42, National Middle Party, 23, Socialists, 22, Left Workers, 5, Russian Minority, 5, German and Sweden Minorities, 3.

The Prime Minister is called the State Head.

State Head (Riigivanem).—Constantin Pacts, appointed November 1, 1932

Area and Population.—The boundary line between Estonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920. The boundaries between Estonia and Latvia were settled on November 1, 1923. The total area is about 47,548 square kilometres, or 18,353 square miles.

The population of 1,120,000 (January 1, 1932) is composed as to 87.7 per cent. of Estonians, 1.7 per cent. of Germans (Balt), and 10.6 per cent. of Russians and other nationalities.

The Republic is divided into eleven districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name):—Harju (Tallinn Reval), Viru (Rakvere Vesenberg), Jarva (Paide Veissenstein), Laane (Haapsalu), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Võru (Võru), Viljandi (Fellin), Pärnu (Pärnu), Saaremaa Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg), Põltsamaa (Põltsamaa), and Valga (Valk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1932 had 134,000 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 72,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Pärnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 21,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 25,000.

Religion and Education.—There is no State religion in Estonia. Five sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Greek Orthodox, Catholics, &c.

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous. In 1930-31, there were 1,261 elementary schools in the Estonian Republic. Of this number 1,281 were supported by local authorities and 80 were private schools. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 74, of which number 23 were private schools.

For special or professional education there are 3 teachers' seminaries, 4 navigation schools, commercial schools with three years' course, agricultural

schools with a 1-3 years' course and industrial schools with a 3-6 years' course

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, Jews, and Letts) receive education in their mother tongue

For higher education there are the Tartu (Dorpat) University (founded in 1632), which on December 1, 1919, was re opened as an Estonian seat of learning maintained by the Government, number of students (1931), 3,292 (2,234 men and 1,058 women)

Justice—The supreme judicial power is invested in the State Court of Justice, which is elected by the State Assembly and sits in Tartu (Dorpat)

The laws are being gradually revised by the State Assembly

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows (in thousand Estonian kroons) —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
Revenue	183,868	96,915	91,324	89,752	90,044
Expenditure	180,900	95,771	95,739	96,968	90,044

¹ Estimates

The foreign debt of Estonia (January 1, 1932) was as follows — 16,466,012 dollars to the United States, 1,194,205¹ to United Kingdom, 8,288,896 kronor to Sweden Financial reform loan (1927), 3,848,000 dollars and 675,500¹

Defence—Military service is compulsory. The period of service in the active army is 1 year The army is organised in 3 divisions The peace strength in 1931 was 1,290 officers and 12,245 other ranks, and the mobilizable strength 90,000 Military aeroplanes, 74 The military budget for 1930-31 was 18,452,509 kroons, for 1931-32, 36,426,000 kroons

The naval forces consist of two destroyers (1,800 and 1,600 tons, armed with 4 in guns), one torpedo boat, four gunboats, and over a dozen smaller craft

Production—Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief occupations There are 133,357 allotments on which about 70 per cent of the total population is engaged The total area is about 10,851,648 acres, divided as follows forest land, 2,337,324 acres (21.5 per cent), fields, 2,549,046 acres (23.5 per cent), meadows, 2,249,686 acres (20.7 per cent), pastures, 1,754,174 acres (16.2 per cent), untilfable land, 1,631,978 acres, (15.0 per cent), including a peat bog of 329,440 acres

The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows —

	Acreage		Yield in metric tons	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Rye	866,519	855,676	225,677	147,833
Wheat	90,446	99,153	44,486	47,289
Barley	276,159	278,742	128,809	128,838
Potatoes	168,124	167,562	863,110	854,532
Oats	868,159	866,741	157,779	163,964

The yield of flax in 1931 was 5,922 metric tons from an area of 45,296 acres as against 10,770 metric tons and 80,425 acres in 1930.

In 1932, Estonia had 692,310 head of cattle, 514,420 sheep, 302,890 pigs, 208,240 horses, and 1,190,000 poultry

In 1931, there were in Estonia 357 dairy factories, of which 87·4 per cent were co-operative. Butter is the chief article of export and already represents 36 per cent of the total exports

In 1930, Estonia had 35,740 employees engaged in industry. The most important industries of the country are textile, paper, cement and oil shale industries, forestry, timber, match, flax and leather industries. There are about 100 tanneries in operation. Oil shale output in 1931, was about 500,000 metric tons, the output of crude oil being 15,700 metric tons

Commerce—Trade for 5 years is shown as follows in Estonian kroons —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	181,973,500	122,967,500	98,369,500	61,224,000	86,860,200
Exports	127,108,900	117,471,300	96,433,800	71,073,300	45,870,900

Principal imports in 1931 (thousand Estonian kroons) were grain and flour, 3,066·1, raw cotton, 3,376·5, sugar, 3,789·9, textile products, 7,860·7, metals, 2,727·2, machinery, 2,334·7. Principal exports in 1931 (thousand Estonian kroons), dairy produce, 29,740·5, timber, 5,670·2, textile products, 7,423·2, paper, 3,307·0, cellulose, 8,668·7

The distribution of trade in 1931 was as follows (in thousand kroons) — Imports, Germany, 18,340, United Kingdom, 4,710, United States, 5,435, Poland, 4,611, Soviet Russia, 6,906. Exports, United Kingdom, 25,990, Germany, 17,261

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Estonia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Estonia into United Kingdom	£ 2,271,727	£ 2,497,127	£ 1,901,592	£ 1,908,066	£ 1,257,951
Exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	600,894	463,774	888,479	212,680	348,772
Re-exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	234,142	235,922	124,313	59,476	61,090

Shipping and Communications—On July 1, 1932, Estonia possessed 99 steamers and motorships of 94,018 tons gross, and 47 sailing vessels of 11,999 tons gross

During 1931, 2,902 vessels of 981,262 tons entered and 2,944 vessels of 982,156 tons cleared the ports of Estonia. The principal port is Tallinn (Reval). In 1932, the merchant marine consisted of 97 steamers of 79,462 tons, and 247 sailing vessels of 24,569 tons, with a total tonnage of 114,993

Estonia had a total railway mileage in 1931 of 1,250 kilometres, or 777 miles

In 1931 the post office handled 17,121,585 letters and 5,159,438 postcards in the internal service, received 3,843,939 letters and 1,161,828 postcards from abroad and sent 2,735,460 letters and 1,136,629 postcards abroad

In 1932 there were 436 kilometres of telegraph lines, 607 offices. The number of telegrams sent (1931), 108,103 internal and 284,154 foreign. Number of telephone circuits, 361, length of telephone line, 4,532 kilometres, number of inter urban conversations, 15,848,738

Banking and Currency

The Bank of Estonia (*Eesti Pank*) was founded on February 24, 1919, and began operations on May 3, 1919. Its capital was 10,000,000 Estonian marks, increased in 1921 to 250,000,000 marks. The functions of the Bank, the management of which was controlled by the Government, were to issue and regulate currency and transact ordinary banking business.

It was only on January 1, 1928 that the Bank on reorganisation, obtained the sole right of issue when the existing treasury notes were merged with the bank notes of the Bank of Estonia, and the currency placed on a gold standard.

Three institutions supply the long-term credit needs of agriculture and industry: the Estonian Hypothecary Bank, the Land Bank of Estonia (*Maa Pank*) and the National Mortgage Bank (*Pikalaenu Pank*).

A State Savings Bank was established on January 1, 1928. On December 31, 1931, total deposits amounted to 4,691,417 crowns, the number of depositors being 10,408.

There are two central institutions for co-operative banks: the Estonian People's Bank and the Farmers' Central Bank.

There are besides the above 12 joint stock, one private and 2 municipal banks.

Since January 1, 1928, the unit of currency is the *Kroon*, which is the same as a Swedish gold *krona*, and has a gold content of 0.403226 gramme of pure gold. This is subdivided into 100 *sents*, each sent being equivalent to one of the old Estonian marks, which were stable for almost three years at the ratio of 100 to 1 Swedish *krona*. Abbreviation for internal use *Kr* for 'Kroon,' for international use *Ekr* for 'Estonian Kroon,' and 'S' for internal and international uses for 'sent.'

On February 7, 1932, there were in circulation 33,459,000 kroons in bank notes, at the same date the bank held 7,308,000 kroons of coin and bullion. The denominations of the currency are paper notes, 50, 10, 5, 1 kroon, nickel coins, 25, 10, 5, 3 and 1 sent pieces, silver coins, 2 kroon.

The metric system of weights and measures has been in force since January 1, 1929.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF ESTONIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Dr Oskar Philipp Kallas (appointed January, 1922)

Consul-General and Counsellor of Legation — Hans Markus

Secretary — Voldemar Ojanson

Agricultural Attaché — Villebald Raud

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Bo'ness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester, Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, Dublin, Newcastle, Sydney, Gibraltar, Malta, Fowey, Burntisland, Grangemouth, Swansea, Montreal, Jaffa, Sydney.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ESTONIA

Envoy and Minister — H. M. Knatchbull Hugessen, C M G (appointed April 7, 1930), also minister at Riga and Kovno.

Secretary — O. A. Scott, D S O

Naval Attaché — Commander M. A. Hawes, R N

Military Attaché — Major R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R A

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul at Tallinn — A. J. Hill

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FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALLA)

Constitution and Government.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of July 17, 1919

From 1809 Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State, and she has been recognised as such by the Powers According to the Constitutional Law of 1906, the House of Representatives consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required every 10 years Each district is divided into voting circuits The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them on the list voted

for There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the House of Representatives, which is elected for 3 years

The President is elected for 6 years by the votes of the citizens He receives a salary of 700,000 marks and 170,000 marks for allowances The Council of State (Ministry), appointed by the President, must enjoy the confidence of the House of Representatives.

At the elections held on October 1 and 2, 1930, the following parties were returned Social Democrats, 66, Agrarians, 59, Finnish Coalition Party, 42, Swedish Party, 21, Finnish Progressive Party, 11, Small Farmers' Party, 1

President of Finland —Dr Pehr Evind Svinhufvud (born 1861, elected February 16, 1931)

The Council of State, appointed on December 14, 1932, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister —Prof T M Kivimäki (Progress Party)

Minister for Foreign Affairs —A V Hackzell (Coalition Party)

Minister of Finance —Dr H M J Relander (Coalition Party)

Minister of the Interior —Dr Y W Puhakka (Coalition Party)

Minister of Defence —A A Oksala (Coalition Party)

Minister of Justice —H A Malmberg (Swedish People's Party)

Minister of Education —Dr O Muntere (Progress Party)

Minister of Agriculture —Prof K T Jutila (Agrarian)

Minister of Commerce and Industries —F Kallineu (Coalition Party)

Minister of Communications —K E Linna (Progress Party)

Minister of Social Affairs —Dr L Hynninen (Agrarian)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes Finland is divided into nine departments The provincial administration is entrusted in each of the departments to a prefect, who is appointed by the President The unit of local government is the commune Each rural parish and each town forms a commune in which all men and all women of 21 years of age who have paid the local taxes for the preceding two years are voters In all communes a communal council is elected to decide questions of administration and local economy The executive power is vested in rural communes in a college formed by the head of the commune and four or more aldermen elected by the council In towns the executive authority is the magistrates with the burgomaster as president and other members elected by the council There were, in 1932, 38 towns, 25 boroughs, and 538 rural communes in Finland As executive officers of the Prefects there are the bailiffs of 54 and sub-bailiffs of 300 districts

The department of Aland has a county council (*landsting*) consisting of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Parliament The county council settles the internal affairs of the government The executive authority is with an executive council, of which the *lantråd* is president

Area and Population.

The area and population of Finland, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and that taken on December 31, 1930, were as follows (Swedish names are given in brackets) —

Departments	Area ¹ English sq miles	Popula- tion Dec 31, 1920	Popula- tion Dec 31, 1930	Popula- tion per sq mile, 1930
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,388	446,329	507,708	115.7
Turku Pori (Åbo Björneborg)	8,397	495,501	522,222	62.2
Åhvenanmaa (Åland)	551	26,911	27,375	49.7
Häme (Tavastehus)	6,737	360,528	389,036	57.7
Viipuri (Viborg)	12,072	558,202	622,553	51.6
Mikkeli (St. Michel)	6,414	204,425	208,901	32.6
Kuopio	13,986	355,701	381,100	27.3
Vaasa (Vasa)	14,800	548,055	582,874	39.4
Oulu (Uleåborg)	65,244	369,095	425,278	6.5
Total	132,580	3,364,807	3,667,007	27.7

¹ Excluding water area, which amounts to an additional 17,314 square miles

Of the total on December 31, 1930, 1,809,068 were males and 1,857,999 females. In 1930, 3,022,257 spoke Finnish, 342,916 Swedish, 8,216 Russian, 3,719 German, 2,113 Lapponic

The growth of the population is shown as follows —

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Percentage in towns
1800	46,604	786,055	832,659	5.60
1900	339,613	2,372,949	2,712,562	12.52
1920	657,056	2,985,099	3,642,095	18.04
1930	671,545	2,995,222	3,667,067	18.32
1931	707,159	2,960,346	3,667,505	19.13

According to the census of December 31, 1930, the population was divided according to occupations as follows: agriculture, 2,014,788 (60 per cent), industry, 569,505 (17 per cent), communications, 127,995 (4 per cent), commerce, 145,361 (4 per cent), public administration, 67,526 (2 per cent), professions, 71,201 (2 per cent), others, 455,573 (11 per cent)

The movement of the population for four years was as follows —

Year	Living Births	Of which illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of stillborn)	Excess of Births
1928	77,523	6,134	1,955	25,520	48,713	28,810
1929	76,011	6,192	2,027	25,060	54,459	21,522
1930	75,286	6,228	2,086	24,841	48,240	26,996
1931	71,866	6,008	2,051	23,856	48,968	22,898

Emigration 1927, 6,088, 1928, 5,055, 1929, 6,383, 1930, 3,964, 1931, 741, 1932, 1,609

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1930, are Helsinki (Helsingfors), 243,560, Turku (Åbo), 66,654, Tampere (Tammerfors), 55,967, Viipuri (Viborg), 55,750, Vaasa (Vasa), 26,101, Oulu (Uleåborg), 24,186, Kuopio, 24,082, Pori (Björneborg), 18,355, and Kotka, 17,376

Religion and Education

The National Church is Evangelical Lutheran religion, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the members of all religions and

confessions Ecclesiastically (the Evangelical Church of) Finland is divided into 5 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 56 provostships, and 595 parishes

Of the total population there were at end of 1931 Lutherans, 3,561,591, Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 67,863, Roman Catholics, 1,371, Baptists, etc., 9,564, Jews, 1,783, Mohammedans, 299, belonging to the civil-register, 55,034 The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Viipuri

Finland has 3 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), with (1932) 332 teachers and 6,012 students (2,298 women), at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 41 teachers and 234 students (83 women), and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 26 teachers and 442 students (228 women) In 1931, there were also 1 technical school at Helsinki, with 90 teachers and 758 students (56 women), and 3 commercial schools, one Finnish with 19 teachers and 256 students (46 women), and the others Swedish with 33 teachers and 263 students (41 women)

For secondary education there were, in 1931, 133 lyceums, leading to university, 2,524 teachers and 39,941 pupils (20,176 girls) 80 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 699 teachers and 9,541 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 105 teachers and 1,362 students, and 4 for infant school teachers, with 265 students. There were also 57 high schools for the people, with 440 teachers and 2,869 pupils (1,976 females) For elementary education (1931) there were in the country 5,217 elementary schools, with 219,756 pupils (107,863 girls), 4,668 lower elementary schools, with 108,456 pupils. In the towns there were (1931) 1,396 classes of higher elementary schools, with 42,874 pupils (20,646 girls). There were besides 6 navigation schools, with 249 pupils, 45 commercial schools, with 3,625 pupils, 10 industrial schools, with 1,353 pupils, 2 technical schools, with 221 pupils, 187 schools for arts and crafts, with 6,591 pupils, 52 agricultural schools, with 2,053 pupils, 4 dairy schools, with 113 pupils, 45 cattle-management schools, with 1,728 pupils, 42 household schools, with 2,062 pupils, 6 horticultural schools, with 103 pupils, and 5 forestry schools, with 172 pupils. The school age in primary schools is from 7 to 15 years

In 1930, only 0.9 per cent of persons who have completed their 15th year could neither read nor write

In 1931, there were published 511 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 116 in Swedish, 71 in Finnish and Swedish, and 6 in other languages

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is independent of the Government. The lowest courts of justice in Finland are those of the District. In towns these district courts are held by the burgomaster and his assessors, in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors, the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. From these courts an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Hörmånsrätt*) in Turku, Vaasa and Viipuri. The Supreme Court of Judicature (*Korkein oikeus*) sits in Helsinki. Judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

Two functionaries, the *Oikeuskansleri* or the Chancellor of Justice, and the *Oikeusasiamies*, or the Attorney-General, exercise control over the administration of justice. The former acts also as counsel and public prosecutor for the Government, while the latter, who is appointed by the Parliament, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

At the end of 1931, the prison population numbered 7,273 men and 803

women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1929 was 121,859 for crimes and 42,829 in civil cases.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1930 supported by the towns and the village communities was 142,680 (3·9 per cent of the population), and the total cost was 332,071,229 marks

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in thousands of marks according to Balance of Accounts —

	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹	1933 ¹
Revenue	4,342,000	4,398,100	4,975,100	2,857,700	2,877,400
Expenditure	4,508,100	4,738,700	4,245,600	2,855,600	2,877,800

¹ Estimates

The main items of the ordinary budget of Finland for 1933 are as follows in millions of marks —

Revenue	Millions of marks	Expenditure	Millions of marks
Direct taxes	401·9	President	2·0
Customs	1148·6	Parliament	11·9
Excise	291·0	State Chancellor and Council	11·0
Mixed taxes	185·0	Administration —	
Fees	81·0	Interior	318·2
Interests, dividends, etc	265·7	Justice	100·2
Miscellaneous revenues	200·8	Foreign Affairs	33·3
State enterprises (net income) —		Finance	50·7
Communications	31·2	Defence	445·0
Industries	3·6	Church and Education	438·0
Sundry enterprises	2·0	Agriculture and Forestry	193·0
State forests	48·3	Communications	156·9
Agricultural enterprises	2·0	Trade and Industry	69·0
Capital incomes	215·4	Social Affairs	53·6
		Pensions	93·8
		Debt	391·6
		Miscellaneous expenditures	25·2
		Investments which give income	232·1
		Investments which do not give income	246·3
Total	2877·4	Total	2877·3

At the end of December, 1932, the foreign loans totalled 2 782,600,000 marks and the internal loans 689,300,000 marks, a total of 3,471,900,000 marks. Of the foreign loans 2,431,700 000 marks, and of the internal loans 505,800,000 marks, were consolidated.

Defence.

ARMY.

The military forces of Finland consist of (1) the army, air force and coast defence, recruited on the principle of universal service, (2) the Civic

Protective Guards Organisation, recruited from the voluntarily enrolled citizens

The President of the Republic is Commander in Chief of the Finnish military forces, but during war he may invest a general with that authority. In peace time the Minister of Defence appointed by the President is responsible for the military administration. The Chief of the Army, assisted by the General Staff, directs the commanding affairs of the army, air force and coast defence.

Every citizen is liable to serve from the age of 17 to the age of 52. The conscripts are divided into troops of the line and the "landwehr".

The troops of the line consist of the standing army and the reserve. All young men who have reached the age of 21 years are summoned to active service. The period of service is generally 12 months—in the cavalry, air force, technical troops, navy, and field and coast artillery 15 months. The term of service is the same for those who are appointed to be trained to officers of the reserve or non-commissioned officers. In the reserve to which the conscript belongs after service with the colours, the period of service is 7 years.

The "landwehr" is divided into three classes, to the first class belong the conscripts who after their service in the reserve are relegated to the "landwehr" (men of 29–52 years), to the second, the conscripts who are considered as incapable for active service in peace time (men of 21–52 years), and the third, young men who cannot on account of their youth yet be enrolled as conscripts (17–21 years).

The effectives in 1932 amounted to 1,907 officers and officials and 29,000 other ranks, organised in 3 divisions.

The Air Force comprises 7 squadrons, 1 air school and 1 seaplane station, with a personnel of 1,910 all ranks.

The Coast Defence consists of the coast artillery and the coast fleet.

The Civic Guards are an essential part of the plan of defence. For the administration the Commander in Chief of the Guards appointed by the President is subordinated to the Minister of Defence, and directly responsible to the President with regard to his command. The number of the Protective Guards is about 100,000.

The military budget for 1933 amounts to 444,997,800 Finnish marks.

NAVY

The naval forces consist of 4 gun boats, 7 motor torpedo boats, 3 mine layers, 4 submarines and a number of small vessels. Two 4,000 tons coast defence ironclads, each armed with 4 10 inch guns, are under construction in Finland, for completion in 1933.

A retired British naval officer is attached to the Ministry of Defence in an advisory capacity.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area only covers 6.6 per cent of the land. The land was divided in 1929 into 285,390 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 109,155, 3–10 hectares, farms 108,642, 10–25 hectares, farms 51,683, 25–100 hectares, farms 15,083, over 100 hectares, farms 827 (1 hectare = 2.47 acres).

The principal crops of 1931 were as follows—rye, 527,896 acres, yielding 815,247 tons, barley, 292,817 acres, yielding 165,580 tons, oats,

1,118,924 acres, yielding 669,661 tons potatoes, 185,586 acres, yielding 977,911 tons, hay, 2,929,078 acres Total land under cultivation, 1931, 5,741,848 acres Butter production in 1931 was 27,927 tons

Domestic animals in 1931 —Horses, 352,956, horned cattle, 1,724,036, sheep, 875,485, goats, 9,522, pigs, 408,113

The total forest land amounts to 62,429,000 acres, of which 24,835,000 acres belong to the State The productive forest land covers 49,764,000 acres, of which 17,570,000 acres belong to the State

Finland had, in 1931, 3,497 large factories, employing an aggregate of 129,579 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 9,264 million marks The chief were —

	No of Establishments	No of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works	636	21,856	1,049,405,000
Textiles	270	20,063	950,750,000
Wood industries	771	36,218	1,636,765,000
Paper	200	17,026	2,238,167,000
Leather, rubber and fur	166	6,754	421,373,000
Chemicals	142	2,170	275,354,000
Graphic arts	194	5,132	247,328,000
Tobacco	8	1,875	231,503,000
Electricity, gas and water	265	2,987	380,817,000

In 1931, there were 427 saw mills with 88 water motors, 386 steam, 17 oil and gas, 2,587 electric motors

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	5,012,907	7,001,413	5,247,671	8,461,755	9,437,450
Exports	6,245,282	6,429,734	5,404,158	4,456,693	4,630,846

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 2 years —

	1931		1932	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	F Marks	F Marks	F Marks	F Marks
Great Britain	434,598,767	1,991,206,648	639,144,599	2,165,609,969
Russia	93,517,468	99,151,931	173,440,150	69,665,704
Estonia	29,016,071	19,671,319	37,250,785	47,973,089
Germany	1,209,883,446	374,681,079	1,001,383,852	386,044,574
Sweden	287,019,101	131,459,914	289,746,265	120,020,955
Denmark	126,846,803	145,210,242	114,176,011	122,556,901
Norway	42,859,870	15,554,784	62,297,816	24,841,098
United States	372,406,396	412,873,249	268,774,072	444,020,356
Brazil	56,956,778	46,735,078	99,322,459	58,519,184
Argentina	17,756,810	37,267,369	45,697,460	48,956,047
Netherlands	174,088,833	225,880,900	149,800,161	164,007,050
France	91,566,186	320,015,293	74,560,232	800,602,319
Belgium	121,140,408	261,896,816	98,145,626	247,468,332
Poland-Danzig	124,268,094	3,769,661	97,161,908	8,252,283
Czechoslovakia	58,184,017	886,018	88,856,784	4,480,829

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1931 and 1932 is shown as follows in Finnish marks —

Imports	1931	1932	Exports	1931	1932
Cereals	264,603,414	323,018,659	Animals (living)	8,249,085	4,126,797
Colonial produce and spices	286,491,140	352,608,592	Food obtained from animals	514,841,980	517,074,855
Spinning materials	145,057,585	161,481,494	Timber	1,771,941,183	1,657,234,026
Textiles	427,847,874	301,866,860	Pulp and paper	1,828,009,335	2,056,852,219
Leather, hides, furs	107,087,190	93,443,612	Leather, hides, furs	55,636,032	65,874,202
Metals	893,663,982	354,632,617	Minerals and earths	44,485,189	60,498,567
Machinery	251,689,516	209,047,166	Gums, resins & tar	87,512,435	84,249,030
Minerals and earths	240,349,323	262,794,048	Matches, explosives, etc	16,376,723	15,650,685

Of the total pulp and paper exports in 1932, newsprint accounted for 893,903,660 marks, ground wood pulp 142,216,189 marks, and chemical wood-pulp 1,150,882,811 marks. In 1931, the figures were 377,674,549, 151,113,481, and 954,263,163 respectively

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Finland into U K.	13,239,715	14,944,760	12,634,451	11,630,127	11,786,684
Exports to Finland from U K	3,600,729	3,362,573	2,414,486	1,603,658	2,263,024
Re-exports to Finland from U K	510,093	590,031	429,360	169,579	238,262

Shipping and Navigation

The mercantile marine of Finland on January 1, 1932, aggregated 4,593 vessels of 504,170 net registered tons, and consisted of 279 sailing vessels of 66,725 tons, 520 steam vessels of 163,115 tons, 152 motor boats of 14,372 tons, and 3,642 lighters of 259,958 tons

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, in 1931, were as follows —

Countries	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons
United Kingdom	577	625,530	1,224	1,225,584
United States	70	223,223	87	253,515
Germany	915	690,645	652	480,076
Sweden	1,820	718,722	1,349	857,944
Denmark	574	343,795	510	133,386
Other Countries	1,868	1,189,680 ¹	2,103	1,396,007 ²
Total	5,824	3,786,595	5,925	3,847,811

¹ Includes Estonia, 701 vessels of 117,137 tons, and Netherlands, 176 vessels of 201,947 tons

² Includes Belgium, 279 vessels of 278,390 tons, France, 333 vessels of 272,016 tons, and Netherlands, 222 vessels of 227,445 tons

On the air lines Helsinki-Reval and Helsinki-Turku-Stockholm, 4,064 passengers and 65,895 kilos goods and mail were transported in 1931

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals, navigable at a length of about 2,500 miles. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1930 was 44,735, and the number of timber-rafts 12,778, the receipts from vessels, 9,501,858 marks.

In 1931, there were 16,513 miles of high roads and 15,279 miles of other public roads.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the State built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hämeenlinna. On December 31, 1931, there were 3,377 miles of railways, all but 158 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1,524 metres (4 9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1931 was 19,624,000 passengers and 8,522,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1931 was 6,130 million marks. The total revenue in 1931 was 693,454,000 marks, and the total expenditure 668,980,000 marks.

Finland had 3,273 post and telegraph-offices in 1931, and revenue and expenditure of posts and telegraphs combined were respectively 162,386,000 and 126,365,000 marks. The number of letters and postcards was 71,720,000, ordinary and printed packages, 20,926,000, newspapers, 187,402,000, money-orders, 2,015,000, total, 282,063,000.

There were in 1931, 20,534 miles of telegraph and 22,632 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1931 was 1,002,362. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system are State property.

Banking, Money, Weights, &c.

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue. The Bank is under the guarantee of the House of Representatives, its capital and reserves are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and foreign correspondents, and the additional right of issue 1,200 million marks. Notes in circulation are 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 markkaa. The paper currency of the Bank of Finland on December 31, 1932, was 1,085 million marks against which the bank held a stock of gold of 304 million marks, and foreign currency 505 million marks. Finland had in 1931, besides the State bank, 14 joint stock banks with 580 offices. The deposits of all private banks on December 31, 1931, were 6,410 6 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1931 was 480, number of depositors 796,000, who had to their credit 4110 4 million marks, in the Post Office savings banks 128,762 depositors had 266·8 million marks, and on Consumers' Co-operative Societies' Savings Account 405 4 million marks were deposited.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is stabilized at the current rate of exchange for the dollar of 39 70, and is of the value of 1 24d.

According to the new monetary law gold coin is to be struck of the value of 100 and 200 markkaa. The former will contain 4 21053 grammes of gold, 900 fine, the latter 8 42105 grammes, 900 fine. Aluminium bronze coins are 20, 10 and 5 markkaa, and nickel coins 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ markka pieces. Copper coins 10 and 5 penni pieces.

Because of the exceptional conditions on the international money market, the gold standard was, however, temporarily suspended on October 12, 1931, whereby bank notes will not have to be redeemed in gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially and universally employed in Finland.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF FINLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister—G A Gripenberg (Appointed *pro tem* 1932)

Counsellor—Eino Walikangas

Naval Attaché—V L Kopio

There are also Finnish consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, and many other places

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FINLAND

Envoy and Minister—Rowland Arthur Charles Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (Appointed June 11, 1930)

Second Secretary—J H Henderson

Commercial Secretary—C B Jerram

Naval Attaché—Commr M A Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché—Major R W G Firebrace, R.A.

Consul at Helsingfors—J A Waite

There are consular representatives at the following places Hango (Hanko), Kotka, Gamlakarleby (Kokkola), Kristinestad (Kristinankaupunki), Kuopio, Turku (Åbo), Lovisa, Vasa (Åbo), Pori (Björneborg), Jakobstad (Pietarsaari), Tampere (Tammerfors), Oulu (Uleaborg), Vimpuri (Viborg)

Books of Reference concerning Finland

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

CENTRAL

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June, 1879, August, 1884, June, 1885, and July, 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs), he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic—Albert Lebrun, born August 29, 1871, elected May 10, 1932.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed Jan 31, 1933

Prime Minister and Minister of War —Edouard Daladier

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice —Eugène Penancier (Senator)

Minister of Finance —Georges Bonnet

Minister of Budget —Lucien Lamoureux

Minister of Interior —Camille Chautemps

Minister of Foreign Affairs —Joseph Paul Boncour (Senator)

Minister of Marine —Georges Leygues

Minister of Air —Pierre Cot

Minister of the Colonies —Albert Sarraut (Senator)

Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts —Anatole de Monzie

Minister of Public Works —Pierre Paganon

Minister of Mercantile Marine —Eugène Frot

Minister of Commerce —Louis Serre (Senator)

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —M. Laurent Eynac

Minister of Agriculture —Henri Queuille

Minister of Labour —François Albert

Minister of Pensions —Edmond Miellet

Minister of Public Health —Charles Daniélou

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon —

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>Second Republic</i>	
Henri IV	1589-1610	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII, 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Feb—Dec	1848
Louis XIV, 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XV	1715-1774		
Louis XVI (died 1793)	1774-1792		
<i>First Republic</i>		<i>Second Empire</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Napoléon III (died 1873)	1852-1870
Directory	1795-1799		
Consulate	1799-1804		
<i>First Empire</i>		<i>Third Republic</i>	
Napoléon I (died 1821)	1804-1814	Government of National Defence	1870-1871
<i>House of Bourbon restored</i>		Adolphe Thiers President	1871-1873
Louis XVIII	1814-1824	Marshal MacMahon "	1873-1879
Charles X (died 1836)	1824-1830	F J P Jules Grévy "	1879-1887
		F Sadi Carnot "	1887-1894
		Casimir Perier	
		(June—Jan.) "	1894-1895
		Félix Faure	1895-1899
		Émile Loubet	1899-1906
		Armand Fallières	1906-1913
		Raymond Poincaré	1913-1920
		Paul Deschanel	1920
		Alexandre Millerand	1920-1924
		Gaston Doumergue	1924-1931
		Paul Doumer	1931-1932
<i>House of Bourbon Orléans</i>			
Louis-Philippe (died 1830)	1830-1848		

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only, in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced; in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted; but in 1927 (July 12) the old system of *scrutin d'arrondissement* was once more introduced.

In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 615 Deputies.

Chamber of Deputies, elected May 1-8, 1932 — Communists and Socialist-Communists, 20, Socialists, 130, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, 33; Radicals and Radical Socialists, 153; Independent Radicals, 74, Republicans of the Left, 48, Democrats, 15; Democratic Republican Union, Democratic and Social Action, Independents, 127, Others, 15.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population, and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers, but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

Senate, elected on October 16, 1932. Socialists, 17, Gauche Démocratique, 161; Union Républicaine, 69; Gauche Républicaine, 16, Right, 6, Union Démocratique, 32, Independents, 13.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination, in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 62,000 francs a year and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive allowances for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 1,800,000 francs, with a further allowance of 1,800,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex-Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I, and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly

those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes France is divided into 90 departments including the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut Rhin). Since 1881, the three departments of Algeria are also treated for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1931, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 38,004 communes. Most of them (33,960) had less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,491 have even less than 500, while 173 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 6 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence, but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members, each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (3,024 in 1931), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*), but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (279 in 1931), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was —

Departments	Area Engl sq miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1931
		March, 1931	March, 1926	
Ain	2,248	322,918	317,195	143 6
Aisne	2,866	489,368	489,022	170 7
Allier	2,848	373,924	370,562	131 2
Alpes (Basses)	2,697	87,893	88,347	32 6
Alpes (Hautes)	2,178	87,566	87,963	40 2
Alpes Maritimes	1,443	493,376	435,253	341 9
Ardèche	2,144	282,911	289,263	131 9
Ardennes	2,027	293,746	297,448	144 9
Ariège	1,892	161,265	167,498	85 2
Aube	2,326	242,596	238,253	103 8
Aude	2,448	296,880	291,951	121 2
Aveyron	3,385	323,782	328,886	95 6
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	99,403	96,591	384 7
Bouches du Rhône	2,025	1,101,672	929,549	544 0
Calvados	2,197	401,356	390,492	182 6
Cantal	2,229	193,505	196,999	86 8
Charente	2,305	310,489	312,790	134 7
Charente Inférieure	2,791	415,249	417,789	148 7
Cher	2,819	293,918	298,398	104 2
Corrèze	2,272	264,129	269,289	111 7
Corse	3,367	297,235	289,890	88 2
Côte d'Or	3,391	333,800	328,881	98 4
Côtes-du Nord	2,786	539,531	552,788	193 6
Creuse	2,163	207,882	219,148	96 1
Dordogne	3,550	383,720	392,489	108 1
Doubs	2,052	305,500	296,591	148 8
Drôme	2,532	267,060	263,750	105 4
Eure	2,330	305,788	308,445	135 1
Eure et Loir	2,291	254,790	255,213	111 2
Finistère	2,729	744,295	753,702	272 7
Gard	2,270	406,815	402,601	179 2
Garonne (Haute)	2,457	441,799	431,505	179 8
Gers	2,428	193,134	196,419	79 5
Gironde	4,140	852,768	827,973	205 9
Hérault	2,402	514,819	500,575	214 3
Ille et Vilaine	2,697	562,558	561,688	208 5
Indre	2,664	247,912	255,095	93 0
Indre et Loire	2,377	335,226	334,486	141 0
Isère	3,178	584,017	558,079	183 7
Jura	1,951	229,109	230,685	117 4
Landes	3,604	257,186	263,111	71 3
Loir et Cher	2,478	241,592	248,099	97 5
Loire	1,852	664,822	669,216	358 9
Loire (Haute)	1,930	251,608	260,610	130 3
Loire Inférieure	2,693	652 079	651,487	242 1

Departments	Area Engl. sq miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1931
		March, 1931	March, 1926	
Loiret .	2,629	342,679	341,225	130 3
Lot	2,017	166,637	171,776	83 0
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	247,600	246,609	119 1
Lozère	1,996	101,849	104,733	51 0
Maine-et Loire	2,811	475,991	477,741	169 3
Manche	2,475	433,473	431,367	175 1
Marne	3,167	412,156	397,773	130 1
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	189,791	195,370	78 4
Mayenne	1,986	254,479	259,934	128 1
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	592,632	552,087	291 0
Meuse	2,408	215,819	218,131	89 6
Morbihan	2,738	537,528	543,175	196 3
Moselle	2,403	693,408	633,461	288 5
Nièvre	2,658	265,195	260,502	96 0
Nord	2 228	2,029,449	1,969,182	910 8
Oise	2,272	407,432	405,971	179 3
Orne	2,371	273,717	277,637	115 4
Pas-de Calais	2,606	1,205,191	1,171,912	462 4
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	500,590	515,399	162 0
Pyrénées (Basses)	2,977	422,719	414,556	141 9
Pyrénées (Hautes)	1,750	189,993	187,875	108 5
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	238,647	229,979	148 0
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	688,242	670,985	372 4
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	516,726	490,654	381 6
Rhône	1,104	1,046,028	993,915	947 4
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	219,257	226,313	105 7
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	538,741	549,240	161 7
Sarthe	2,410	334,619	387,482	159 5
Savoie	2,388	235,544	231,210	98 6
Savoie (Haute)	1,774	252,794	245,317	142 4
Seine	185	4,933,855	4,628,637	26,669 4
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	905,278	885,299	369 8
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	406,108	380,017	178 5
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	1,366,616	1,137,524	625 2
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	308,481	309,820	131 9
Somme	2,443	466,626	473,916	191 0
Tarn	2,231	302,994	301,717	135 8
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	164,259	164,191	114 0
Var	2,333	377,104	347,932	161 6
Vaucluse	1,381	241,689	230,549	175 0
Vendée	2,690	390,396	395,602	145 1
Vienne	2,711	303,072	310,474	111 7
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	335,873	351,311	143 0
Vosges	2,303	377,980	382,100	161 1
Yonne	2,892	275,755	277,280	95 3
Total	212,659	41,834,923 ¹	40,743,897 ¹	196 7

¹ Not including military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad which in 1931 numbered 98,928, and in 1926, 178,534

According to the Peace Treaty with Germany (June 28, 1919) Alsace-Lorraine has been transferred to France, to date from the Armistice of November 11, 1918. The districts of Lower Alsace, Upper Alsace and Lorraine have become the departments of Bas Rhin (1,848 square miles and population 688,242), Haut-Rhin (1,854 square miles, population 516,726), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 693,408). Thus the total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1931) 1,898,376.

In 1926 the rural population was 20,759,181 and the urban population 19,984,766.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (article 45), France obtained from Germany as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin. The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870. For 15 years the Saar Basin is to be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives, viz., the maintenance of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase of France, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine (1872-1911).

Dates	Area sq miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq mile	Annual Increase per 10 000 inhabitants
1801	207,765	27,849,008 [26,930,756]	131 [130]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	146 [144]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	164 [161]	62 [58]
1861	212,659	37,386,813 [35,844,902]	176 [173]	72 [66]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	178 [176]	36 [36]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	—0.6 ¹ [—17]
1876	—	36,905,788	178	54
1881	—	37,672,048	182	41
1886	—	38,218,908	184	29
1891	—	38,843,192	185	6.5
1896	—	38,517,975	186	9.1
1901	—	38,961,945	188	23
1906	—	39,252,245	189	15
1911	—	39,604,992	189	18
1921	212,659	39,209,518	184	—10 ¹
1926	—	40,748,897	191	+7.6
1931	—	41,831,923	196	—

¹ Decrease

Total number of foreigners in 1931 was 2,890,923; in 1926, 2,505,047

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Birth over Deaths	Still born
1913	312,036	790,355	731,441	+ 58,914	35,987
1928	338,804	749,347	674,046	+ 75,301	26,660
1929	334,322	780,060	738,652	— 8,592	25,417
1930 ¹	342,698	748,911	649,125	+ 99,786	28,224
1931 ¹	326,358	730,349	680,710	+ 49,639	28,058

¹ Provisional figures

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, 19,353 in 1929, 20,409 in 1930, and 21,212 in 1931

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The following towns, according to the census of 1931, have each a population of over 100,000 (figures for census of 1926 added for comparison) —

	1931	1926
Paris	2,891,020	2,871,429
Marseilles	800,881	652,196
Lyons	579,763	570,840
Bordeaux	262,980	256,026
Nice	219,549	184,441
Lille	201,568	201,921
Toulouse	194,564	180,771
St Etienne	191,088	193,737
Nantes	187,343	184,509
Strasbourg	181,465	174,492
Le Havre	165,076	158,022
Toulon	133,263	115,120
Rouen	122,957	122,898
Nancy	120,578	114,491
Roubaix	117,190	117,209
Reims	112,820	100,998
Clermont-Ferrand	103,143	111,701

The following towns have a population over 50,000, according to the census of 1931

Mulhouse	99,534	Angers	85,602	Levallois Perret	71,181
Limoges	92,577	St Denis	82,412	Argenteuil	70,657
Dijon	90,869	Villeurbanne	82,038	Montreuil	70,450
Grenoble	90,748	Tourcoing	81,972	Calais	70,213
Amiens	90,211	Metz	78,767	Brest	69,841
Nîmes	89,213	Tours	78,585	Versailles	66,859
Rennes	88,659	Le Mans	76,868	Asnières	63,654
Montpellier	86,924	Perpignan	73,962	Besançon	60,367
Boulogne sur-Seine	86,234	Orléans	71,606	Troyes	58,804
		Béziers	71,527	Caen	57,528

Colombes	57,313	Clichy .	55,692	Boulogne	
Avignon	57,228	Courbevoie .	54,185	sur-Mer .	51,854
Saint Maur-		Neuilly sur-		Drancy	51,156
des-Fosses	57,164	Seine .	53,491		
Aubervilliers	55,714	St Ouen	53,146		

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (complée à part)*, the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

Religion

No religion is recognised by the State.

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*). As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship. The places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion, but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *prefet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government.

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria or the colonies, in addition to 51,000 clergy of various grades. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. There are about a million Protestants in France.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised, the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

Education.

The public schools constitute the University of France and are divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior. The Superior Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working

of the school system, but the inspectors general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters, the other for school-mistresses, there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction one at Fontenay aux Roses for professors for normal schools for school-mistresses, the other at St Cloud for professors for normal schools for school-masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools, that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force, it established that teachers should be lay, for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*, it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction for 3 years:—

Description of Schools	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Schools	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils
Infant Schools:						
Public	8,115	341,221	8,146	336,688	8,170	343,098
Private	564	33,409	545	32,602	503	31,241
Total	8,679	374,630	8,691	369,190	8,673	373,329
Primary Schools						
Public	68,312	3,308,660	68,437	3,515,128	68,700	3,759,125
Private	11,706	795,588	11,787	843,764	11,646	876,310
Total	80,118	4,099,248	80,224	4,358,887	80,346	4,635,435

On November 15, 1930, there were 323 higher elementary schools for boys and 238 for girls. The number of pupils was on November 15, 1930, 37,000 boys and 37,782 girls, compared with 37,712 boys and 38,328 girls on November 15, 1929.

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St Cloud) is 90 for school-masters, and 90 for school-mistresses. The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1931-32 was 6,762 men and 6,875 women.

Secondary Instruction: Boys—Secondary instruction is supplied in two

types of schools—by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows:—

Public Institutions France and Algeria	Nov 1929		Nov 1930		Nov 1931	
	No	Pupils	No	Pupils	No	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	125	78,214	125	83,764	125	92,611
Communal colleges	285	41,097	286	44,537	236	48,954

Girls—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls —

Institutions	Nov 1929		Nov 1930		Nov 1931	
	No	Pupils	No	Pupils	No	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> (France and Algeria)	72	34,707	72	37,198	72	41,050
Colleges (France and Algeria)	95	15,450	97	17,446	96	19,151
Secondary courses (France and Algeria)	38	4,631	36	4,695	35	5,557
Total	205	54,788	205	59,339	203	65,758

Higher Instruction is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896

There are 17 Universities in France. The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1931 —

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix Marseille (1409)	2,988	Montpellier (1125)	3,810
Alger	2,084	Nancy (1572)	4,237
Besançon (1485)	571	Paris (1130)	31,886
Bordeaux (1441)	4,254	Poitiers (1431)	2,107
Caen (1432)	1,828	Rennes (1735)	2,850
Clermont-Ferrand (1808)	1,077	Strasbourg (1567)	3,225 ¹
Dijon (1722)	1,897	Toulouse (1230)	4,370
Grenoble (1339)	3,197		
Lille (1580)	8,748	Total	78,674
Lyon (1808)	4,965		

¹ Including 850 students in the two faculties of Theology

The faculties are of four kinds: 15 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, and Algiers); 9 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of Science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of letters (at the towns

last named), 4 faculties of medicine and 4 faculties of pharmacy (Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, Strasbourg), and 5 mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy (Algiers, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Toulouse), 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy

The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in July, for 3 years —

Students of	1929	1930	1931
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Law	17,381	19,586	20,871
Medicine	14,574	16,246	17,554
Sciences	14,690	15,286	15,959
Letters	15,060	16,928	18,386
Pharmacy	4,955	5,232	5,554
Theology	301	323	350
Total	66,961	73,601	78,674

There are free faculties at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising theology, law and advanced scientific and literary studies), Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture), Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics), Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseilles (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction in political science, the *Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques*, and also one for the study of international law, the *Institut des Hautes Études Internationales*.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Yearly competitive examinations in the various branches of teaching (*agrégations*) are open to holders of the degree of licentiate, or doctor in the case of law and medicine, and lead to the title of *professeur agrégé* in secondary and higher (law and medicine) instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the *Collège de France* (founded by Francis I in 1530), which has courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archæology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.), the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature, the *Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne, the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction and, since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own, the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers, the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes*, the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archæology, the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the *Bureau des Longitudes*, the Central Meteorological Bureau, the *Observatoire de Paris*, and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Instruction—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are the Con-

servatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 18 higher schools of commerce with 3,304 pupils (1930), dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction, the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, the higher national school of colonial agriculture, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c, dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the École Polytechnique, the military school at St Cyr, the École d'Artillerie at Fontainebleau, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War, the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine, the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The municipal school of Industrial Physics and Chemistry is dependent on the City of Paris. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction) are very numerous, comprising (in 1930—the latest available figures) seven national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris, Strasbourg), two schools of horology, eight national professional schools, 197 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 47 are for girls) with 29,254 pupils (8,321 girls). In 1929, there were 487 professional schools with 160,491 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

Formerly there was a tribunal of first instance in each *arrondissement* for civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, but since the decree of September 3, 1926, such a tribunal exists only in each department. Where the department is an important one, this tribunal may be divided into several sections which sit in the towns other than the capital of the department. Above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,604 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* at the end of 1925). Next come Departmental Prisons (70 in 1925), also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 7 for boys and 5 for girls. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 3 for women. The average population in 1927 of all penal establishments was 21,207 men and 3,389 women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to Guiana (military and *récidivistes*), the *dépôt de forçats* of St Martin de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts.

Pauperism, Relief of Old Age and Social Insurance

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1929, the bureaux expended 183,950,800 francs and assisted 760,143 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1929 the institutions for this purpose contained 172,074 children, the expenditure during the year amounted to 203,525,300 francs. In 1929 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 2,078, and at the end of the year had 85,872 patients, besides 88,123 aged and infirm inmates, their expenditure for 1929 amounted to 1,348,815,600 francs. In the same year 808,254 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 318,120 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 361,259,200 francs. At the end of 1929 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 85,179 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905, for the relief of the aged poor, age limit, 70, the infirm, and the permanently incurable. The Act of 1905 provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief on December 31, 1929, was 544,791. The cost to the State for 1929, was 397,878,200 francs. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage earners old age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. The pensions paid in 1929 amounted to 2,159,023,000 francs.

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new born infants. In 1925, 54,093 infants were placed in 86 departments. In 1913, two further laws were introduced that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0.50 to 1.50 francs or more per day, to women in confinement, and that of July 14 amended in 1925 and 1926, to give relief to families with numerous children. The rate is a minimum of 22.5 francs per month for every child beyond the third. In 1929, the number of women so aided was 838,656, and the amount of relief 23,143,200 francs. Supplementary relief to nursing

mothers, under the law of October 24, 1914, amounted in 1929 to 38,175,200 francs. In 1929, the number of families assisted was 47,763, at an expense of 8,956,800 francs, of which 3,870,900 francs were contributed by the State. Since 1922 it has been customary, in accordance with the law of June 29, 1918, to award prizes for large families. By law of April 29, 1926, 360 francs per annum is granted to every French family which has more than 3 children living for every child beyond the third under 13.

The law providing for compulsory social insurance which was passed on April 5, 1928, came into force on July 1, 1930.

The law provides for the compulsory insurance of all wage earners whose wages do not exceed 15,000 francs per annum (18,000 francs in the larger cities) against sickness, incapacity, old age and death, and also extends maternity and unemployment benefits. The cost of the insurance is borne by the employer, worker and the state, the amount of contribution from the worker varying in accordance with the remuneration. The assessment amounts to about 8 per cent. for industrial workers and about 2 per cent. for agricultural workers, half to be paid by the worker and half by the employer.

Finance.

The following figures show the budget estimates for 6 years —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1928	42,496,616,176	42,444,948,760	1931-32 ^a	50,643,485,395	50,640,509,352
1929	45,430,717,348	45,366,180,503	1932 ^b	41,100,883,494	41,097,501,752
1930-31 ^a	50,465,079,818	50,398,167,195	1933	43,880,000,000	55,980,000,000

^a April 1, 1930—March 31, 1931

^a April 1, 1931—March 31, 1932

^b April 1, to December 31, 1932

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807. In 1930 and 1931, the financial year commenced on April 1, but on October 17, 1931, it was decided to revert to the calendar year. The latest budget estimates relate, therefore, to the period April 1 to December 31, 1932.

Budget estimates in francs for the years 1931-32 and 1932 (nine months) —

REVENUE

	1931-32 (12 months)	1932 (9 months)
Taxes	48,163,170,400	34,604,407,100
Monopolies and State Industries	655,302,064	1,541,099,495
State Domains	476,245,800	351,154,815
Various	6,152,804,631	4,490,277,684
Exceptional Revenues	165,000,000	68,025,000
Revenue from Algeria	30,963,000	25,919,400
Total	50,643,465,395	41,100,883,494

EXPENDITURE.

	1931-32	1932
Finance	25,308,480,757	18,685,527,907
Military	6,401,014,340	5,218,690,095
Naval	2,799,830,314	2,411,263,577
Air	2,199,444,489	1,826,511,707
Education	3,014,795,873	3,099,777,446
Foreign Affairs	399,833,445	238,855,462
Labour and Health	2,104,002,638	2,434,777,846
Agriculture	642,602,800	590,602,469
Public Works	2,412,763,874	2,029,286,254
Colonies	701,985,066	588,876,880
Total (including all items)	50,640,509,352	41,097,501,752

The French National debt on July 31, 1914, was 34,188,147,969 francs, on January 1, 1920, 240,242,109,503 francs, on December 31, 1928, 459,000,000,000 francs and on March 31, 1931, 480,475,000,000 francs

On March 31, 1931 and 1932, the internal debt of France stood as follows —

	March 31, 1931	March 31, 1932
	Francs	Francs
3 per cent Rentes	19,152,400,733	19,107,436,633
5 per cent Rentes	16,320,619,840	16,187,719,420
4 per cent Rentes, 1917	8,988,889,400	8,979,633,420
4 per cent Rentes, 1918	19,711,962,150	19,679,822,875
6 per cent Rentes, 1920	25,654,274,583	25,614,559,000
Amortizable 5 per cent rentes	10,894,191,200	10,827,418,300
Amortizable 3 per cent rentes	2,306,451,500	2,201,714,000
Amortizable 3½ per cent rentes	8,551,200	7,988,000
National Defence Obligations, 1919	14,351,200,000	14,313,800,500
Total of all Long dated debts	228,037,028,211	232,456,507,266
Short dated debts (2 to 10 years)	15,894,187,000	11,889,640,500
Total of floating debt	30,089,349,000	40,469,034,000
Total Internal debt	284,040,564,211	284,805,240,766

The Foreign Debt on March 31, 1931 and 1932, was made up as follows —

	March 31, 1931	March 31, 1932
1 <i>Debts owing to the Allied Governments —</i>		
Advances by U S Treasury (dollars)	3,865,000,000	3,803,650,000
Treasury Bonds of the British Treasury (l)	7,000,000,000	750,875,000
2 <i>Commercial Debts —</i>		
U S loan of 1921 (dollars)	60,500,500	49,464,000
U S loan of 1924 "	74,740,500	70,740,900
U S Municipal loan to Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles (dollars)	40,000,000	45,000,000
Other indebtedness to the U S "	2,110,000	2,110,000
Argentine Bank credits (pesos)	0,730,230	4,606,400

The annual charge on the foreign debt on March 31, 1932, amounted to 800,397,000 francs, and on the internal debt 12,488,190,949 francs

Defence

I LAND DEFENCES

France has a coastline of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,685 miles, of which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

In consequence of the projected reduction of the term of service in the regular army to one year, France is in process of constructing a trench system of defence, based on the experiences of the Great War, along her Eastern Frontier between the Rhine and Luxembourg. Behind this system are the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz, and Thionville and the first class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts.

II. ARMY.

The French Army is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Armies, both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for Colonial troops other than those maintained in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The Metropolitan Army is divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reserve Troops* and the *Territorial Army*. The Army is localised and territorialised in the military government of Paris and 20 Army Corps areas. The normal composition of a French Army Corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 artillery brigade of three regiments, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons, and administrative services.

The infantry division consists of 3 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of artillery of 3 groups each of 3 batteries. The cavalry division consists of 3 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments, 1 group of horse artillery, and 1 group of cyclist chasseurs.

The peace establishment of the French Army provides for 5 Cavalry divisions and 25 divisions of the Active Metropolitan Army. The establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army by units for 1931-32 is as follows —

	Regiments	Independent Battalions	Independent Companies	Independent Groups	Independent Sections	Independent Squadrons
Infantry	79	32	—	—	—	—
Tanks	10	3	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	29	3 ¹	—	—	—	12 ¹
Artillery	67	13	10	2	—	—
Engineers	11 ²	—	—	—	2	—
Air Force	14 ³	—	1	7 ⁴	—	—

¹ Motor machine guns
² Of which 2 ballooning

³ Dismounted dragoons
⁴ Of which 6 artificers

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army for 1931-32 is 340,637, of whom 270,812 are allocated for Home Defence, and 69,825 form a mobile reserve for the overseas garrisons. Enlistment for the Metropolitan Army is regulated by the law of March 28, 1928, and is on a compulsory basis, but liberal exemptions are allowed. Service in the active army is for 1 year, and begins at the age of 21, the first half of the annual contingent joining in November, the second half in the following May. The total duration of service in active army and reserve is 28 years. Provision is made for the enlistment of 106,000 long service professional soldiers, 76,000 for the Metropolitan and 30,000 in the Colonial Army. After serving for 1 year, the soldier remains immediately available for military service for 3 years. In his fourth year of service he joins the first line of reserve for 16 years, and in his twentieth year the Territorial Army in which he remains for 8 years.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those in the *Active Army* on mobilisation, in the same districts as those to which the *Active* divisions belong. The *Territorial Army* forms a second line and is similarly organised in divisions on mobilisation. The *Customs Corps* is organised in battalions as are the *Chasseurs Forestiers*, these are both recruited from men who have passed into the *Territorial Army*.

The *Gendarmerie* is a police force recruited from the Army but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each military district.

The strength of the *Gendarmerie* is 33,380, of whom about one third are mounted

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts Its strength is 2,988

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops The Colonial establishment for 1931-32 was 237,363 exclusive of Colonial troops in France and of certain native troops administered by the Ministry of the Colonies. The total peace establishment of the French Army, exclusive of *Gendarmerie*, is $340,637 + 237,363 = 578,900$. The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army*

The organisation of the extra-European troops by units is as follows —

	Regiments	Independent Battalions	Independent Companies	Independent Groups	Independent Sections	Independent Squadrons
Infantry	52	18	11	—	—	—
Tanks	—	8	—	—	4	—
Cavalry	15	—	7	—	—	8
Artillery	10	1	—	2	12	—
Engineers	—	8	4	—	—	—
Air Force	2	—	—	4	—	—

The administration of the French Army consists of a General Staff and of a number of departments, all under the War Minister In questions of strategy and of higher military policy the War Minister is assisted by a Council called the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*, consisting of himself as President, the Marshals of France and twelve selected generals, of whom one must be Chief of the General Staff

In September, 1919, it was decided that the uniform of the Army should be the horizon-blue dress with kepi The *Chasseurs* or Light Infantry battalions were, however, permitted to keep their distinctive dark blue uniform Khaki was adopted for Colonial and North African troops, and navy blue for the Air Force

The French infantry is armed with the Lebel magazine rifle calibre 815 The French field gun is the 7.5 cm (2.95 in) Q F, shielded gun The French howitzer is the 10.5 cm (3.85 in) howitzer, and as the result of the war the French Army possesses a large variety of heavy guns of all calibres Army estimates for 1932, 5,260,877,870 francs

III NAVY

Under the Washington Treaty, whose provisions affected her very slightly, France was allowed to retain ten capital ships, but the *France* was lost in Quiberon Bay on August 25, 1922, and the nine remaining displace 185,925 metric tons. By the provisions of the London Treaty, she retains the right to lay down additional capital ships up to a total of 105,000 tons during 1931-36 So far, the laying down in 1932 of the 26,500-ton battle cruiser *Dunkerque* is all that has been done towards effecting this tonnage replacement Although the design of this ship has not been finally settled, it is understood that she will be given a main armament of eight 18.2 in guns in quadruple turrets.

The current shipbuilding programme (1931-32) comprises 4 cruisers of 7,600 tons (*Chateaurenault, Gloire, Marseillaise, Montcalm*), 1 flotilla leader, 1 destroyer, 4 escort gunboats, 1 river gunboat, and 1 surveying vessel. In hand from previous programmes there are the battle cruiser *Dunkerque* (mentioned above), 2 cruisers of 7,600 tons (*Jean de Vienne, La Galissonnière*), 1 cruiser minelayer of 5,886 tons (*Emile Bertin*), 6 flotilla leaders of 2,569 tons, 10 submarines, 1 sloop of 1,469 tons, 8 escort gunboats, and 1 transport. The air service, which works in close touch with the Navy, is also being developed. The coast defences are now under the control of the Navy, and have been reorganized in four coast 'naval frontier' districts, in relation to 4 divisions of aircraft (40 flotillas), while a fifth division (10 flotillas) is attached to the active fleet. The naval frontier districts include considerable forces of destroyers, submarines, and minelayers. The chief stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona.

The total naval expenditure for 1932 (nine months) was 2,411,263,577 francs.

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The latter has charge of all that concerns preparation for war, and is commander in chief designate. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration embraces the directorates of *personnel, matériel*, and artillery, the works section, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and a central flying service. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, which advises the Minister on high policy, and several special committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime *arrondissements*, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, each under a vice-admiral, but Lorient and Rochefort are being reduced. Two flag officers are inspectors general and commanders-in-chief designate in the Channel and Mediterranean.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population,' France was formerly provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet, now large numbers are taken from the shore for engine room and other duties. The active personnel in 1931 numbered 3,880 officers and 58,750 men.

The following is a summary of the strength of the fleet at the periods shown:—

	Complete at end of		
	1930	1931	1932
Battleships—1st Class	6	6	6
Battleships—2nd Class	3	3	3
Aircraft Carriers	1	1	1
Armoured cruisers	2	1	1
Cruisers	13	15	17
Despatch Vessels	50	52	55
Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers	72	74	86
Submarines	70	65	97

Below is a list of the principal ships in service or completing at the end of 1932. Instead of being replaced as proposed under the Washington

agreement, the 6 first-class battleships are being modernised to a certain extent and will all be adapted to burn oil fuel.

Launched	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Guns				

1st Class Battleships

								Knots
1911	Jean Bart	22,189	10½	12	12 12in , 22 5 5in	4	28,000	20 5
1912	Courbet							
1912	Paris							
1913	Bretagne	22,189	10½	17	10 13 4 in , 18 5 5in	4	29,000	21
1913	Lorraine							
	Provence							

2nd Class Battleships

1909	Diderot	17,697	11	12	4 12in , 12 9 4in	2	22,500	19
	Voltaire							
	Condorcet							

Armoured Cruiser

1908	W Rousseau	12,017	6½	6	14 7 6in 10 3in	2	40,000	23
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Cruisers

1982	Algerie	10,000	4	Shields	8 8 in , 12 4 in AA	6	84,000	32
1980	Dupleix							
1929	Foch							
1928	Colbert	9,938	—	Shields	8 8in , 8 3 5 in AA	6	90,000	33
1927	Suffren							
1926	Tourville							
1926	Duquesne	10,000	—	Shields	8 8 in , 8 3in AA	6	130,000	34 5
1923	Duquay Tronin							
1924	Lamotte Picquet							
1924	Primauguet	7,249	—	Shields	8 6 1in , 4 3in AA	12	100,000	34
1930	Jeanne d'Arc							
1915	Mets							
1915	Mets	5,284	—	Shields	8 6 9in , 2 3in AA	2	45,000	28
1911	Mulhouse	4,627	—	Shields	7 5 0in , 2 8in AA	2	35 515	28
1914	Strasbourg	4,723	—	Shields	7 5 9in , 2 3in AA	4	36,000	27
1913	Thionville	2,922	—	Shields	9 4in , 1 8in AA	7	26,000	27

Cruiser Minelayer.

1929	Platon	4,850	—	Shields	4 5 5in	—	57,000	30
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Aircraft Carrier

1920	Béarn	22,146	8½	—	8 6 1in ; 6 3in AA	4	39,000	21
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Aircraft Tender.

1929	Commandant Teste	10,000	2	—	12 4in	—	21,000	20 5
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The four older cruisers are all ex German except the *Thionville*, which was Austrian.

In the flotillas are included 24 flotilla leaders of 2,126–2,441 tons and 28 destroyers of about 1,350 tons, with speeds ranging from 33 to 40 knots, 58 ocean-going submarines, of which 8 are minelayers, and 40 coastal submarines. Most of these are of recent design and construction.

IV AIR FORCE

The Air Minister has under him: the Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Directorate of Army Air Services, the Department of the Naval Air Force, the Central Air Department in the Colonies. The establishment of the Military Air Service is 42,000 officers and men, and is organized in 2 air commands, comprising 14 aviation regiments and 5 independent air groups, with a total of 135 squadrons, of which 3 are in the colonies, 18 in North Africa and 8 in the Levant. There are in France 42 observation squadrons, 32 battle squadrons, 20 day bombing squadrons and 12 night bombing squadrons. The number of first line aircraft air service is 2,286. There are in addition 2 balloon regiments organized in 3 battalions, each of 3 companies.

The total expenditure on the civil, military and naval air services for 1932 was estimated at 2,013,900,000 francs.

Production and Industry

I AGRICULTURE

Of the total area of France, including Alsace and Lorraine (136,101,760 acres) 25,170,407 acres were under forests in 1929, 12,561,333 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 87,021,115 acres, of which 31,998,239 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass.

The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production (1 metric ton = 2205 lbs.) for three years —

Crop	Area (1,000 acres)			Produce (1,000 metric tons)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Wheat	13,273	12,894	13,389	6,208	7,189	9,018
Mixed Corn	202	202	1-0	85	93	95
Rye	1,845	1,838	1,775	721	710	893
Barley	1,840	1,964	1,936	924	1,039	1,168
Oats	8,457	8,558	8,525	4,151	4,691	5,129
Potatoes	3,529	3,532	3,520	13,923	16,300	15,868
Beetroot	696	619	624	9,443	6,197	7,024

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows —

Year	Under Vines, acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import, thousands of gallons	Wine Export, thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000's of gallons
1900 ¹	3,974,970	1,441,330	114,760	41,010	647,000
1929	3,731,651	1,864,898	243,823	26,940	512,160
1930	3,771,443	1,004,035	275,641	21,072	192,187
1931	3,827,888	1,865,281	333,732	15,598	415,495

¹ Excluding Alsace and Lorraine

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1931, is given in metric tons, as follows (figures for 1930 in brackets) — Apples and pears 226,870 (126,957), plums 23,602 (38,572), peaches 25,334 (14,976), apricots 7,119 (6,337), nuts 49,317 (27,140), cherries 57,981 (41,292).

On December 31, 1931, the numbers of farm animals were Horses, 2,919,700, mules, 143,600, asses, 240,970, cattle, 15,433,840, sheep and lambs, 9,844,690, pigs, 6,397,970, goats, 1,488,120

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, Var and Vaucluse. Silk production for 4 years —

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs	1000 Kilogs	1000 Francs
1923	63 908	1,689	2,689	53,249
1929	49,514	1,265	2,586	43,733
1930	35,670	976	827	14,714
1931	22 055	564	997	5,573

II MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

The following are the statistics of the principal minerals produced for 3 years, in thousands of metric tons —

—	1929	1930 ¹	1931 ¹	—	1929	1930 ¹	1931 ¹
Coal	58 780	53,885	50,023	Antimony	5 1	5 1	2 6
Lignite	1,197	1,143	1 040	Auriferous ore	12 4	79	87 0
Iron ore	50,731	48,453	38,476	Manganese	2 6	—	—
Bauxite	673	609	401	Lead ore	20	38	18 3
Pyrites	199	199	193	Rock salt	1,746	1,700	1,403 0
Mineral oil	75	76	74	Potash salts	492	507	367

¹ Provisional figures

The output of iron and steel products was as follows (in thousands of metric tons) pig iron, 1930, 10,032, 1931, 8,250, 1932, 5,549, crude steel, 1930, 9,447, 1931, 7,812, 1932, 5,604

III. MANUFACTURES

Sugar—In 1930–31, there were 109 sugar works, employing 28,936 men, 1,035 women, and 386 children. The yield of sugar during 12 year (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was —

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1914–15	802,961	1923–24	446,773	1926–27	641,393	1929–30	825,813
1921–22	273,273	1924–25	750,280	1927–28	780,867	1930–31	1,084,129
1922–23	445,868	1925–26	678,545	1928–29	815,861	1931–32	772,675

Alcohol—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced in 1925, 44,264, in 1926, 32,658, in 1927, 37,348, in 1928, 47,360, in 1929, 55,480, and in 1930–31, 67,584

Cotton—In 1929, there were 11,754,400 spindles, 208,200 looms and 286 textile printing machines used in the cotton industry which employed a total number of 212,160 operatives, and produced 298,000 tons of yarns and 1,845,000,000 metres of piece goods

IV FISHERIES.

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1930 (the latest available) — Persons employed, 140,539, sailing boats, 16,615, steamers, 752, motor boats, 7,869, value of products 1,232,691,000 francs

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade in thousands of francs and in tons were for two years —

	Imports				Exports			
	1931		1932		1931		1932	
	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs
Food products	9 101,676	14,000,995	8,607,079	10,959,919	1,601,845	4,801,217	1,167,202	2,923,435
Raw materials	46,930 285	19,035,607	36,963,982	13,281,919	24,804,931	7 179,080	19 624,142	4,540,187
Manufactured goods	2,065,098	9,189,220	1,974,578	5,634,006	3,928,808	18 955,497	2,708,150	12,229,614
Total	58,097,059	42 205,830	47 545,619	29,825,844	30,335,581	30,435,794	23,199,194	19,693,236

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs —

Imports	1931	1932	Exports	1931	1932
Wine	2,939 1	2,316 6	Timber	194 6	89 3
Wool	1,800 8	1,370 1	Textiles, silk	1,721 0	897 8
Cereals	2,999 7	2,854 8	„ cotton	1,413 8	971 5
Raw cotton	1,502 0	1,187 5	Wine	665 1	425 4
Coal and coke	3,628 5	2,402 1	Raw silk and yarn	68 0	32 7
Coffee	976 1	1,021 0	Soaps and perfumes	524 6	316 7
Oil seeds	1,458 1	1,332 8	Iron and steel	1,785 0	1,055 0
Sugar	403 7	421 9	Jewellery, etc	504 1	334 2
Petroleum	1,362 7	1,393 6	Automobiles	837 1	518 7
Machinery	1,904 6	1,076 4	Chemical products	2,512 5	1,801 6
Copper	797 5	378 1	Glass	230 0	142 5
Iron and steel	277 1	143 1	Clothing	690 8	191 8
Hides and skins	701 4	830 4	Rubber goods	388 5	257 7
Silk	509 3	199 3	Table fruits	858 8	204 7
Chemicals	932 5	805 3	Vegetables	185 6	81 7

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in thousands of francs —

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
United Kingdom	3,724,345	2,457,122	5,048,423	1,961,542
Germany	6,141 735	3,618,594	2,748,855	1,649,825
Belgium	3,683,238	2,440,732	3,582,409	2,341,103
Switzerland	908,963	608,853	2,309,071	1,510,745
Spain	1,404,840	714,697	685,403	386,303
Italy	1,436,761	634,706	992,895	594 636
United States	3,800,497	2,918,453	1,543,047	957,894
Brazil	627,509	534,737	189,624	119,331
Argentina	1,428,333	1,066,605	514 247	322,165
French Colonies	6,214,479	6,220,020	7,318 248	6,302,425

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the more important articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns. —

Staple Imports into U K	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c.	1,890,210	1,610,793	1,432,999	1,099,946
Silk manufactures	6,401,182	6,168,365	5,020,755	3,504,308
Woollen goods	4,803,693	3,615,417	3,096,581	2,557,178
Artificial silk manufactures	1,994,639	2,357,668	2,823,823	2,718,918
Fancy goods	761,283	773,836	729,423	501,696
Wine	2,345,793	2,217,138	1,831,582	1,667,876
Brandy	963,038	976,048	878,243	844,614
Leather goods	2,081,655	1,764,268	1,683,827	1,602,938
Motor cars	1,180,083	805,158	716,071	399,367

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1928, was 2,846,185 gallons, in 1929, 2,805,113 gallons, in 1930, 2,442,386 gallons, and in 1931, 2,218,574 gallons

The following table exhibits the value, according to Board of Trade returns, of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years —

Staple Exports from U K	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted	936,261	1,099,308	1,077,187	861,860
Iron and steel	971,620	1,484,149	1,145,441	637,539
Coal	6,974,503	10,390,391	10,801,896	8,603,456
Cotton yarn	567,722	759,748	674,776	308,288
Machinery	2,179,993	2,798,942	906,434	2,050,893

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from France into U K	60,621	54,549	49,267	40,922	19,023
Exports to France from U.K	25,157	31,863	29,690	22,552	18,400
Re-Exports to France from U K	18,500	17,517	14,008	9,468	8,327

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1928 the French mercantile marine had a gross tonnage of 8,441,000.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1932, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only. —

—	Entered (1932)		Cleared (1932)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	8,043	18,245,531	6,789	11,796,844
Foreign	19,430	39,996,106	12,106	32,718,039
Total	27,473	52,641,637	18,895	44,495,883
Marseilles	5,278	18,582,621	4,722	12,719,565
Le Havre	2,696	8,543,321	2,061	7,788,223
Cherbourg	789	8,433,282	641	8,350,608

	Entered (1932)		Cleared (1932)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Bordeaux	1,657	2,564,763	1,014	1,752,817
Boulogne	2,171	3,809,869	2,004	3,661,545
Dunkerque	2,179	3,880,524	1,747	3,245,106
Rouen	3,845	4,124,617	1,020	988,174
Calais	1,769	1,852,001	1,598	1,110,527
Nantes	982	1,157,195	366	469,966
St. Nazaire	225	386,044	19	200,071
La Rochelle	587	889,032	280	398,199
Dieppe	1,475	951,541	1,242	708,218
Cette	1,852	1,414,662	1,022	957,472
Caen	519	421,298	221	182,268

Internal Communications

I RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC

In 1930, there were in France 41,365 miles of national roads, 5,615 miles of departmental roads, 346,865 miles of local roads, making a total of 393,845 miles.

In 1929, there were 6,160 miles of navigable waterways with a total traffic of 50,223,000 tons.

By a law of July 11, 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State, which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960, till when (by a Convention made on June 28, 1921), the State guarantees to them working expenses and the interest and redemption of capital and loans.

The length of principal lines open for traffic on January 1, 1931 was 25,964 miles, made up as follows: State, 5,667 miles; Nord, 2,357 miles; Est, 2,983 miles; Paris Orléans, 4,854 miles; Paris Lyons Mediterranean, 6,132 miles; Midi, 2,678 miles; Alsace Lorraine, 1,293 miles. The total receipts for 1931 of all the seven companies was 14,095,417,000 francs, for 1932, 12,011,773,000 francs. Working expenses in 1930 amounted to 14,208,000,000 francs and financial charges, 2,833,552,000 francs.

The electrification of the French railways is now a settled policy. On September 1, 1931, there was a total length of 1,043 miles electrified. The State railway has 60 miles (Paris suburbs), the Orleans railway 147 miles (Paris-Vierzon 127 miles), the P. L. M. 62 miles (Chambéry to the Modane section of the Culoz Modane line), and the Midi about 754 miles.

The following table gives particulars of air traffic for 4 years —

Years	Mileage flown (in thousands of miles)	Passengers carried	Freight (1,000 lbs.)	Mail (1,000 lbs.)
1928	—	19,549	2,545	272
1929	5,692	25,249	3,532	314
1930	5,849	28,885	3,078	478
1931	5,945	34,288	3,896	504

II POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

From April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones amounted to 3,571 million francs, the expenditure to 3,595 million francs. The number of ordinary letters carried in 1930, was 1,663 millions, and of registered letters 75 millions.

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1930 was 223,171 miles. In 1930, there were despatched 44,813,940 telegrams, of which 28,898,098 were internal and 11,505,277 international. In 1930, gross telegraph receipts were 304,870,000 francs.

In 1930, the telephone systems in France had 132,900 miles of line, and 3,958,400 miles of wire, number of subscribers (1930) 1,113,000, number of conversations 835,955,908.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during the past years was —

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Nickel and Aluminium	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914-1928	165,002,990	585,580,361	1,081,654,199	5,649,974	1,837,887,523
1929	—	227,605,980	5,676,042	8,334,257	236,616,279
1930 . .	—	260,861,680	10,900,444	—	271,762,124
1931	—	354,675,830	12,176,463	50,325,911	417,178,204
1932	—	402,876,670	12,178,303	102,073,372	517,128,345

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 560 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1931, the number of depositors was 9,829,022, with deposits to the value of 30,282,252,670 francs, representing an average of francs 3,080 90 to each depositor.

The National savings banks, on December 31, 1930, held deposits and interest amounting to 15,033,471,000 francs due to 8,957,152 depositors, representing an average of 1,678 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly (since 1848) of issuing bank notes. The present privileges of the Bank were last renewed on December 20, 1918, for a further 25 years, i.e., until December 31, 1945. The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the Bank on February 3, 1933, was —

	February 3, 1933
Gold	1000 francs
Sight deposits abroad	81,893,917
Advances to the Public	2,930,765
Advances to the State	2,023,779
Notes in circulation	3,200,000
Current accounts and deposits	84,561,690
	18,818,964

At the outbreak of war the maximum note issue of the Bank of France was 6,800 million francs, on August 5, 1914, it was raised to 12,000 million francs; the amount was increased on successive occasions. By the Monetary Law of June 24, 1928, the maximum limit on note issue was cancelled.

The following are the principal banks —The Credit Foncier de France, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage, the Crédit Lyonnais, founded in 1863, the Société Générale, founded in 1864, the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and the Banque Nationale de Crédit

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal pre-war conditions of the value of 9½d or 25 225 francs to the pound sterling

A new Monetary Law was introduced on June 24, 1928, stabilising the franc on a gold basis. According to this law, the franc, the French monetary unit, consists of 65½ milligrammes of gold, 900/1,000 fine. The Bank of France is bound to convert its notes into gold on demand, and to keep a reserve of gold bullion and coin equal to at least 35 per cent. of the combined total of the notes in circulation and of the credit current accounts. The Mint will strike gold coins of 100 francs, 900/1,000 fine, and these coins shall be unlimited legal tender. To replace the 5, 10 and 20 franc notes of the Bank of France, which will be withdrawn from circulation before December 31, 1932 (from which date they will cease to be legal tender), the Mint, on behalf of the State, will issue silver coins 680/1,000 fine, of a nominal value of 10 and 20 francs. The total issue of such coins must not exceed 3 milliard francs.

The weight of the 10 franc silver coins is fixed at 10 grammes and of the 20-franc piece at 20 grammes, with a margin of five thousandths both as regards weight and fineness.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use in France.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador —Charles Corbin (appointed March 8, 1933)

Counsellor —Roger Cambon, C V O

First Secretary —Jacques Truelle.

Second Secretary —Guillaume Le Verdier

Third Secretaries —Jacques de Blesson and Pierre Saffroy

Attachés —Comte André de Limur and Comte Ghislain Clauzel

Military Attaché —Général de Brigade Voruz

Naval Attaché —Capitaine de Vaisseau Yves Donval

Air Attaché —Lieutenant de Vaisseau Albertas

Commercial Attaché —Vicomte de Poulpique du Halgouët.

Financial Attaché —Jacques Rueff.

Secretary-Archivist —Comte La Combe

Consul General in London —J. Knecht

There are also French Consuls at — Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V C.), and other places.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador —Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G C M G, K.C.B., K C.V.O. (appointed July 30, 1928)

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary —R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.

First Secretaries —R. F. Wigram, C M G and O C. Harvey

Third Secretaries —C E Steel and F K Roberts.

Superintending Archivist —W E. Fuller, O B E

Naval Attaché—Captain J U P. Fitzgerald, R N

Military Attaché—Col T G G Heywood, O B E

Air Attaché—Group-Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D S O

Commercial Counsellor—Sir R. Cahill, Kt, C M.G.

Commercial Secretary—A H S Yeames

Consul-General—G D N Haggard, O B E

Canadian Minister in Paris.—Philippe Roy (appointed Sept 28, 1928)

There are British Consular Representatives at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles (C G), Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C G), and other towns

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ANDORRA.

The independence of the valleys of Andorra was of Carolingian origin. Their political status was regulated by the *Partage* of 1278, according to which they were placed under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The country consists of gorges, narrow valleys and dehles, surrounded by high mountain peaks of the Eastern Pyrenees. Its maximum length is 17 miles, and its width 18 miles, it has an area of 191 square miles and a population of 5,231, scattered in 6 villages. The surface of the country is rough and irregular, with an altitude varying between 6,562 and 10,171 feet. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. Half of the council is re-elected every two years. The council nominates a First Syndic (*Syndic général des Vallées*) to preside over its deliberations, in the First Syndic is vested the executive power. A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic. The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges (*Bayles*) appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively. There is a Court of Appeal and also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan. This, and the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, are the highest appeal courts. For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguer de France* and *le Viguer Episcopal*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille. The valleys of Andorra pay an annual due of 960 francs to France and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France and his department controls the public services established by France, such as education, posts and telegraphs. A good road runs from Urgel to Andorra, and from there to Encamp. Catalan is the language spoken. Education is in a backward state. French and Spanish currency are both in use.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area which is given officially as about 11,049,711 sq kilometres, or 4,265,188 square miles, with a population of 68,374,000. Algeria, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For Syria, Togo, and Cameroon France holds mandates under the League of Nations. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry

of the Colonies, which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies, French India a senator and a deputy, Senegal, Guiana, and Cochin China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the 'Conseil Supérieur des Colonies'. This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In 1931-32, France spent on the colonial service 714,862 472 francs.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France are as follows

—	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia —</i>			
India	1879	196	296,410
Annam	1884	39,758	5,119,801
Cambodia	1862	67,550	2,806,000
Cochin China	1861	26,476	4,467,352
Tonking	1884	40,530	8,012,429
Laos	1892	39,320	944,000
Syria ¹	1922	60,000	2,831,622
<i>In Africa —</i>			
Algeria	1830-1902	847,552	6,553,451
Tunis	1881	48,360	2,410,692
Sénégal	1687-1889	77,750	1,584,273
French Sudan }	1893	561,803	2,853,655
Upper Volta }		114,185	3,000,243
Guinea	1843	96,552	2,236,968
Ivory Coast	1843	125,067	1,866,316
Dahomey	1893	47,142	1,112,000
Mauritania	1893	322,435	323,819
Niger	1912	455,405	1,542,714
Equatorial Africa	1884	912,019	8,192,282
Cameroon ¹	1919	166,489	1,878,683
Togo ¹	1919	33,700	750,065
Réunion	1649	970	197,933
Madagascar	1643-1896	241,004	3,701,770 ²
Mayotte	1943	790	130,259
Somali Coast	1864	8,880	63,965
<i>In America: —</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1685	93	8,584
Guadeloupe	1694	532	267,407
Martinique	1683	396	234,695
Guiana	1826	84,740	22,160
<i>In Oceania —</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854-1887	8,548	57,165
Tahiti, &c	1841-1881	1,520	35,900

¹ Held under a mandate of the League of Nations.

² Including Mayotte

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate. See Morocco

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ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry. It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, retook it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785, retook it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814.

As established by the treaties of 1814, and 1815, the French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had on February 26, 1931, the following estimated populations —

*Pondichéry	43,499	Modéiharpeth	14,846	Nédoukadou	5,617
Oulgarét	28,899	Ariancoupom	20,636	Cotchéry	6,605
Villénour	23,489	*Karikal	17,558	*Chandernagor	27,262
Tiroubouvané	20,963	Tirnoular	12,558	*Mahé	12,430
Bahour	18,352	Grande Aldée	8,817	*Yanaon	5,249
Nettapacom	12,871	Neravy	7,269	Total	286,410

In 1931, the population of the Provinces was as follows — Pondicherry, 183,555, Karikal, 57,914, Chandernagor, 27,262, Mahé, 12,430, Yanaon, 5,249.

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondicherry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondicherry the birth-rate in 1931, was 1.89 per cent. for Europeans and mixed, and 3.52 per cent. for Indians; and the death rate 1.35 per cent. for

Europeans and mixed, and 3.93 per cent for Indians. There were in 1930, 59 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 316 teachers and 10,922 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget, 1932) 2,675,597 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, manioc, ground-nuts. On December 31, 1931, there were 57,148 cattle, 27,349 sheep, and 31,397 goats. There are at Pondichéry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagor 1 jute mill, the cotton mills have, in all, 1,335 looms and 72,067 spindles, employing 8,245 persons. There are also at work a few oil presses for ground nuts, and one ice factory. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam in 1931, the imports amounted to 96,215,000 francs, and the exports to 173,695,000 francs. At these four ports in 1931, 271 vessels entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal. The Banque de l'Indochine has a branch in Pondichéry.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Governor-General.—Pierre Pasquier (August 22, 1928)

Secretary General—M. Graffeuil (November 4, 1928)

Government, Area and Population—French Indo China, with an area of about 285,000 square miles and a population, in 1931, of 21,652,000, of whom 42,000 were European (including military forces), consists of 5 States: the Colony of Cochin China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia (including the territory around Battambang ceded by Siam in 1907), Tonking and Laos, and Kwang Chau-Wan, leased from China. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary General, and each of the States has at its head an official bearing the title of Resident Superior, except in the case of Cochin China, which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head. There is a Grand Council for Economic Affairs and a Government Council for the whole of Indo-China, a Colonial Council in Cochin China, a Protectorate Council, and a Council for Economic Affairs for each of the Protectorate States.

Education—Instruction is given in public and private schools. The system of education is like that of France, and instruction is given in elementary schools and in the three lycées at Hanoi, Saigon and Balat (Annam). For native children there were, in 1931, 5,164 elementary schools, with 330,000 pupils and 9,300 teachers, and 14 high schools (11 lycées for boys with 4,672 pupils, and 3 colleges for girls with 364 pupils). The Indo Chinese University of Hanoi (organised in 1917) has 472 Indo Chinese students. A school of Medicine and Pharmacy (established in 1923) had 80 students.

Justice.—In Cochin-China justice is administered by French magistrates for both Europeans and natives, but in the Protectorates there are native tribunals for matters affecting natives, and French courts for matters affecting Europeans and Chinese. From the native tribunals there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

Finance.—There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces have also

their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, Government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1933 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 74,980,950 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo China on January 1, 1931, amounted to 876,000,000 francs and 6,600,000 piastres.

Defence—The military force consists of two divisions and an independent brigade. Effective strength on July 1, 1931, was 834 officers, and 28,676 other ranks (18,091 natives). The naval force on December 31 comprised 4 sloops, 2 gun boats, 2 submarines, and 3 surveying vessels.

Production—Indo China is divided into three main economic areas—(1) The territory tributary to Saigon (Cochin-China, Cambodia, Southern Laos, and Annam South of Cape Varella), which, apart from the fisheries on the Coast and the interior lakes, is almost entirely agricultural, being one of the great rice regions of the world. (2) The region tributary to Haifong (Tonking and the three northern districts of Annam), which is devoted to agriculture, mining and manufacture. (3) Central Annam (the region between Porte d'Annam and Cape Varella), with Tourane as the principal port, which is mainly agricultural, but is not a great rice-growing district, its main exports are cinnamon, sugar and tea. The minerals of Indo-China are coal (output in 1931, 1,726,000 tons), phosphates (12,871 tons), zinc (18,725 tons), tin (1,688 tons), chrome (2,780 tons), graphite and lead.

Commerce.—In 1887, the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, Cochin China and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1931, the total imports amounted to 1,290,000,000 francs, and exports to 1,123,000,000 francs. The chief export is rice, 961,206 tons in 1931, and 1,191,649 tons in 1932. Other exports are rubber, fish, coal, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc and tin ore. The principal imports are cotton and silk tissues, metal goods, kerosene and motor cars.

In 1932, the imports into Great Britain from Indo-China amounted to 131,601*l*, and the exports from Great Britain, 149,194*l*, re-exports to Indo China from U.K. were 2,024*l*.

Communications—There are 5,252 miles of colonial routes and 10,222 miles of local roads (December 31, 1931).

The principal railways are from Saigon to Mytho (43½ miles), from Hanoi to Nham (111 miles), from Hanoi to Tourane (497 miles), from Saigon to Khanh Hoa (264 miles), from Haiphong to Yunnanfou (534 miles), and from Tourane to Dalat (38½ miles). Total length of line, two-thirds Government, at end of 1930, 1,490 miles. There were 419 principal post offices and more than 700 rural post offices (1930).

In 1931 there were 6,443 kilometres of telephone lines in Indo China, and 37,273 kilometres of wire. The number of calls made was 11,757,000, the number of subscribers 7,599. There is a radio-telephonic service to Europe from Saigon and from Phnom Penh. The length of telegraph line in 1930 was 18,400 kilometres, number of inland telegrams sent, 1,168,000.

Money and Banking—According to a decree of May 31, 1930, the piastre was legally established on a gold basis, the rate of stabilisation being 10 francs = 1 piastre. The piastre will have a gold content of 655 milligrams (10 0308 grains) of fine gold and will be 900 fine.

The Bank of Indo-China has the monopoly of note issue in Indo-China. This privilege was renewed for a period of 25 years by the law of March 1931. Its capital is 120,000,000 francs. Notes in circulation, October 31, 1932, 98,156,956 piastres

British Consul-General at Saigon —F G Gorton

British Vice-Consul at Haiphong —A Mercadier

STATES AND PROTECTORATES

Cochin-China.

Cochin-China was ceded by the King of Annam to France in 1862. Its area is estimated at 26,476 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities and a new region Saigon-Cholon has been created. The Colonial Council contains 24 members (12 French, 12 native). The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Chinese and foreigners. In 1931, the total population was put at 4,467,352, of whom 14,898 were French and 515 European foreigners (excluding the military forces, about 3,000 troops). Saigon had, in 1931, a population of 123,298, of whom 10,600 were French and 365 other Europeans. The town of Cholon has 134,060 inhabitants, of whom 696 are French and 52 other Europeans. There are about 1,861 schools, with 3,296 teachers, and 168,621 pupils.

Of the total area, 2,155,000 hectares (5,387,000 acres) are cultivated (1931). The chief culture is rice, of which the production in 1931 was 2,260,000 metric tons, or about 40 per cent of the total crop of the whole of Indo-China. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth nuts, cotton, rubber, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, coco nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, etc. The farm animals in 1931, comprised 11,691 horses, 439,981 buffaloes, 579,500 pigs, 5,090 sheep and goats.

River and coast fishing is actively carried on, the fishery products are valued at 1,500,000 francs yearly. There are 34 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out 3,780 tons of rice a day. In these towns are also 4 saw-mills, 6 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 18,000 Annamites are small traders. The total exports in 1931 amounted to 893,388,672 francs, and imports to 756,277,060 francs. The chief exports in 1931 were rice (1,090,000 metric tons), fish (28,625 metric tons), fat and fish oil (1,964 metric tons), pepper (4,689 metric tons), cotton (1,391 metric tons), copra (7,763 metric tons), silk (3,270 kilograms), shrimps (1,211 metric tons), isinglass (1,694 metric tons). The cultivation of rubber was at a standstill in 1931 because of the crisis. During 1931, 746 steamers of 1,198,063 tons entered at the port of Saigon. The vessels of the Messageries Maritimes and of the Chargeurs Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly. There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British, Norwegian, Japanese and Chinese vessels. (For railways see Indo-China.) At Saigon there are 10 banks or bank-agencies, but the two chief ones are the Franco-Chinese Bank and the Indo-China Bank.

In 1931, the local budget balanced at 17,000,000 piastres.

Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Huế on

February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King Bao-Dai succeeded to the throne on November 6, 1925. The King governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, represented by a Resident Supérieur. A Chamber of representatives of the people was established in 1926. The ports of Tourane and Qui Nhon are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France, French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population in 1931, 31,885). Province of Binh-Dinh had 557,126 inhabitants in 1931. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 39,758 square miles, with a population in 1932, of 5,119,801. There were 2,854 Europeans, 591,705 Moïs, 9,878 Chinese, and 242 Japanese and Indians. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There were in 1932, 751 preparatory schools with 31,416 pupils, 131 elementary schools with 10,891 pupils, 59 secondary schools with 14,530 pupils, one higher secondary school for boys at Hué, with 575 pupils, one at Vinh with 159 pupils and one at Quinhon with 412 pupils, one higher secondary school for native girls at Dong Khanh with 503 pupils, one professional school with 174 pupils, one normal school for boys, and one for girls, both at Hué. Local budget, 1932, balanced at 8,086,105 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. Rice is the most important product. Others are cotton, maize, and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo; excellent timber abounds, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced. There are about 804,000 head of cattle in Annam, and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang nam, the mines are worked by natives. An important seam of haematite iron is worked about 9 kilometres from Thanhhoa. At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. The chief imports are cotton yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco, chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea, and paper. In 1930, 229 French ships of 920,762 tons, 27 Chinese of 23,235 tons, and 13 ships (29,206 tons) of other nationalities cleared the port of Tourane, the total tonnage being 978,303 tons. The number of native junks entering the port were 3,703, of a tonnage of 24,540.

Cambodia.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the west by Siam, and on the south west by the Gulf of Siam. The French Protectorate was established in 1863.

Area, 67,550 square miles, population according to the census of 1931, 2,806,000, of whom 2,000 were Europeans (excluding the military forces), 176,000 Annamites, 148,000 Chinese, 2,475,000 Cambodians, Sino Cambodians, Malaysians, and Laotians, and 5,000 of various races. The present King, Sisowathmonivong, succeeded his late father, Sisowath, on August 9, 1927, and was crowned on July 22, 1928. The country is divided into 14 provinces. The four chief towns are Phnôm-Penh (population 96,000), the capital of the territory, located at the crossing of Tonlé-Sap and Mékong rivers, Battambang, 180 miles further north west, Kampot (92 miles from

the capital), a seaport on the Gulf of Siam, but not accessible for sea-going vessels, and Kompong-Cham. The budget for 1931 balanced at 11,434,020 piastres, including a sum of 728,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are (1931) 308 French schools, besides one college and one professional school, and a school of Applied Arts. Total number of pupils in attendance was (1931) 15,368 Cambodian, Annamite and Chinese.

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation (2,150,000 acres) owing to shortage of labour. The chief product of Cambodia is rice which is exported by way of Cholon where the rice is milled, and Saigon where it is shipped. Amongst the other products are tobacco, kapok, cotton, pepper, maize, palm sugar, rubber and silk. Pepper is especially grown in the country of Kampot, the export in 1931 was 3,100 metric tons. Maize growing is extending, the production of maize is estimated at 70,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between Phnôm Penh and Manila. Other native industries are weaving of silk and cotton, pottery and making of rush mats. There is a cotton-ginning mill at Ksach Kandal, and another at Chhak-Augré, both near Phnôm Penh, a silk factory, several iron foundries, rice-mills, and saw-mills at Phnôm-Penh, but not very important. Valuable forests cover an area of about 10,000,000 acres. Phosphate and sapphire are the principal minerals but not worked very extensively. The overflow of the Mekong river fills up the Great Lake, which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia. With the low-water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high-water season. These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking. This is the principal native industry. Imports in 1931 17,500,000 piastres, exports, 23,500,000 piastres. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, chemicals, the exports comprise rice, salted fish, pepper, maize, cotton, tobacco, fish-oil, palm sugar, sticklac, kapok, wood, resin, hides, and cattle. This last trade is carried between Phnôm-Penh and Manila.

Cambodia possesses two little sea-harbours, Kep and Réam, both on the Gulf of Siam and connected to Bangkok and Saigon by the steamers of the 'Siam Steam Navigation Company'. The Mékong and the Great Lake, with their affluents, give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. River-steamers easily reach Phnôm Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Cambodia possessed in 1930, 1,430 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 188 miles of unmetalled roads and 50 miles of roads in course of construction. The chief roads are from Saigon to the Siamese frontier, via Phnôm-Penh and Battambang, from Phnôm Penh to the Gulf of Siam, and Mount Bokor (hill station), from Saigon to Kratié, and from Phnôm Penh to Angkor via Kompong-Thom. A railway is in course of construction between Phnôm Penh and Battambang.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments. The ruins of Angkor are specially famous.

Tonking.

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 40,530 square miles, and is divided into 23 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 10,885 villages and a population in 1932 of 8,012,429, of whom 10,338 were French (exclusive of military forces) and 3,082 other Europeans. The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by

a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the vicerealty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, a fine and large modern town, with a population of 123,210 in 1932 (French, 4,638, natives, 118,982, and Chinese, 4,590). This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo China, instead of Saigon. In 1932, there were 13 native primary schools (5,764 pupils), 2 native normal colleges (280 students), 1 native college (702 students), 1 school of applied arts (128 students), 1 French primary school for girls (228 pupils), 2 French High Schools (611 pupils), and 1 French Lycée (700 pupils). The local budget for 1932 balanced at 12,946,590 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total production 1931, 1,800,000 tons). Other products are maize, arrow root, sugar-cane, coffee, tea, various fruit trees, and tobacco. A large quantity of raw silk is produced annually, most of which is used in native weaving and the remainder exported. There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds.

Imports in 1931, 434,382,000 francs, exports, 221,000,007 francs.

Chief imports are metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages, chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of three French lines.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, has an area of 231,400 square kilometres, or 89,320 square miles, the population in 1931 was 944,000. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there is a protected state, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator. The soil is fertile, producing rice (average output about 330,000 tons annually), cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. It can be entered by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids, and by two new roads from Vinh to Thakhek and from Quang Tri to Savannakhet. A new road following the Mekong connects Thakhek to Pakse, and thence to Saigon. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across Khone island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. Motor launches ply between Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Houei Sai. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The local budget for 1932 balanced at 4,246,100 piastres.

In 1900, the territory of **Kwang Chau Wan** on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899, by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 8 administrative circumscriptions, including 1 Municipality, Telokham, a commercial centre, but the Chinese organisation is maintained. Fort-Bayard is the seat of the local Administration. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population 250,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, petroleum, matches, refined sugar, cunao (for tinctorial purposes), the exports are straw sacks, swine, cattle, brown sugar and ground-nuts. Imports in 1931, 11,522,918 piastres; exports, 7,532,444 piastres. The port is free. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of French, Portuguese, Chinese and English companies; in 1931, 168 vessels of 161,277 tons entered. The local budget for 1931 balanced at 620,000 piastres.

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MANDATED STATES IN ASIA: SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria and Lebanon have been recognised as independent States to be placed under a Mandatory Power. By decision of the Supreme Council of the

Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France has been assigned the Mandate for Syria, which was confirmed by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922 (Declaration of London)

High Commissioner —M. Henri Ponsot (October 12, 1926)

Area and Population.—The territory under the French Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by Palestine on the south, by Iraq on the east, and by Turkey on the north

For details of the frontier between Syria and Iraq and Palestine, see the *STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK*, 1928, p. 893 The frontier between Syria and Turkey (Nisibin-Jeziret ibn Omai), was settled by the Franco-Turkish agreement of June 22, 1929

The country was originally organized into 5 territories (*delets*), but since January 1, 1925, two of these, viz Damascus and Aleppo, were united to form the single State, now the Republic of Syria (Sanjaks of Hama, Homs, Damascus, Hauran, Aleppo, Alexandretta and Deir ez Zor) The remaining territories are those of Latakia, formerly the Alawiyya (Sanjaks of Latakia and Tartus), of Lebanon (Sanjaks of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Bekaa), of Jebel Druze (south of Hauran) The autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, set up January 1, 1925, is part of the Syrian Republic

THE SYRIAN REPUBLIC —The Constitution of May 14, 1930, provides for a President, elected by the Legislature for 5 years, the Legislature itself, which consists of 69 members, is elected for 4 years The first general election, which is in two degrees, was held in December, 1931, and January, 1932 The capital is Damascus The present Head of the Syrian State is Mohamed Ali bey el Abed and the Prime Minister is Hakky bey el Azm

THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC, was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920 It has the following frontiers —North, the Nahr el Kebir, south, the frontier of Palestine, west, the coast, and east, the heights of Anti Lebanon. Beirut is the seat of the Government M Charles Debbas is President of the Republic

THE GOVERNMENT OF LATAKIA was established under that name on May 14, 1930 Capital, Latakia

THE GOVERNMENT OF JEBEL DRUZE has its seat at El Suweideh

The total area subject to the French Mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles The total population of this area in 1929 was 2,831,522. The population of the 4 territories was as follows:—Syria, 1,696,638, Lebanon, 862,618 (of whom 342,388 were Christians and 292,247 Moslems), Latakia, 286,920, and Jebel Druze, 51,780 Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans The principal towns are Damascus, population 193,912, Aleppo, 177,813; Beirut, 134,655, Homs, 52,792; Hama, 39,960; Tripolis, 37,260; Antioch, 28,000; Latakia, 21,404, Alexandretta, 13,997; and Zahlah in Lebanon, 20,985 There are no statistics of births and deaths

Religion and Education.—The population is composed mainly of Moslems, of whom there are 1,514,756 The majority are Sunni Moslems (1,075,816) The Druses number about 86,125, the Alawiyya 227,930, and Ismailians 14,882 There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times. They number at present 506,419, of whom 186,676 are

Maronites, 66,762 Greek Catholics (Uniat), 7,805 Armenian Catholics (Uniat), 32,859 Armenians, 8,887 Protestants, 28,885 Melkites, and 151,326 belong to the Orthodox Church. There are also 16,526 Jews. There are now one Orthodox, one Gregorian Armenian, one Latin, and three Uniat Patriarchs (Melkite, Syrian, and Maronite) of Antioch, none of whom reside in that city. Apart from this there are in French Mandated territory 9 Orthodox Dioceses, one Armenian Uniat Archbishop, six Melkite (Uniat) Archbishops and six Bishops, three Syrian (Uniat) Archbishops, five Maronite (Uniat) Archbishops and four Bishops, one Latin Apostolic Delegate, a Grand Mufti and a Grand Rabbi.

There were in the whole of the mandated territory in 1931, 680 public schools with 64,306 pupils, 1,061 private schools with 81,185 pupils, and 621 foreign schools with 55,736 pupils.

At Damascus there is a Syrian university (founded June 15, 1923), with (in 1931) a faculty of medicine (155 students), a faculty of law (179 students), pharmacy (13 students), dentistry (32 students), and arts (85 students). There is also an Arab Academy, founded in 1913, and amply endowed, and also agricultural colleges at Selémié and Bekaa. There is a school of arts and crafts at Beirut (267 pupils, December 31, 1931).

There are also two universities in Beirut: one French and one American. The American university contains a faculty of medicine and several schools, with a total of 384 students in 1931. The French university (founded in 1875) has a faculty of medicine with 171 students, and several schools, total students, 615 in 1931.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for four years were as follows in Syrian pounds (Syrian pound = Francs 20) —

	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Revenue	24,126,104	18,694,923	19,418,936	17,057,489
Expenditure	20,025,808	16,578,787	18,941,905	17,057,489

¹ Estimates

The Budget for 1931 was distributed as follows in Syrian pounds, paper —

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Syrian Republic	10,175,500	10,101,762	178,738
Alexandrette Sanjak	1,258,405	1,072,226	181,259
Lebanon	5,998,663	5,886,987	100,876
Latakia	1,610,848	1,624,977	14,184 ²
Jebel Druze	880,245	855,953	24,292
Total	19,418,986	18,941,905	472,081

² Deficit.

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country. On January 1, 1932, the effective strength was 301 officers (133 French) and 13,371 other ranks (287 French).

Production and Industry.—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

and in cattle breeding, the total area cultivated in 1930-31 was 1,150,000 hectares. The principal products in 1930-31 were wheat, 386,717 metric tons, barley, 311,652 metric tons; maize, 33,108 metric tons, olives, 61,011 metric tons, silk cocoons, 2,760 metric tons (3,775 in 1930), and cotton, 4,117 metric tons. Sesamé, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain. Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, production of chickpeas in 1930-31 was 4,264 metric tons. About 19,230 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produced 5,294 metric tons of tobacco in 1930-31. The cultivation of cotton has been considerably extended during the last two years. The chief cotton growing centre is the Aleppo district. In 1930-31 the total area under cotton was 76,269 acres. Hemp and sugar cane are also cultivated. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, lemon, banana, and orange. In 1930-31, there were 183,242 acres under olive trees, against 188,000 in 1929-30. The yield of olive oil in 1931 was 160,000 metric quintals. There were also produced 25,500 tons of apricots and 112,306 tons of grapes. The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silk worms. There were 2,612,000 sheep and 977,000 goats in 1931.

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration. Northern Lebanon has been worked for iron in ancient and modern times. At Majerha the ore is rich, and the iron good. There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon. There are indications of petroleum in various places, but the attempts to work it so far have not been successful. There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome, gypsum is widely distributed. There is abundance of marble and good building stone.

The industries of Syria are on a very small scale. Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important. The chief centres of the silk industry are Beirut, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Latakia. There were 90 spinning factories in 1927. Wine and tobacco are also produced.

Commerce.—The imports and exports for five years (in thousands of Syrian pounds, paper) were as follows —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds
Imports	64,123	66,002	72,998	68,526	57,518
Exports	27,389	26,741	34,237	30,616	20,892

The principal imports in 1931 were (in thousands of Syrian pounds paper) —textiles, 20,884, metal and metal work, 5,104, animal produce, 3,889, colonial produce, 4,395, chemicals and allied products, 2,502. Principal exports were —animal produce, 3,883, fruit, vegetables, etc., 4,597, textiles, 8,243.

The distribution of trade in 1931 was as follows (in thousands Syrian paper pounds):—Imports from France, 7,166, Great Britain, 6,318, United States, 3,849, Italy, 4,704, Turkey, 4,647. Exports to Egypt, 1,890; France, 1,802, Palestine, 3,945, Italy, 1,230.

According to Board of Trade Returns the imports from Syria into Great Britain amounted to 225,537*l.* in 1931, and 235,929*l.* in 1932, while the

exports to Syria amounted to 1,019,239/ in 1931, and 881,986/ in 1932. Re-exports to Syria from U.K. were 26,418/ in 1931, and 15,913/ in 1932

Communications.—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies. In 1931, 1,665 vessels of 3,492,811 tons entered the ports of Lebanon and Syria. Beirut was the principal port of call.

In 1927, there were 2,240 miles of macadam roads and 2,754 miles of dirt and gravel roads. Syria is comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed. The following railways were open in 1931—standard gauge from Rayak to Aleppo and Hama (Turkish frontier) 260 miles, Hama to Tripoli, 64 miles, narrow gauge Beirut to Damascus, 93 miles, Beirut to Mameltein, 11 miles, Damascus to El Hammé, 120 miles. Three companies operate passenger routes across the Syrian Desert between Beirut and Baghdad. An air mail service between Beirut and Marseilles has been in operation since June, 1929.

Currency.—The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issued by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre = 20 centimes), which are exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 francs to the pound. On December 31, 1931, the notes in circulation amounted to 11,425,000/ (Syrian). In some parts of the country the Turkish pre-war mepdichs are still current.

There is a Consul-General at Beirut, and Consuls at Aleppo and Damascus.

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AFRICA ***ALGERIA**

(L'ALGÉRIE)

Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under the appropriate ministries in Paris, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

The territories of the South, forming a separate colony, are each under a military command which directs all the administrative and civil services under the authority of the Governor. They have a budget distinct from that of Algeria. The natives are represented on the communal administration. By the law of February 4, 1919, the position of French citizens is accorded to natives, above the age of 25 and monogamous, who served in the war, who are proprietors or farmers, who can read or write or hold a French decoration.

The French Chambers alone have the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and, since 1923, three deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General — M. Jules Carde, appointed October 3, 1930.

Area and Population.

The census of March 8, 1931, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 6,553,451 (of whom 920,788 were Europeans, 5,632,663 natives), on an area of 847,500 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern (80,117 sq. miles) and Southern Algeria (767,435 sq. miles). Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements, 304 communes, and 78 mixed communes, in the Civil Territory. Southern Algeria

consists of the 4 Territories of Ain-Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt, and the Saharan Oases, organised under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 13 communes, of which 7 are mixed and 6 native.

Population, including military forces, according to the revised figures of the census of March 8, 1931 —

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			Grand Total
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	875,636	5,026,388	5,902,019	36,521	40,293	76,814	5,978,833
Southern Territory	5,948	561,931	567,879	2,683	4,056	6,739	574,618
Grand Total	881,584	5,588,314	6,469,898	39,204	44,349	83,553	6,553,451

Population, according to Departments and Territories (census of March 8, 1931):—

Northern Algeria (Departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers	2,057,971	Ain Sefra	175,594
Oran	1,436,661	Ghardaia	144,336
Constantine	2,484,201	Touggourt	224,547
Total	5,978,833	Saharan Oases	30,141
		Total	574,618
Grand Total		6,553,451	

In 1931, of the total European population of 920,788, the French numbered 762,852 and foreigners, 157,936.

The chief towns with population in 1931 were Algiers, 257,122, Oran, 163,743, Constantine, 104,902, Bona, 68,778, Sidibel Abbes, 45,902, Philippeville, 47,750, Mascara, 31,449, Tlemcen, 46,060, Sétif, 37,253, Mostaganem, 28,357, Blida, 39,371, Bougie, 25,261, Tizi Ouzon, 38,291.

Religion and Education

The native population is entirely Mussulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with some 400 officiating clergymen. There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended (July 31, 1931) by 2,090 students (871 for Law, 549 Medicine and Pharmacy, 319 Science, 351 Arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. In 1930 there were also 570 Mussulman schools with 52,498 pupils (544 for boys, 48,715 pupils, and 26 for girls, 3,783 pupils). There are higher Mussulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemcen, and Constantine, with 151 students (November 5, 1931) (128 Arabs, 23 Kabyles). There were, on November 5, 1931, 11 establishments for secondary education for boys with 7,678 pupils (6,683 French, 882 natives and 163 foreigners) and 6 establishments for girls with 3,240 pupils (3,075 French, 89 natives and 76 foreigners). In 1931 there were 1,187 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 129,198 pupils (66,680 boys and 62,568 girls). There were (1931) two normal schools for men teachers with 34 professors and 273

students, and three normal schools for women teachers with 29 professors and 243 students

Justice and Crime

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 17 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans. Since 1902, there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime.

Mussulman justice is administered to natives by Justices of the Peace and Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

The average prison population in 1931 was 7,091, compared with 6,786 in 1930.

Finance.

Europeans and natives pay the same direct and indirect taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the Military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs.

The budget estimates for five years were as follows (in francs) —

—	1929	1930	1931-32 ¹	1932 ²	1933
Revenue	891,082,165	1,021,863,098	1,199,056,329	977,080,498	1,865,326,043
Expenditure	830,559,759	1,021,749,154	1,195,401,883	977,920,936	1,804,535,716

The details of the 1931-32¹ ordinary budget are as follows —

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Taxes	1,004,813,070	Debt, pensions, etc.	226,754,444
State Revenues	60,831,800	Government and Central Administration }	146,933,108
Sundry receipts	8,881,245	Interior	282,093,561
Exceptional receipts	1,200,000	Native Affairs	65,371,249
Payments for State Services }	128,330,214	Finance	93,910,248
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones }	79,505,485
		Public Works .	199,544,195
		Agriculture, &c.	46,801,608
		Commerce and Industry	19,975,348
		Forests	33,453,637
		Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total (including all items)	1,199,056,329	Total (including all items).	1,195,401,883

¹ Financial year terminates March 31

² April 1—December 31, 1932

The extraordinary budget for 1931-32 showed revenues of 973,615,000 francs, and expenditure of 951,115,000 francs.

There is a separate Post Office budget which is estimated to balance revenue and expenditure at 135,981,963 francs for 1932-33.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria and Tunis comprises the XIXth Army Corps, which includes 3 divisions. French residents are under the same obligation to

serve as in France, natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and can be called up as reservists in case of mobilisation. The troops may be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions, but they belong to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 6 regiments of zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies, 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons, 3 groups of field and 1 of heavy artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps. These are all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 4 regiments of a varying number of battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen, the headquarters of the regiments is in Sidi Bel Abbes, in Oran, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives are 12 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 6 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of several squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non commissioned officers of the native regiments are French. In 1932, the strength of the garrison of Algeria and of Tunis was 2,960 officers and 69,300 men.

Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c, but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is accessible only with difficulty.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by métayers or khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The area under cultivation is 24,474,350 acres, of which 5,793,797 acres are owned by European farmers and the balance by native farmers. The chief crops in 1931 were wheat, 3,618,459 acres with a yield of 695,058 metric tons, barley 3,127,630 acres with a yield of 589,063 metric tons, and oats, 557,242 acres with a yield of 119,198 metric tons, maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of the latter being most remunerative) are also produced. In 1931 there were 15,859 tobacco planters, the area under cultivation was 56,676 acres, and the yield 18,077 metric tons. Sericulture is in an experimental stage and subsidised by the government. There were 326 growers in 1926, 186 in 1927, and 104 in 1929. In 1929, 6,142 pounds of cocoons were produced as against 16,160 in 1928.

In 1931, the yield of wine was 348,846,718 gallons from an area of 760,605 acres compared with 298,350,470 gallons from 669,332 acres in 1930. Date, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 5,499,250 gallons. The area under cotton in 1931 was 12,355 acres. Yield in 1931 was 1,500 metric tons of fibre. State forests (1931), 5,418,164 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 1,111,980 acres are cork-oak trees, 1,691,950 acres Aleppo pine, 1,627,730 acres evergreen oak, and 97,812 acres cedar. The dwari palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c, and for bark for tanning. Con-

siderable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue in 1930 was 16,745,721 francs.

On December 31, 1931, there were in Algeria 170,000 horses, 170,000 mules, 300,000 asses, 900,000 cattle, 6,600,000 sheep, 3,000,000 goats, 90,000 pigs, and 173,000 camels. The wool clip in 1931 was 20,000 metric tons.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c, and also shell-fish. In 1931, 1,088 boats of 4,717 metric tons, and 4,128 persons were employed in fishing, and the quantity of fish taken amounted to 20,275,221 kilos. The yield of coral and sponges, 247 kilos.

Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. The mineral output in 1931 was as follows: iron ore, 895,000 metric tons, lead, 9,852 metric tons, zinc, 7,727 metric tons, phosphate rock, 459,077 metric tons. Kaolin, marble and onyx, salt, coal, and antimony are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000 francs) —

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs		1,000 francs	1,000 francs
1926	4 119 041	4 014 986	1929	5 854 351	3 877 492
1927	4 404 544	3 522 018	1930	5 711 000	4 272 000
1928	5 049 908	4 233 781	1931	5 573 000	3 704 000

The imports and exports for 1930 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs) —

—	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Other Countries	Total	To France	To Other Countries	Total
Animal products	187,464	100,922	288,376	401,542	65,286	466,848
Vegetable products	652,440	425 569	1 078,009	3,093 422	487 876	3,581,198
Mineral products	803 452	366,863	669,215	52,186	206,529	257,415
Manufactured articles	3,456,174	337,926	3,794,100	87 415	199 812	286,727
Total	4,599,920	1,220 780	5,820,700	3,574,485	977,703	4,552,188

The principal imports in 1931 were (in millions of francs), cotton goods 539 (of which 99 per cent. were from France), machines, spare parts, 409 (71 per cent from France), tools, 318 (89 per cent from France), automobiles, 233 (98 per cent from France), petroleum, 211; sugar, 161 (92 per cent. from France), wood, 119, pottery, etc., 142 (92 per cent from France); paper, 132 (92 per cent. from France), hides, skins and furs, 111 (93 per cent from France), chemical products, 124, coal, 108, vegetable oils, 124 (95 per cent from France), soaps and perfumes, 120 (99 per cent from France), iron and steel, 142 (94 per cent from France); cereals, 227.

The principal exports in 1931 were (in millions of francs), wines, 1,917 (99 per cent. to France); cereals, 254 (87 per cent. to France), sheep, 142 (94 per cent. to France), iron ore, 139, brandies and spirits, 102 (97 per cent. to France), fruit, 139 (90 per cent. to France).

In 1929 the receipts of the customs authorities (excepting sugar) amounted to 169,831,672 francs, and in 1930 to 162,003,733 francs

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U K	2,355,003	2,436,069	2,201,458	1,213,327	1,097,118
Exports to Algeria from U K	1,702,175	1,860,209	1,685,473	1,234,614	1,171,489
Re-exports to Algeria from U K	10,195	12,965	25,087	6,827	10,172

Shipping and Communications.

In 1931, 4,859 ships of 8,055,111 tons entered the ports of Algeria, discharging 4,836,936 tons of merchandise, and ships of 7,605,959 tons cleared after loading 5,170,459 tons of merchandise

On January 1, 1931, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 14 vessels of 32,232 tons (overseas trade), 160 coasting vessels of 43,248 tons, and 512 harbour craft of 21,231 tons

There were 28 national roads in 1932, with a length of 4,037 miles, 41 miles of Departmental roads, 7,592 miles of main roads and 19,740 miles of by-roads

On January 1, 1931, there were 3,023 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts (1931) amounting to 314,200,000 francs. There is a regular postal air service between Algiers and Marseilles (800 kilometres)

The postal receipts in 1931-32 were 38,178,001 francs, and there were 749 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 16,333,695 francs, and those from telephones 28,773,402 francs

There were on January 1, 1932, 30,041 telephone subscribers, 896 public telephone offices, and 23,806 miles of inter urban line

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on February 1, 1921, and on December 31, 1931, there were 16,049 accounts with a total balance of 137,126,434 francs

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs. By the law of April 9, 1932, its note circulation was limited (as a temporary measure) to 3,000 million francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. Barclay's Bank (Overseas), Ltd., have branches at Algiers and Oran

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used

British Consul-General for Algeria — G. P. Churchill, C. B. E.

Vice-Consul at Algiers — F. K. Brennan

Vice-Consuls at Bône and Oran

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TUNIS

(AFRIKIYA ; TUNISIE)

Government.—**Sidi Ahmed Bey**, born 1862, succeeded his cousin, **Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey**, July 10, 1929

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from **Hussein ben Ali**, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of **Kasr-es-Said** (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883,

placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 3 Tunisian. The country is divided into 19 districts (contrôles civils), and 6 military circles, the district governors (contrôleurs) are French, the subordinate officials (Caïds, Kahias and Sheiks) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives, there are Native courts for cases between natives (tribunaux at Ouzara and Charaâ). In 1914, the Tunisian penal law was codified. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

French Resident-General—M. Manceron (appointed January 2, 1929)

Area and Population—The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libya. The area is about 48,300 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadames.

According to the census held on March 22, 1931, the total European population was 195,293, composed of 91,427 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 91,178 Italians, 8,643 Maltese, 449 Spaniards, 463 Greeks, and 3,133 other foreigners. The total native population, according to the census held on March 22, 1931, was 2,215,399, of whom 2,159,151 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 56,242 Jews. Grand total was 2,410,692.

The capital, the city of Tunis had, in 1931, a population of 202,405, of whom 89,801 were Moslems, and 25,399 Jews, besides 83,649 French, 46,457 Italians, 5,529 Maltese, and 1,570 other Europeans. By means of the channel, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Other towns are Bizerta with 23,206 inhabitants (7,971 Europeans), Sousse with 25,324, Sfax with 39,969, Kaisouan, the Holy City of the Moslems, with 21,532 natives exclusively, Ferryville with 6,123 (5,227 Europeans), and Tinja, 1,655 inhabitants.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-ul Islam, and the revenue from the 'Habus' lands, like that from the 'Wakf' lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 195,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 125 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Education.—Within the Regency there are (1931) some 478 public schools, including 8 lycées and colleges, and 32 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government). In the schools there are 83,459 pupils, of whom 54,985 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 19,499 are French, 37,208 Musulman, 11,950 Jews, 10,281 Italian, 1,196 Maltese and 3,315 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 78 and in the interior 1,254 Musulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. 24 Moslem apprenticeship-schools have been created during the last few years numbering 490 native pupils. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been

extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure for 5 years —

	1929	1930-31 ¹	1931-32 ¹	1932 ²	1933
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue	450,093,400	513,690,900	514,267,500	461,215,126	517,348,180
Expenditure	449,991,037	518,624,905	514,217,639	461,127,600	517,276,579

¹ Year ending March 31

² April 1 to December 31

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the nine months April 1, to December 31, 1932, were as follows —

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Taxation —		Finance —	189,097,521
Direct	82,708,965	Post Office	34,244,487
Indirect	212,048,075	Local Administration	52,046,158
Monopolies —		Agriculture and Commerce	38,562,965
Tobacco	94,550,000	Education	54,275,201
Others	14,813,825	Public Works	79,092,946
Post Office, Telegraph, &c	24,924,000	Army	3,164,182
Royalties and Miscellaneous	32,170,761	Justice	9,144,140
		Miscellaneous	1,500,000
Total	461,215,126	Total	461,127,600

At the end of 1930, the Tunisian Public Debt amounted to 538,958,000 francs. The yearly charge for interest, together with sinking fund, 1,038,536*l*. In normal conditions the 1903 loan (1,000,000*l*) will be extinguished in 1968 and the rest in 1988.

Defence.—The army of occupation consists of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers, supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*), and the Foreign Legion

Production and Industry.—Tunis may be divided into five districts—the north, characterised by its mountainous formation, having large and fertile valleys (*e.g.* the valley of the Medjerdah, and the plains of Mornag, Mateur, and Beja), the north east, with the peninsula of Cap Bon, the soil being specially suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and citrus fruits, the Sahel, where olive trees abound, the centre, the region of high table lands and pastures, and the south, famous for its oases and gardens, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and large estates predominate. The area of the country is divided as follows — 7,335,000 acres of tillage land, 2,500,000 acres of cork and pine forest, 110,245 acres of vineyards (the production in 1931 was 15,726,872 gallons); and 11,375,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1931 was 2,000,000 acres, the production was 283,000 tons; of barley 1,237,000 acres, and the production 180,000 tons, of oats 72,500 acres, and the production 33,000 tons. There were 16,512,861 olive trees, and the production was 34,600 tons of oil. In the south of Tunis date palms abound, there were 2,593,131 date palms, of which 1,242,198 produced 52,097,112 pounds of dates. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants.

In 1931, the farm animals were —horses, 94,744; asses, 171,182; mules, 46,993, cattle, 448,671; sheep, 1,941,863; goats, 1,169,613; camels, 148,422, pigs, 23,870

In 1930, 46 mines were worked, value of the mineral output in 1930, 264,000,000 francs. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1931 (in metric tons) —lead, 19,112 (19,400 in 1930), zinc, 800 (1,800), iron, 447,000 (828,000), phosphate rock, 2,148,000 (8,326,000)

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting, tanning and silk weaving are declining

The fisheries are principally in the hands of Italians and Tunisians. In 1931, 3,626 boats (9,226 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 13,498 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (8,227 tons of fish) were caught

Commerce.—The imports and exports for 4 years were as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	1,680,175,000	1,984,455,000	2,107,455,000	1,935,562,000
Exports	1,233,352,000	1,408,443,000	1,127,233,000	890,701,000

Imports and exports in 1931 were —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1,000 Francs		1,000 Francs
Textiles ¹	258,769	Grain, meal, food	350,384
Colonial produce	164,931	Marble, stone, minerals	138,228
Marble, stone, and minerals	147,933	Crude Metals	55,577
Manufactured metals	218,377	Beverages and wines	54,343
Hides	39,232	Fruits and seeds	20,541
Yarns	36,920	Live animals	19,167
Timber	29,105	Hides	18,527
Mealy foods	120,541		

¹ These goods coming chiefly from England

The share of France in the foreign trade of Tunis in 1931 was 1,136,986,000 francs for imports and 528,803,000 for exports, and that of Algeria 187,638,000 francs and 87,389,000 francs respectively.

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U K.	899,939	1,289,416	1,038,455	756,972	678,215
Exports to Tunis from U K	240,190	840,405	887,827	220,069	194,111
Re exports to Tunis from U K	21,609	24,420	14,201	28,688	11,514

In the year 1931, there entered the ports of the Regency 7,910 vessels. Good roads to the length of 3,519 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1931.

Length of railways, 1,282 miles in 1931 (469 miles broad gauge and 813 miles narrow)

There were in 1931, 3,426 miles of telegraphs, 280 telegraph offices, messages received and transmitted 1,420,918. The telephone systems had 11,665 miles of subscribers' lines and 16,549 miles of inter urban lines in 1931, the number of subscribers being 12,940. There were in 1931, 543 post offices, letters sent and received, 117,103,100, parcels received and despatched, 1,206,658. Operating receipts from the three services in 1931 were 29,075,474 francs, expenditure, 43,958,685 francs. There were 6,703 savings accounts in the Postal Savings Bank in 1931, deposits at the end of that year standing at 99,965,748 francs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The ounce = 31.487 grammes, the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*. The *pik Arabi* for linen = 5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd., the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = 7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*.

British Consul General at Tunis—E. G. Lomas, O. B. E.

There is a Consul at Bizerta, and Vice-Consuls at Sfax and Susa, and Consular Agents at Mehdia, Monastir, Gabes, and Djerba.

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FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO).

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between Cameroon and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N lat to Cameroon, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region, which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr el Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841, Libreville was founded in 1849, Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. The boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was fixed by a protocol signed on February 28, 1924.

By decree of January 15, 1910, the French Congo was divided into three circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz. — the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari Colony (capital Bangui). The Chad Territory, which was formerly a dependency of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, was, by decree issued on March 17, 1920, made a separate colony. It extends from Lake Chad across the Eastern Sudan and includes Wadai. Capital, Fort Lamy.

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari and Chad Colonies.

The area is about 912,049 square miles, containing a population which at the 1931 census numbered 3,192,282, the Europeans numbered 3,300. The area and population of the separate colonies are shown as follows for 1931 —

Colony	Area in square miles	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Gabun	104,320	117,788	158,180	60,164	51,201	387,283
Middle Congo	172,411	191,795	250,964	119,687	99,463	661,909
Ubangi Shari	286,363	341,481	383,248	186,195	179,210	1,090,084
Chad	398,955	345,553	343,596	187,540	176,317	1,053,006
Total	912,049	906,567	1,185,988	553,586	506,191	3,192,282

The Colonies have each a Lieutenant-Governor, they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council, the Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, having his headquarters at Brazzaville, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There are a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties, there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. The budgets showed the following figures. —

	1930	1931	1932
General Budget—	Francs	Francs	Francs
French Equatorial Africa	54,500,000	73,160,000	86,875,000
Local Budget—			
Gabon	16,750,000	21,530,000	17,185,000
Middle Congo	17,250,000	23,500,000	23,600,000
Ubangi Shari	14,240,000	17,000,000	17,800,000
Chad	11,000,000	16,350,000	17,048,200

In the colony there were in 1932, 67 native schools with 5,352 pupils, and 36 European teachers with 92 native assistants. There was also 2 school for European children with 50 pupils and 2 teachers. Private schools in 1932 numbered 81 with 5,864 pupils. These schools are run by the religious missions.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 300,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabon coast, containing many species of trees of industrial value. Wild rubber is the most important. Palm oil is produced to some extent. Coffee, cacao and cotton are also cultivated. In the Chad Colony large numbers of cattle, sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export. Ivory is an important article of export. At the beginning of 1927 there were calculated to be 880,576 head of cattle in Chad. Copper, zinc, and lead are found.

Imports and exports for 1930 and 1931 were as follows —

Colony	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Middle Congo	191,460,286	136,112,188	17,053,459	10,261,756
Gabon	108,182,884	46,065,757	150,042,055	84,738,785
Ubangi Shari	280,280,072	25,237,000	16,751,258	15,955,000
Chad	11,867,222	17,511,692	14,668,361	8,221,879
Totals	591,790,464	224,926,537	197,510,183	119,152,370

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil, Libreville and Pointe-Noire, the chief ports at which in 1929, 574 vessels of 1,821,739 tons entered and 572 vessels of 1,803,596 tons cleared. At Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. Whale fishing commenced in 1922.

On February 6, 1921, a new railway was commenced to connect Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noire, and was completed in 1930.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Pointe-Noire, the terminus of the French cable from Brest via Dakar and Libreville, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville, and a radio service with France was inaugurated in 1927. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya, and Maô. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui, and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy. The total length of telegraph line in operation is about 3,253 miles.

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari.

territory with Maô for its capital Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans, and in 1913 Ain Galakka

The principal banks are Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale, Banque Commerciale Africaine and Banque Belge d'Afrique

Governor-General of Equatorial Africa —R. Antonetti (July, 1924)

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rânavalona III (born 1861, died 1916), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as having been transferred to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diego Suarez having been surrendered to France. A French Resident General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain, but the Native Government having refused to carry out the clauses of the treaty of 1885, a French expedition was despatched in May 1895 to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

Governor General —Leon Cayla (appointed February 10, 1930)

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, but there is an Economic and Financial Delegation, composed of 24 French citizens and 24 natives. The former are elected by the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the Municipal Councils. The native members are chosen by the votes of a body of representatives itself elected by the chiefs of the villages. This delegation meets once a year for examination of the budget proposals. Four Europeans and two native members of the Council of Administration also take part in the meetings of this assembly. Madagascar is divided into 8 Regions and 4 Districts. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration. In all parts of the island the natives are allowed to choose chiefs who represent them in their relations with the Government.

Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated to the south-east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles, its length is 980 miles, greatest breadth, 360 miles, and it has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area is estimated at 241,094 square miles. According to the last census (1931) the population (including that of the Mayotte and Comoro islands) was 3,701,770 (19.9 per sq. mile), of whom 3,685,234 were Malagasy, 23,076 were French and 13,460 foreigners, including Europeans and others.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (910,000), the Betsileo (520,000), the Betsimisaraka (438,400), the Tanala (187,300), the Sakalava (214,000), and the Bara (182,000). Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova or Merina, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry.

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The populations of the chief towns were, in 1931, the capital, Antananarivo, in the centre of the island, 92,475 (6,700 Europeans and 300 Asiatics); Tamatave, 15,022; Fianarantsoa, 12,575; Antsirabe, 8,300; Majunga, 20,000; Diégo Suarez, 12,300; Tuléar, 12,300; Mananjary, 11,000; Sainte Marie, 7,922; Nosy Bé, 12,000. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, Majunga on the north-west coast, Diégo Suarez in the north, and Tuléar in the south-west.

In 1896, Diégo Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nosy-Bé (area 130 sq. miles) on the west coast, and the island of Ste Marie on the east coast (area 64 sq. miles), and in 1914 the Comoro Islands, were placed under the authority of the Governor General of Madagascar.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895, a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 150,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British (the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission and the Anglo-Chinese Mission), there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission. There are in the Colony 1,867 Roman Catholic churches, 3,493 Protestant (high and low), churches and 75 Mosques. The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. On January 1, 1932, there were 2,145 more than 1,000 official schools for European and native children, with 112,000 pupils and 2,000 teachers, and 600 private schools with 67,000 pupils and 1,144 teachers. Children are required to learn the French language. At Antananarivo there are a school of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting

of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals. There were also arbitration courts for settling labour disputes.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land, cattle, and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. The budget estimates for the calendar year 1930 balanced at 253,000,000 francs, budget estimates for 1931 balanced at 267,600,000 francs, and those for 1932 at 267,042,150 francs.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* (principally for public work-) at the average yearly rate of interest of 3.02 per cent. The 1931 budget makes provision for debt revenue, 7,600,000 francs, and the 1932 budget for 12,700,000 francs.

Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 1,580 Europeans, and 3,720 natives. The police and militia, consisting of 3,300 natives, are maintained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified on the model of the Torrens Act of Australia. Since then, a decree issued in 1926, specifies that the French State is presumed to be the owner of any land not under cultivation, exploited nor put under registration. And in 1929 there was issued a new regulation concerning the native property and providing reserved zones for the local communities. The principal crops are rice, sugar, coffee, manioc, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, butter beans, lima beans, cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. The latest statistics give the following acreage—rice, 1,392,425 acres, manioc, 682,925 acres, maize, 213,540 acres, sweet potatoes, 244,845 acres, haricot beans, 91,097 acres, potatoes, 77,207 acres, coffee, 113,537 acres, vanilla, 53,260 acres. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests contain many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives. There were on December 31, 1931, 9,000,000 cattle in the island, 3,000 horses, 255,000 sheep, 70,000 goats, 2,000 ostriches, and 500,000 pigs.

Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the working of metal and the making of panama and other straw hats. The preparation of sugar, rice, soap, tapioca, &c., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat. There are large meat preserving factories at Boanahary (Majunga), Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

The value of the total output of minerals in 1931 was 16,110,000 francs, graphite (6,287 tons) accounting for 8,842,000 francs, gold (206 kilos) for 3,091,000 francs, and mica (120 tons) for 1,698,000 francs. The pro-

duction of phosphates (800 tons) was valued at 1,600,000 francs, that of precious stones at 787,000 francs. Madagascar produces also industrial stones, corundum, radio-active minerals (betafite and euxenite) and zircon.

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	579,800,066	688,561,341	807,354,929	602,782,842	507,322,279
Exports	375,035,956	483,596,585	439,578,455	369,668,899	361,349,497

The chief articles of import and export in 1930 and 1931 were the following —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs		1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Cottons	72,529	75,689	Graphite	12,910	8,802
Machinery	9,600	6,361	Mica	8,761	1,698
Iron and steel	21,587	15,159	Raffia fibre	25,600	31,672
Cement	27,123	16,821	Rice	6,374	5,162
Fuel oil	24,090	13,745	Tapioca	2,669	5,477
Flour	11,424	5,016	Coffee	33,348	70,093
Coal	6,251	4,102	Manioc	8,410	13,020
Clothing	13,151	14,981	Hides	31,441	24,604
Boots and shoes	8,046	7,676	Sugar	7,591	9,391
Automobiles	7,306	4,467	Animal wax	7,011	3,879

France supplies the bulk of the imports (378,136,962 francs in 1931), and that country also receives the bulk of the exports (291,579,633 francs in 1931).

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1931 amounted to 337,361 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in 1932 to 292,681 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 58,894 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1931 and 55,540 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1932. Re-exports to Madagascar from U K were 965 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1931, and 566 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1932.

Shipping and Communications

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by coasting steamers plying regularly. In 1931, 7,561 vessels of 3,312,823 tons entered and 7,629 vessels of 3,319,566 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total vessels entering, 5,527 were French and 1,680 were British; and of those clearing, 5,557 were French and 1,723 British.

At the end of 1926, there were 1,800 miles of roads. Three railways are at present worked in Madagascar. The first is the through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave (229 miles) which was opened for traffic on March 9, 1913, and soon to be electrified. The second is the railway between Antananarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 98 miles south of Antananarivo, opened for traffic on October 15, 1923. The third is the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to the Antsahanaka Districts, towards the north of the island, which was opened for traffic in October, 1917, a distance of 103 miles. Total railway mileage (including narrow-gauge local lines) on December 31, 1927, 430 miles. A

new line from Fianarantsoa to the east coast of the island (105 miles) is being constructed. This will be electrified. There is also a motor-car service with a network of routes covering more than 800 miles.

There is postal communication throughout the island. There were in 1931, 185 ordinary post offices and 500 rural offices. The telegraph line has (1931) a length of 9,207 miles. There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Réunion, and Aden. In 1931 there were 1,490 miles of urban and inter urban telephone line, and eleven Government wireless telegraph stations. The important wireless station at Antananarivo, forming part of the French inter-colonial network of wireless stations, was opened towards the end of 1924.

Money and Banks

By the decree of 22 December, 1925, a Bank of Issue was established—the Bank of Madagascar, with a capital of 200 million francs. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Iulear. The Credit Foncier de Madagascar and La Banque de l'Océan Indien are also established in the island. On January 1, 1920, a Savings Bank was established.

The monetary system is the same as that of France, and all coins and notes which are legal tender in France are also legal tender in the Colony. The Bank of Madagascar issues notes which are legal tender in the islands and its dependencies.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands is formed by the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Before 1912, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore were only under French protection, Mayotte alone being a colony. But by a law of July 25, 1912, and a decree of February 23, 1914, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar, of which it forms a Region under the command of a Lieutenant Governor.

In 1931, the combined population was 130,253, including 501 Europeans.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1931) of 12,690. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar-cane. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1931 of 109,563. Grande Comore itself is about 40 miles long and 18 miles at its broadest points. Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The principal imports are cotton fabrics, metals, and rice, the principal exports, hides, sugar, copra, sisal, and vanilla.

The other dependencies surrounding Madagascar are the islands Europa, Juan de Nova, Barren, Bassas da India, Glorieuses. Then half way between Cape of Good-Hope and Australia lie Amsterdam and St. Paul, also the archipelago of Kerguelen, whaling and fishing stations, and near the Antarctic pole Crozet islands and Ferre Adelle. Amsterdam, St. Paul, Kerguelen, Crozet and Ferre Adelle were made dependencies of Madagascar by decrees of March 26 and November 27, 1924.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR

Consul at Antananarivo —J. Helm Smith

There is also a Vice Consul at Majunga and at Tamatave

RÉUNION.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1931) of 197,933, of whom 194,272 were French, there were also 196 British Indians, 921 natives of Madagascar, 302 Africans, 2,242 Chinese. The chief towns are St Denis, with 26,807 inhabitants in 1931, St. Pierre, 22,048, St Paul, 22,679, St Louis, 17,237. The towns are under the French municipal law. Réunion has a lycée with (1932) 25 teachers and 560 pupils. Primary education is given at St Denis in two schools, one for boys with 722 pupils and 14 teachers, and one for girls with 815 pupils and 20 teachers. There are besides three infant schools under State supervision, and three private establishments. In the rest of the island, primary education is given in 175 schools by 381 teachers, and in 31 private schools. The number of pupils attending school in the island is (1932) 23,579. There is a teachers training course at the lycée attended by 45 pupils with 2 teachers. The chief port, Pointe-des Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St Benoît on the one hand, and St Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (62,000 acres), rum, manioc (12,000 acres), tapioca, vanilla, essences. The forests occupy about 150,000 acres. The production of spirits (expressed as 100 per cent alcohol) in 1931 amounted to 764,209 litres (168,126 gallons) in industrial distilleries and 3,460,875 litres (761,892 gallons) in other works. The sugar production in 1931-32 was 42,921 metric tons. The chief imports are rice (valued at 22,051,798 francs in 1931), grain, cotton goods (11,205,673 francs in 1931), &c., the chief exports are sugar (51,883 metric tons valued at 72,461,032 francs in 1931), and spirits (4,847,926 litres valued at 29,797,979 francs in 1931). Total value of imports in 1931, 160,185,366 francs, of exports, 121,605,870 francs. In 1931, 154 vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the island. There are about 80 miles of railway. The Tamatave Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. The wireless station is also open for public traffic. During the year 1931, there were 164,741 telephone conversations and 78,871 telegraph communications. There are 61 post offices and 677 central telephone offices. The budget for 1931 showed 57,375,928 francs for receipts and expenditure. The currency of Réunion consists of local bank notes and token nickel coinage. It has nominally the same value as that of France. The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 6 million francs.

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FRENCH SOMALILAND

The colony of the Somali Coast lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland. On the north it is bounded by Cape Doumeirah, which separates it from the Italian possessions, on the south by a line drawn from the wells of Hadou to Guedessa, which separates it from the British possessions, the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Administrative Council. The port of Obok was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1884, Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France; in 1885, Ambado, in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain, in 1888, a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government. The territory has an area of about 8,880 square miles, and the native population was estimated in 1931 at 68,965, made up as follows: Somali, 46,687, Arabs, 2,992; Danakils, 18,552, Jews, 78, Abyssinians, 157, Hindus, 499. Djibouti has (1931) 11,366 inhabitants, of whom 628 are European (356 French).

There are two schools for elementary education, one public and the other private. The local budget for 1931 balanced at 14,171,374 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The mineral wealth of the country is imperfectly known. Salt has been mined since 1912, in 1931, 22,000 metric tons were exported, other minerals supposed to exist are gypsum, mica, amethyst, sulphur and petrol. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, coal, sugar, the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1931 amounted to 220,006,000 francs, and the total exports to 189,911,000 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa (485 miles). In 1931 there entered at Djibouti 546 steam merchant vessels of 2,053,600 tons. Of these vessels, 226 were French, 173 English, 50 Italian, 2 Dutch, 10 Norwegian, 80 German, 3 Swedish, 1 American, and 1 Belgian.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA.

French West Africa comprises the following colonies — (1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) French Sudan, (6) Mauritania, (7) Niger, and (8) Circonscription of Dakar and Dependencies.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa in 1931 are shown as follows —

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population 1931			Total	Population per sq mile
		Europeans		Native Races		
		French	Foreign			
Senegal	77,750	2,649	2,448	1,579,176	1,584,273	20.3
Guinea	96,852	1,183	1,143	2,234,692	2,236,968	23.0
Ivory Coast	125,067	2,050	814	1,863,452	1,866,316	14.9
Dahomey	47,142	873	93	1,111,034	1,112,000	23.5
French Sudan	561,303	1,567	436	2,853,655	2,855,658	5.0
Upper Volta	113,185	610	58	2,909,580	3,000,243	26.4
Mauritania	322,835	206	115	323,498	323,819	1.0
Niger	455,405	323	16	1,542,375	1,542,714	3.3
Dakar and Dependencies	—	4,989	1,570	47,423	53,982	—
Total	1,799,030	14,400	6,688	14,554,885	14,575,973	—

By decree of September 5, 1932, which came into force on January 1, 1933, Upper Volta ceased to be a colony, its territory and population were distributed as follows to Niger, 27,290 square miles and 268,239 inhabitants, to French Sudan, 20,226 square miles and 713,167 inhabitants, and to Ivory Coast, 59,212 square miles and 2,018,837 inhabitants.

Of the French population, 7,207 were men, 2,578 women, and 1,314 children, while of the foreign population, 2,466 were men, 939 women, and 895 children.

The principal tribes are the Onolofs in Senegal (about 603,000, mostly Moslems), Bambaras and Mandingos in the Sudan (about 1,200,000), Peuhls Faubés in the Sudan, Upper Volta, Niger and Guinea (about 2,000,000), the Mossi in the Upper Volta (about 1,300,000), and the Kroumen on the Ivory Coast.

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The delineation of the boundary was completed in 1912, and approved by the two governments in 1914. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards, the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbata on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor General, who is assisted by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar. The Colonies are each under a Lieutenant Governor, the Circonscription of Dakar and Dependencies under a Governor of Colonies, all subject to the direction of the Governor General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of all the Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, particularly public works and social services, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

There were in 1930-31, 310 preparatory schools with 27,522 pupils (2,369 girls), 170 elementary schools with 11,479 pupils (1,039 girls), 88 urban schools with 4,158 pupils (754 girls), 8 higher primary schools with 974 pupils (5 girls), 10 technical schools with 910 pupils. There were besides 195 evening schools for adults with 9,089 pupils, 9 orphan schools with 171 boys and 156 girls, and 2 'medersas' or Mussulman schools with 145 pupils, also 2 Lycées with 450 pupils. There were 76 private schools with 4,549 boys and 3,120 girls. The expenditure on education was 26,000,000 francs.

The following are the financial estimates for 1932 :—

	General Budget	Local Budgets	Supplementary Budgets	Total
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Revenue	185,538,000	477,856,357	148,076,225	811,470,582
Expenditure	185,538,000	477,856,357	148,076,225	811,470,582

The general budget for 1933 balanced at 179,728,000 francs

The military forces in 1932 consisted of 17,400 men, of whom 2,720 were Europeans. In 1931-32 there were 10,600 recruits. The police force numbers 7,620.

The principal agricultural products are ground nuts (510,232 tons in 1931), cocoa (19,212 tons in 1931), and cotton (4,842 tons in 1931).

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, textiles, mechanical implements, and beverages, the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cocoa and timber.

The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1930 and 1931 for each of the colonies —

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	frances	frances	frances	frances
Senegal	796 098,022	860 487,797	599,235,562	371 969 169
French Guinea	97 883,273	63 354 846	58,265,171	48 928,918
Ivory Coast	251,369,460	131,633,571	253 106,585	183,426,157
Dahomey	154,581 471	102 814,726	124,9 1,200	67,605 542
French Sudan ¹	58 810,546	23 271,794	2 877,194	5,507,875
Upper Volta ¹	5 480 604	3,702 487	15,867,802	12,918,721
Niger ¹	21,078 220	21,850,800	41,734 750	10,362,480
Mauritania ¹	1,188,167	1,243,370	1,520 210	1,354,113
Total	1,3 6 484 763	707,855,471	1 097,589,474	651,272,975

¹ A good deal of the trade of these Colonies passes through the ports of the remaining Colonies of French West Africa and is included in local trade returns.

Of the imports, 388,209 645 frances in 1931 and 700,860,291 frances in 1930 were from France, of the exports, 399,357,133 frances in 1931 and 639,140,949 frances in 1930 went to France.

Total trade between Great Britain and French West Africa ¹, according to Board of Trade Returns for three years, was as follows —

	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£
Imports from French West Africa into U K	678,543	519,315	222,571
Exports to French West Africa from U K	1,737,911	783,690	1,140,472
Re exports to French West Africa from U K	116,215	52,273	51,074

¹ Including French Equatorial Africa

In 1931, 10,371 vessels of 9,677,461 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There were (January 1, 1932) 2,126 miles of railway in operation and 606 miles under construction, 25,300 miles of telegraph. In 1932 there were 239 post offices, divided as follows — Senegal, 51, French Sudan, 41; Guinea, 84, Ivory Coast, 31, Dahomey, 26, Mauritania, 14, Upper Volta, 20, and Niger, 22.

A savings bank was established by a decree of July 22, 1920, and began to function on October 1, 1922, with a single office at Dakar. There are now 4 branch offices at Saint-Louis, Conakry, Porto-Novo, and Niamey. On January 1, 1932, there were 12,557 depositors with 23,779,253 francs to their credit. The Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale Française has the exclusive right to issue notes. It has branches at Dakar, St. Louis, Rufisque, Bamako, Grand-Bassam, Porto Novo, Lome and Kaolack. Its capital is 35,000,000 francs. The Banque Française de l'Afrique and the Banque Commerciale

Africaine are important banking institutions in French West Africa. The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa

Governor-General of French West Africa—M J Brévié Appointed 1930

The colony of Senegal was reorganised by the law of December 4, 1920, and March 30, 1925. The capital is St Louis, an old town founded in 1658 (population, 1931, 29,608, Europeans, 901). The other important towns are Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1931, 53,982, European, 6,559), Rufisque (population, 1931, 14,623, European, 512), Kaolack (14,141) Diourbel (15,402), Thiès (11,016). By a decree of December 1924, Dakar and its suburbs were formed into a special territory called *circonscription de Dakar et Dependances*. Goree, a small island situated in front of Dakar (population, 998), was amalgamated with Dakar in April 1929. There are three municipal communes governed by a mayor and corporation, St Louis, Dakar and Rufisque.

The total area is 74,112 square miles, and the total population in 1931 was put at 1,584,273. The natives of the four towns and their descendants are French citizens, and other natives are French subjects.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy.

The Colony is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by a Colonial Council of 44 members, 26 elected by French citizens and 18 by representatives of native chiefs of cantons and provinces. The Colony is divided into 15 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The local budget for 1932 was 121,627,700 francs.

For primary education there were in 1931, 56 preparatory schools, 24 elementary schools and 13 regional schools. There were also 4 urban schools at St. Louis and 2 at Rufisque, which give the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there are grouped superior technical schools common to all the colonies, a normal school for teachers, a professional school, a commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine. At St Louis a superior primary school has 225 pupils. Secondary education is provided at Dakar and at St Louis (320 pupils in 1931). In 1931, 2,200,000 francs were provided for secondary education. There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar, and for Europeans and natives at St Louis.

The soil is generally sandy. In 1931, there were 840,000 sheep and goats, 491,000 cattle, 70,000 asses, and 47,000 horses. The natives cultivate ground-nuts (production, 1931, 453,841 tons), millet, maize, and some rice, other products are castor beans, some coco nuts, gum from Mauritania, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports. A salt industry is being developed. Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick making and jewellery.

Imports in 1931, 376,081,000 francs, exports, 371,675,000 francs. The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal work, and coal. The chief exports in 1931 were ground-nuts (453,841 tons), turtles, hides and skins, ground-nut oil (2,078 tons), gums (5,929 tons).

In 1930 the colony possessed 1,653 miles of telegraph and 1,625 miles of telephone lines. There are 2 French submarine cables, Brest-Dakar and Brest-Casablanca-Dakar. There are three other cables, one Spanish, one French West African, and the third belonging to a South American company.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles), another one Thiès, Kayes and Bamako (French Sudan), 450 miles.

There is a river service on the Senegal from St Louis to Podos (140 miles) open throughout the year. During the rainy season there is a service from Dakar to Kayes (484 miles). The Senegal river is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 6 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line. La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale (established June 29, 1901 and reorganised by a law of January 29, 1929), with a capital of 35,000,000 francs, and reserve funds 17,500,000 francs, was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations. It has a branch at Dakar, and agencies at St Louis, Rufisque, and Kaolack. La Banque Belge d'Afrique has an agency at Dakar. The Banque Commerciale Africaine has agencies at Dakar, Rufisque and Kaolack.

H B M's Consul-General at Dakar (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan) — R C F Maugham

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Koumbia, Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, Dabola, Beyla, Macenta, Boffa, Boké, Conakry, Forécariah, Kindia, Labe, Mamou, Pita, Gueckédou, and N'zerékoré. The area is about 89,436 square miles, and the population (1931) was 2,236,968, including 2,270 Europeans (1,133 French). A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. The principal products are palm oil and nuts, rubber, millet, earth-nuts, rice, gum, bananas, pineapples, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez Fouta and military regions. There is an experimental garden at Camayenne near Conakry (the capital), where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Fouta Djallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1930 there were 615,000 cattle, 157,000 sheep, 235,000 goats, 2,628 horses, and 153 asses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecké districts. Imports in 1931, 61,374,915 francs, exports, 48,949,487 francs. The principal exports in 1931 were rubber, 842,549 francs, cattle, 1,904,882 francs, ground-nuts, 1,088,634 francs, hides, 5,537,462 francs, bananas, 11,642,130 francs; and palm kernels, 7,130,585 francs, animal wax, 2,344,279 francs, palm oil, 827,674 francs. The principal imports in 1931 were cotton fabrics, 13,843,843 francs, metal goods, 13,257,864 francs, petrol, 1,782,407 francs, wines, 2,310,971 francs, salt, 514,981 francs. A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Conakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Conakry on the coast to the Milo at Kankan (664 kilometres long) was opened in January, 1911, and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Conakry). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Conakry has been completed. In the colony there were (1930) 2,886 miles of telegraph line. The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco, also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam. There is a wireless station at Conakry affording communication with Dakar (Senegal), Bamako (French Sudan) and Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast). Conakry is visited regularly by the steamers of four French companies and one English company. The budget of the colony provided for 1931 the sum of 55,840,530 francs.

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea, and French Sudan. France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about 1842, but did not

actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1882. On January 1, 1933, a portion of Upper Volta was added to the Ivory Coast. Area about 180,802 square miles; population (1931 census), 1,865,778; Europeans, 2,864, total (1933), 3,743,382. The seat of administration, shortly to be transferred to Abidjan, is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjamé (population 1,358, European 111). There is a central school group at Bingerville, and a number of Government schools in the districts. The chief ports, in respect of population and commerce, are Grand-Bassam (population 7,276), Assinie, Grand Lahou (4,187), Sassandra, and Tabou. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan (9,773 inhabitants, including 1,045 Europeans), Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso, Bondoukou, Agboville, Man, and Korhogo. The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pineapples, and many other fruits. They have also been taught to grow cocoa, the export of which increased from an average of 4 tons in 1904–1908 to 9,808 tons in 1927, 16,318 tons in 1929, and 23,239 tons in 1930. The cultivation of cotton is being developed. Coco nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baoule, on the Comoe and Bia Rivers, and in Indenié. Manganese deposits have also been located. The imports in 1931 amounted to 131,633,371 francs, and the exports to 133,326,157 francs. Chief imports in 1931 were: tissues, 21,591,161 francs, petrol, 7,963,094 francs, wines, 4,748,184 francs, metal work, 30,249,692 francs. Chief exports were: palm kernels, 6,278,470 francs, palm oil, 5,423,409 francs, cacao, 64,973,438 francs, coffee, 3,944,780 francs, cabinet woods, 32,877,500 francs, cotton, 9,112,656 francs. The ports of the Colony are visited by liners of several French, English, Dutch, German, American, and Italian shipping companies. Number of vessels entered in 1931, 1,026 of 3,818,084 tons, and cleared 1,028 vessels, of 3,323,295 tons. A new wharf at Port-Bouet was opened in 1930. From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abidjan and Niangoloko (403 miles). Contracts have now been made to lengthen this to the north, to the Niger and Upper Volta. There is a large network of roads suitable for motor traffic, total length about 3,442 miles. At the end of 1930, there were 2,658 miles of telegraphic and 395 miles of telephonic lines. The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam, Bingerville, Abidjan, Aboisso, Assinie, and Dabou. There are five wireless stations in the colony. The budget of the colony for 1931 has been fixed at 111,648,600 francs.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Niger and on the north and north-west by the colony of the Upper Volta, northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The area is about 41,302 square miles, and the population, according to the latest census of 1931, 1,184,247, including 1,047 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 23,614 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. In 1931, 2,709,572 francs were spent on education. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and

potatoes. In 1929, there were 2,314 horses, 500 asses, 92,095 cattle, 211,950 sheep, 249,798 goats, and 131,569 pigs. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilised. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces. Imports in 1931, 101,505,113 francs, exports, 67,817,580 francs. The principal exports (1931), were palm kernels, 37,291,988 francs, palm oil, 21,007,253 francs, and cotton 4,930,056 francs. The principal imports in 1931 were, cotton goods 10,877,874 francs, metal goods, 10,561,943 francs, iron, steel and general hardware, 13,254,988.

A new metalled road, called the East Road (297 miles in length), for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger. There is also a road from Darsa Zoume to Porga (281 miles). Other roads are Kotonu to Malouville (485 miles), Kotonu to Anecho (68 miles), Abomey to Keton (75 miles). There are now altogether more than 2,711 miles of carriage road, of which 495 miles are first class roads. At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (162 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué on Lake Ahémé (36 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaou (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Pobé (50 miles) along the Lagos frontier. A new railway linking the Capital with the port of Kotonu was opened to traffic on June 1, 1930 (22 miles). A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there were (in 1929) 1,725 miles of telegraph line, and 500 miles of telephone line. In 1931, 434 vessels entered and 434 cleared the ports of Dahomey. French coins only are in circulation. The local budget for 1931 was 57,430,000 francs.

The Colony of French Sudan was formed in 1904, from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal. Its old name of Upper Senegal Niger was changed to French Sudan by decree of December 4, 1920. On January 1, 1933, a portion of Upper Volta was added to it.

The Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere, on the west by Mauritania, the Faldé river, and the frontier of French Guinea, on the south by the frontier of the Ivory Coast, and on the east by the Colony of the Niger. The area is 380,557 square miles, with a population of about 3,568,825 in 1933.

The whole of the French Sudan is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the Colony for 1931 provided for 78,346,000 francs.

The following are the most important towns in the French Sudan with population in 1931 shown in parentheses: Bamako, the capital (19,952), Segou (8,284), Kayes (12,333), Djeuné (5,994), Timbuktu (5,677), Goundam (5,945), Niolo (3,481), Sikasso (9,151), San (3,481), Mosti (4,642), Kita (3,700), Gao (3,653). All the principal towns have regional or urban schools. Bamako has a professional school, a junior high school and a veterinary school; there is a Mussulman superior school at Timbuktu with 110 pupils, called a *médersa* (official).

The natives cultivate ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, sesame; other products are rubber and karité. Large stocks of cattle abound in the colony. Three European concerns cultivate sisal.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, food-stuffs, automobiles, petrol,

918 FRANCE.—MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA

building material, sugar, salt, beer, total in 1931, 25,768,267 francs
Chief exports are ground-nuts, cattle, gum, kopak, skins, cotton, wool, sisal, kariti and wax, total in 1931, 28,511,069 francs

There is a very complete system of telegraphs throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder, and Lake Tchad

Since the completion of the section from Thiès to Kayes (January 1924), French Sudan is connected with the coast by a railway 760 miles in length, stretching from Dakar to Koulikoro by way of Thiès, Kayes and Bamako For about seven months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu, and from Bamako to Kouroussa

Wireless telegraph connects Kabara, Kidal and Bamako with the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and with Dakar, Rufisque, Conakry, Abidjan, Kotonu, Brazzaville

Mauritania, formed into a Protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special 'Civilian Territory' in October, 1904, became a Colony on January 1, 1921, with a Lieutenant Governor at its head It consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant, with a total area of 347,400 square miles The native population (census, July, 1931) numbers 322,409, mostly Moorish Mussulmans, European population, 328 The northern limit of the Colony is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N as the northern boundary

The budget of the Colony for 1931 was 18,500,000 francs

The Colony of the Niger was formed by a decree of October 13, 1922 On January 1, 1933, a portion of Upper Volta was added to it Estimated area, 490,490 square miles, population (1933), 1,758,392 The country is composed of a zone in the north, which is largely desolate country, a central strip which is wooded, and the southern zone, richly wooded and abounding in cattle By a decree dated December 28, 1926, the circle of Say and part of the circle of Dori were transferred from the Colony of Upper Volta to the Colony of the Niger On January 1, 1932, there were, including the new territories, 70,101 horses, 877,911 oxen, 2,694,129 sheep and goats, 182,832 asses, 40,940 camels In the southern zone rice, cotton, wheat, tobacco, maize, barley and indigo can be produced In 1932 the chief agricultural products were, millet (530,000 tons) earth-nuts (13,600 tons), manioc (35,000 tons), dates (600 tons), cotton, (790 tons), and beans (97,235 tons) The whole colony lacks water, with the exception of (1) the western districts which are watered by the Niger and its tributaries, (2) part of the southern zone where there are a number of wells, (3) the extreme south east touching Lake Tchad Local budget in 1932, 24,906,100 francs. Niamey is the capital

MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA TOGO AND CAMEROON.

Togo—Togo, the former German Colony, lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east. It was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914, and is now divided between the French and British. The Mandate was approved by the League of Nations on July 20, 1922 Of the total area of 38,700 square miles, the French have obtained about two thirds, 21,893 square miles, the boundary running from the north east in a generally south east

and south direction to Lomé, in such a manner that no part of the coast is included in the British sphere. Lomé (population in 1932, 10,424 natives and 384 Europeans) is the seat of the administration. The total population of the whole of Togo in 1932 was 749,419 natives and 646 Europeans.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using 30 different languages, of which the principal is Ewe—these may be regarded as an offshoot of the Bantu peoples. The northern half contains, ethnologically, a totally different population descended largely from Hamitic tribes and speaking in all 16 languages, of which Dagomba and Tim are the most important. The majority of the natives are pagans, but many profess Mohammedanism, while Christianity has, latterly, been making some progress in the coast districts. In 1932, 47,000 natives had adopted the Roman Catholic, and 13,500 the Protestant faith.

In 1932, there was 1 high school at Lomé with 34 pupils, 2 boarding-schools (32 pupils), 1 professional school at Sokodé (45 pupils), 1 normal school at Lomé (13 pupils), 6 district schools (1,600 native pupils), 23 village schools (960 pupils), 7 adult courses (300 students), 2 domestic science schools (380 pupils). Total number of teachers, 16 European and 92 natives. In 1932, 2,253,200 francs were voted towards public education.

Inland the country is hilly, rising to 3,600 feet, with streams and waterfalls. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, while dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, cassava, plantains, ground-nuts, etc., are cultivated by the natives, oil palms, caoutchouc, and dyewoods grow in the forests, but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, coco, rubber and copra carried on with the European factories. There are considerable plantations of oil and coco palms, coffee, coco, kola, and assada. During recent years the natives have been increasingly engaged in the cultivation of cocoa and cotton. Production of cotton amounted to 2,044 metric tons in 1929, 1,909 metric tons in 1930, and 1,419 metric tons in 1931. Production of cocoa amounted to 5,449 metric tons in 1929, 6,166 metric tons in 1930, and 7,679 metric tons in 1931. Other products in 1931 were, palm oil, 1,479 metric tons, palm kernels, 7,953 metric tons. In the Sokodé and Sansane-Mangu districts in the French sphere there are about 65,000 head of cattle, in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood cutting, etc. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokodé and Klouto districts smelt iron, in which this Colony is very rich. For 1931, imports amounted to 28,052,938 kilograms, valued at 69,850,928 francs, and exports to 24,967,045 kilograms, valued at 48,585,547 francs. The principal exports were, palm kernels, 7,008,454 francs, cocoa, 22,671,079 francs; ginned cotton, 8,992,453 francs, copra, 2,303,815 francs, dried fish, 2,747,240 francs. The local budget for 1932 balanced at 34,800,000 francs. There was also a railway budget, 16,667,000 francs; and a budget for public health and native medical services, 5,885,000 francs.

There are good roads, connecting the more important centres of the Colony. There are three railways connecting Lomé with Aneho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (74 miles), and with Atakpame (108 miles). Total, 204 miles, with 5 stations and sub-stations. There are 13 post and telegraph stations and 4 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

The port of Lomé has a wharf with a capacity of 600 tons of traffic daily. At Aneho the embarkation is made by means of surf boats. In 1931, 397 vessels cleared at the two ports.

Cameroon—The former German Colony of Kamerun, including the area of French Equatorial Africa ceded by France to Germany, was occupied

by French and British troops in 1916. The greater portion of the territory has been placed under French administration, and a strip on the southern border of Nigeria under British. The total area allotted to France amounts to 166,489 square miles, excluding the 107,270 square miles ceded to Germany in 1911, which is now included in French Equatorial Africa. Population in 1928 was 1,900,000, of whom 653,479 were men, 687,435 women, and 559,086 children. The Europeans numbered 2,009, of whom 1,634 were French. The portion of Cameroon placed under the Mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by a decree of March 23, 1921, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The seat of government is Yaoundé. In 1930, there were 89 government schools, of which 1 was a high school at Yaoundé, 70 village schools, 12 professional schools with 350 pupils, and 6 schools for domestic training (157 pupils), with a total attendance of 6,244. There were 34 European teachers and 110 Native teachers. There are also 51 private schools with 7,059 pupils. The budget (1931) provided for 1,872,454 francs for public education. General budget for 1931 balances at 83,261,900 francs, special railway budget, 28,560,000 francs, special medical budget, 15,917,149 francs. Chief products are ground-nuts, palm oil, almonds, hides, timber, cacao and ivory. In 1931, there were 19,277 horses, 12,490 asses, 319,395 sheep and goats, and 48,529 pigs. Imports in 1931 amounted to 104,368,000 francs, and exports to 82,133,000 francs. In 1931, 436 vessels entered at the port of Douala and 106 at Kribi. The country has 2,777 miles of roads, and 292 miles of railway.

Commissioner — M. Marchand

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AMERICA

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, called 'Rivière Salée.' That on the west is called Guadeloupe proper, the principal town of which is Basse Terre, the capital of the colony, and that to the east Grande Terre, they have a united area of 1,380 square kilometres (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles. There are five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, St Barthelemy, and St Martin, the total area with these is 688 square miles. The colony is under a Governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1932) 267,407. Instruction (1931-32) is given in 1 *lycée* at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 495 pupils, a junior school at Basse Terre with 80 pupils, and a secondary course for girls at Pointe à Pitre, with 360 pupils, and 129 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 420 teachers and 18,820 pupils, and the private have 1,308 pupils. The seat of government is Basse Terre (9,268 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (30,465 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 66,220,864 francs for 1932. Outstanding debt, December 31, 1932, 3,812,282 francs.

Chief products are sugar, bananas, coffee, cocoa, and rum. For local consumption there are grown sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables.

In 1931, the imports were 231,313,100 francs. The principal exports in 1931 were sugar, 17,301 tons, coffee, 495 tons, rum, 115,618 hectolitres, cacao, 154 tons, vanilla, 1,100 kilogrammes, bananas, 4,290 tons. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. A new wireless station at Destrellan was opened in 1918. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads, of which there were 344 miles in 1931. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 6,122,090 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes. The Royal Bank of Canada has also established a branch. There is likewise another bank, the Crédit Guadeloupéen, but this is a private institution, the Banque de la Guadeloupe is the official banking institution of the colony, enjoying the privilege of issuing bank notes. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation, nickel treasury tokens (*bons*) of 1 franc and of 50, 25, 10 and 5 centimes are authorised up to total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

British Consul at Guadeloupe.—J. E. Devaux.

GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana, on the north east coast of South America, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 7 members. The colony has a Council-General of 11 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 84,740 square miles, and population, census of 1931, 22,169. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 10,741, and the other 14 communes have 11,425. These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement of Maroni, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops, and native tribes. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 310 officers and men of the Colonial Infantry. Primary education is given gratuitously since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also (1930-31) a college for secondary (85 pupils) and higher primary education (47 students), and a normal course for teachers (15 students). There are also several Congregational schools (473 pupils) and a number of private schools (128 pupils). The school population in 1930-31 was 3,263. The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 272 pupils. The budget for 1931 balanced at 16,755,676 francs. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. There is little agriculture in the colony, only about 7,900 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of correa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, balata, and hides. The total imports in 1931 were valued at 42,698,693 francs, and the exports at 30,153,575 francs. There are three ports—Cayenne, Saint Laurent du Maroni, and Oyapoc. Cayenne and Saint-Laurent are visited once a month by a cargo boat of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns of the colony. There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. There is a telegraph system connecting Cayenne with Macouria, Kourou, Sinnamary and Iracoubo, as well as with the penal settlement. There is a wireless station at Cayenne.

Since 1885, Cayenne has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. In 1931 the penal population consisted of 5,954 men.

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor assisted by a Privy Council. An elected General Council votes the Budget, and elective municipal councils administer the communes. It is represented by a senator and two deputies in the French Chamber. Area 385 square miles, divided into 32 communes; population (census 1931) 234,695. The military force consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with (1931) 65 students, a lycée for boys, with 1,080 pupils, a high school for girls with 1,100 pupils, primary schools, with 24,000 pupils (including 7 private schools); a commercial school with 120 pupils, and a school of arts and crafts (89 pupils). Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 43,388). The budget for 1931 balanced at 96,428,996 francs.

Sugar and rum are the chief productions, then come cocoa, pine-apple, bananas, coffee and tobacco. There are 15,000 hectares under sugar-cane and food producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 19 sugar works with distilleries attached, 134 agricultural distilleries, 2 industrial distilleries devoted to the production of rum, and 12 industrial establishments. In 1931, 40,064 metric tons of sugar, 3,584,592 gallons of rum, 1,222 metric tons of bananas, 264 metric tons of preserved pine-apple and 347 metric tons of cocoa beans were exported. The total imports in 1931 were valued at 220,457,000 francs, and the exports at 180,070,000 francs. Vessels entered in 1931, 603 of 1,134,032 tons, vessels cleared, 598 of 1,097,372 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches and motor cars, and subsidised steamers ply along the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables and wireless. The Bank of Martinique at Fort de France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, the Crédit Martiniquais with a capital of 3,500,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advance loans for agricultural and other purposes.

ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St Pierre group, 10 sq miles, population in 1926, 3,040, area of Miquelon group, 88 sq miles, population, 544, total area, 98 sq miles, total population, 3,584. Since July, 1921, a Governor organises and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 2 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 26 teachers and 599 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 140 children. There are a private boarding school and two private schools.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod fishing. Imports in 1929, 221,654,882 francs; exports, 203,266,103 francs. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat, and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax, and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1930: Receipts, 15,317,890 francs; Expenditure, 15,317,890 francs.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Governor —L. Jore (1932)

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council General of 15 members. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality, other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions.

The island is situated between the 20° 1' and 22° 26' parallels south latitude, and 161° 30' and 144° 40' east longitude. It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 31 miles. Area, 8,548 square miles. According to the census of July 1, 1926, the population was 57,165, of whom 15,795 were free, 623 of convict origin, and 23,502 Melanésians and Polynésians. On July 1, 1931, the native population was 27,777. Nouméa had (1931) 10,708 inhabitants, of whom 7,038 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants (July 1, 1931) were 5,000 Javanese, 6,000 Tonkinese, 40 Indians, and 164 islanders from the New Hebrides. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the former being assisted by the local budget. In 1932, there were 48 public and private primary schools with 2,557 pupils (1,274 being girls), and 67 native schools with 3,133 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 161 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 49 pupils. Local budget for 1931, receipts and expenses, 37,861,212 francs, of which 36,950,000 francs were for the ordinary budget, and 911,212 extraordinary budget. In 1925 the military force consisted of 95 Europeans and 69 native troops. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable, about 1,600 square miles are pasture land, about the same area is cultivated or cultivable, and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made), that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles), and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep. The mineral resources are very great, chrome, cobalt, nickel, iron, and manganese abound, antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead, and copper have all been obtained. The nickel deposits are of special value, being without arsenic. About 128,000 hectares of mining land are owned, and 137,000 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1931, the blast furnaces produced 5,534 tons matte of nickel valued at 25,636,523 francs. Local industries are developing, there are a grain storage and cleaning depot, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast furnaces melting nickel ore. A hydro electric factory was established in 1926. The imports in 1931 were valued at 86,701,259 francs, and the exports at 89,085,656 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice, the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, cotton and preserved meats. In 1931, 97 vessels of 190,454 tons entered and 93 of 176,442 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Of those which entered, 69 (117,112 tons) were French. Nouméa is connected once monthly with Sydney in New South Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing

irregularly There is a mail service by steamer along the coast There is a narrow-gauge railway (single line) from Nouméa to Paita, about 20 miles long The proposed extension to Bourail, 105 miles from Nouméa, has, however, been postponed There is a daily motor road service for passengers from Nouméa to Muéo on good roads, the rest of the Colony's roads are only suitable for horseback transport. There are 970 miles of telegraph line and 707 of telephone line

Dependencies of New Caledonia are

1 The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600

2 The Wallis Archipelago, north east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1842 There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa Budget for 1931, 335,896 francs

3 Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888

4 The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Mare, Lifou, and Uvea, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts, the chief export, copra and rubber

5 The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. In 1914 an Anglo French conference was appointed to devise means of remedying the defects of the condominium Population (census of May 1, 1924), 2,161 In 1925 there were 746 French and 322 English There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations Local budget for 1932, 6,659,000 francs Exports in 1931 amounted to 15,151,901 francs, of which 11,275,718 were French trade, and 3,876,103 francs British trade, imports were 9,819,635 francs, of which 6,874,720 francs were in French trade, and 3,044,915 in British trade Maize, coffee, cotton, cocoa, vanilla, coconut trees are grown, and are the chief articles of export In some places sulphur is abundant In 1931, 62 vessels of 125,498 tons entered, and 61 vessels of 125,446 tons cleared the ports Of those entering 18 were British (22,080 tons), and 35 French (88,973 tons) Of those clearing 18 were British (22,080 tons), and 34 French (88,921 tons)

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA

Governor — Louis Bouchet (appointed June 21, 1932)

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and (census 1931) 9,720 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 2,011 inhabitants, the principal product is phosphate (annual production, 80,000 metric tons) Other groups are the **Marquesas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 2,283 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa, the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island

on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 4,771, the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent) (8,678 inhabitants), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop 1,676), Raiatés and Tahaa (pop 5,416), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop 1,586), the **Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands**, the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 501 inhabitants, the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu is the largest, Raiavavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara, and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and 1,389 inhabitants, Makatea, 1,160 inhabitants, Island of Maiao, 117 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population, according to the census of 1931, was 39,920, of whom 29,308 were natives. There were 5,280 French, 301 English, 4,056 Chinese, 169 Americans, 15 Germans, 10 Chileans, 2 Belgians, 1 Dutch, 3 Spanish, 5 Italians, 319 Indo-Chinese, 37 Japanese, 14 Danes, 15 Swedes, 5 Russian, 7 Swiss, 43 Czech, 1 Austrian, 2 Portuguese, 7 Norwegians. In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony. Budget for 1931 balanced at 18,867,000 francs.

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 7,061 inhabitants (1931 census), of whom 4,848 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are (1925) 63 primary schools, with 91 teachers and 3,750 pupils. Pearls and mother o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coastland bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1931) 26,187,000 francs, exports 24,396,000 francs. The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports were copra (16,806 tons), mother-o'-pearl (319 tons), vanilla (68 tons), and phosphates (114,432 tons). The export of phosphates in 1927, was 135,666 tons, in 1928, 136,806 tons, in 1929, 250,914 tons, in 1930, 172,059 tons. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats.

Acting British Consul at Tahiti —Dr W J Williams.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH)

ON November 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor was announced, and from that date Germany became a Republic

(For the constitution of the Empire and its rulers see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1918, pp 881-884)

Constitution and Government.

The Council of People's Commissioners in Berlin took over the Government of the country, the reigning princes of the Federal States were either deposed or abdicated, the existing Imperial Parliament was declared dissolved, and arrangements were made for summoning a National Assembly. The elections for the body (for which all Germans, men and women, over 20 years of age voted) were held in January, 1919, and resulted, on the basis of proportional representation, in the return of the following parties — Majority Socialists, 165, Centre (Catholic) Party, 90, Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42, Independent Socialists, 22, German People's Party, 22, and minor parties, 7, total, 423. The National Assembly was summoned to meet at Weimar on February 6 and on February 11, 1919, it elected the first President of the Republic, Friedrich Ebert, who held office from February 11, 1919, until his death on February 28, 1925.

President of the Republic — Paul von Hindenburg. Elected the second President on April 26, 1925, assumed office on May 12, 1925. Re-elected on April 10, 1932.

The President is elected by the direct vote of all citizens, male and female, over 20 years of age. The election must be held either on Sunday or on a day of public rest. The President holds office for 7 years.

On January 30, 1933, the following Cabinet was appointed —

Chancellor — Adolf Hitler (Nazi)

Vice-Chancellor and Reich Commissioner for Prussia — Franz von Papen

Minister of the Interior — Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Nazi)

Minister for Prussian Affairs — Konstantin Count von Neurath

Minister of Defence — General Werner von Blomberg

Minister of Finance — Ludwig Count Schwerin von Krongau

Minister of Economic Affairs and Agriculture ("Crisis Minister") —

Dr. Hugenberg

Minister of Labour — Franz Seldte

Minister of Communications and Posts — Baron von Eitz-Rubenach

Minister without Portfolio, Reich Commissioner for Aviation, and Deputy Commissioner for the Interior in Prussia — Captain Hermann Göring (Nazi)

Reich Commissioner for Employment — Dr. Gereke

Minister of Justice — Dr. Franz Gürtner

Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda — Dr. Goebbels (Nazi). Appointed March 14, 1933.

The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on July 31, 1919, by the National Assembly at Weimar, and promulgated on August 11, 1919. It declares that the new Commonwealth is a Republic and that the power of the State is derived from the people. The Constitution provides for Central and State Legislative organs, makes foreign relations, defence, customs duties, taxation and railway services matters for the central authority, lays it down that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system. A State Council (*Reichsrat*) is to be formed for the representation of the component States (*Länder*). All Bills (*Gesetzesvorlagen*) before they are introduced into the Reichstag require the

assent of the Reichsrat, but the Reichstag can pass a Bill into law with a two-thirds majority over the head of the Reichsrat. The principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed. Freedom of speech and of the Press is guaranteed, so is the right of meeting. Members of the Legislature of the Republic (*Reichstag*) are to be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system. The Reichstag is to be elected for 4 years, one representative for every 60,000 voters. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic.

The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 11, Saxony 7, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, Thuringia, Hesse and Hamburg 2 each, and the other States 1 each).

The Reichstag, elected on March 5, 1933, is composed as follows: National Socialists (Hitler Party), 288; Socialists, 120; Communists, 81; Centre Party, 73; German National People's Party, 52; Bavarian People's Party, 19; German People's Party, 2; German State Party, 5; Minor Parties, 7; total, 647.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany in the order of their magnitude, embodying the returns of the census of June 16, 1925 —

States of the Empire	Area English sq miles	Population June 16 1925 (on territory as at Dec. 31, 1931)			Pop per sq mile 1925
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia (excluding the Saar and including Waldeck ¹)	113,036	18,531,108	19,644,881	38,175,989	338
Bavaria (excluding the Saar)	29,343	3,553,857	3,825,737	7,379,594	251
Württemberg	7,532	1,243,507	1,336,728	2,580,235	342
Baden	5,819	1,115,477	1,196,985	2,312,462	397
Saxony	5,789	2,373,055	2,621,226	4,994,281	863
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,066	331,390	342,755	674,045	133
Thuringia	4,537	775,858	831,481	1,607,339	355
Hesse	2,970	655,964	691,315	1,347,279	454
Oldenburg	2,480	270,228	274,949	545,172	220
Brunswick	1,418	241,606	260,269	501,875	354
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,131	54,084	56,185	110,269	98
Anhalt	890	170,568	180,477	351,045	396
Lippe	469	78,947	84,701	163,648	349
Schaumburg-Lippe.	131	23,809	24,737	48,046	367
Hamburg	160	551,473	601,050	1,152,523	7,203
Lübeck	115	61,548	66,423	127,971	1,113
Bremen	99	164,949	173,897	338,846	3,423
German Republic (excluding the Saar)	180,985	30,196,823	32,213,796	62,410,619	345

¹ Waldeck was absorbed by Prussia on April 1, 1929.

States of the Empire	Area English sq miles	Population June 16, 1925 (on territory as at Dec 31, 1931)			Pop per sq mile 1925
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussian Saar Dis- trict ¹	574	335,379	334,640	670,019	1,167
Saarpfalz ¹	164	50,300	49,711	100,011	598
Saar District (alto- gether)	738	385,679	384,351	770,030	1,041
German Republic (with Saar Dis- trict) ¹	181,723	30,582,502	32,598,147	63,180,649	348

¹ The figures for the population of the Saar District are those of the census taken on July 10, 1927

Estimated population, January 1, 1932, 64,776,000 (with the Saar, 65,594,000)

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial arrangements —(1) Alsace Lorraine ceded to France, (2) the greater part of the Provinces of West Prussia and Posen ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Upper Silesia and of East Prussia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia, (5) Memel to Lithuania, (6) Danzig, a Free State under the protection of the League of Nations, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, (8) a part of Schleswig to Denmark

Provision was made in the Treaty to settle the ultimate fate of the following areas by *plebiscite* — (1) The Saar Basin (after 15 years), (2) Schleswig (in two zones), (3) districts in Southern East Prussia, in West Prussia and in Upper Silesia. Results of the *plebiscites* — Schleswig (March, 1920), northern zone for Denmark, southern zone for Germany, East and West Prussia (July, 1920) for Germany, Upper Silesia (March, 1921) for Germany. Despite the decision in Upper Silesia, 1,241 square miles, with a population of 892,537, were transferred to Poland

An estimate of the actual areas and populations (according to the Census of 1910) lost to pre war Germany has been made as follows. Alsace Lorraine, 5,607 square miles, population 1,874,014, ceded to Belgium, 400 square miles, population 60,003, ceded to Poland, 17,816 square miles, population 3,854,961. Memel, 1,026 square miles, population 141,238, Danzig, 739 square miles, population 330,630, ceded to Denmark, 1,542 square miles, population 166,348, ceded to Czechoslovakia, 122 square miles, population 48,446, total 27,252 square miles, population 6,475,640

The Saar Basin, which has been placed under the government of the League of Nations for 15 years, has an area of 737 square miles and a population (1927) of 770,030

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1.3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent
1867 ¹	3,220,083	0 97	1895	2,851,431	1 16
1871	970,171	0 60	1900	4,087,277	1 56
1880	4,175,269	1 13	1905	4,274,100	1 52
1885	1,621,643	0 72	1910	4,284,715	1 42
1890	2,572,766	1 10	1925	4,612,192	0 53

¹ Since 1858

The number of foreigners in Germany, according to the census of June 16, 1925, was 957,096, or 15 3 per 1,000 of the total population of the country. Poles numbered 259,804, Austrians 128,859, Czechoslovaks 222,521, British 6,977, and French 7,290.

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Republic during four years —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1928	587,175	1,220,777	37,962	150,958	777,482	+443,295
1929	589,611	1,183,728	36,270	144,595	842,232	+341,496
1930	562,648	1,163,381	35,931	140,993	746,781	+416,600
1931	515,411	1,063,538	32,030	—	758,013	+305,525

Of the children born in 1930, 600,349 were boys, and 563,032 girls, in 1929, 611,432 were boys and 572,296 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1929, 39,424 being 61 6 per 100,000 inhabitants, in 1930, 40,722 or 63 3, in 1931, 39,971 or 61 8.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years —

Year	Total	Destination						
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Aus- tralia
1927	61,379	518	47,151	2,212	9,507	1,617	20	354
1928	57,241	675	45,504	1,506	8,269	1,188	19	80
1929	48,794	293	38,188	1,324	8,502	847	84	46
1930	37,399	200	26,427	1,167	9,195	1,328	29	58
1931	18,644	131	8,796	765	8,200	682	12	18

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards), medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants), small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1925, 2 towns had over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 22 others over 250,000, 24 others over 100,000, 44 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 151 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of June 16, 1925, the population of the principal towns at that date was. —

Town	State	Pop (16 June, 1925) ^a	Town	State	Pop (16 June, 1925) ^a
Berlin ¹	Prussia	4,024,286	Saarbrücken ²	Prussia	125,020
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,079,126	Hindenburg		
Cologne	Prussia	700,222	(Up Silesia)		122,671
Munich	Bavaria	686,931	Lubeck	Lubeck	120,788
Leipzig	Saxony	684,728	Bielefeld	Prussia	114,180
Essen	Prussia	629,564	Plauen.	Saxony	111,436
Dresden	Saxony	625,016	Munster	Prussia	106,418
Breslau	Prussia	599,770	Harburg-Wil-		
Frankfort on			helmsburg		105,765
Main	"	540,115	Ludwigshafen-		
Dortmund	"	525,837	on Rhine	Bavaria	101,869
Düsseldorf	"	464,543	Remscheid	Prussia	99,755
Hanover	"	425,274	Gleiwitz	"	95,672
DuisburgHam-			Würzburg	Bavaria	95,113
born	"	421,217	Gorlitz	Prussia	91,702
Wuppertal	"	405,515	Herne	"	91,297
Nürnberg	Bavaria	393,202	Wanne Eickel	"	91,024
Stuttgart	Württemberg		Freiburg	Baden	90,475
Chemnitz	Saxony	363,532	Bonn	Prussia	90,249
Gelsenkirchen	Prussia	335,982	Darmstadt	Hesse	89,465
Bochum	"	330,186	Osnabrück	Prussia	89,079
Magdeburg	"	313,554	Benthen (Up		
Bremen	Bremen	297,151	Silesia)	"	86,881
Königsberg	Prussia	294,966	Recklinghausen	"	84,609
Stettin	"	287,312	Bottrop	"	82,159
Mannheim	Baden	254,466	Gera	Thuringia	81,402
Altona	Prussia	260,871	Zwickau	Saxony	80,358
Kiel	"	227,433	Offenbach	Hesse	79,362
Halle on Saale	"	213,881	Pforzheim	Baden	78,937
Gladbach	"	194,636	Heidelberg	"	78,196
Rheydt	"	193,529	Rostock (incl	Meckl	
Oberhausen	"	186,322	Warnemünde)	Schw	77,730
Kassel	"	172,071	Regensburg	Bavaria	76,948
Augsburg	Bavaria	165,522	Dessau	Anhalt	75,073
Krefeld-Uer-			Furth	Bavaria	74,195
dingen	Prussia	159,064	Wesermünde	Prussia	73,544
Aachen	"	155,816	Witten	"	73,288
Wiesbaden	"	151,961	Liegnitz	"	73,123
Karlsruhe	Baden	148,063	Frankfort on-		
Brunswick	Brunswick	147,695	Oder	Prussia	71,139
Hagen (West			Trier	"	68,469
phalia)	Prussia	143,701	Elbing	"	68,206
Solingen	"	135,706	Potsdam	"	67,390
Erfurt	"	135,579	Flensburg	"	63,146
Mainz (West			Wattenscheid	"	62,870
phalia)	Hesse	130,915	Brandenburg	"	60,953
Mülheim on			Gladbeck	"	60,043
Ruhr	Prussia	128,830	Ulm	Württemberg	59,357

¹ Area of Berlin, 841 sq. miles.² Population July 19, 1927^a On area as at December 31, 1931

Town	State	P. p (16 June, 1925) ¹	Town	State	Pop (16 June, 1925) ¹
Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	59,336	Jena	Thuringia	52,649
Hildesheim	Prussia	58,522	Tilsit	Prussia	50,834
Koblenz	"	58,322	Cottbus	"	50,600
Castrop- Rauxel	"	53,860	Bamberg	Bavaria	50,152
Oldenburg	Oldenburg	52,723	Hamn (West phalia)	Prussia	50,040

¹ On area as at December 31, 1931

Religion.

According to the census of June 16, 1925, there were in Germany 40,014,677 Protestants (64.1 per cent of the total population), 20,193,834 Catholics (32.4 per cent), 87,580 other Christians (0.1 per cent), 564,379 Jews (0.9 per cent), and 1,550,649 adherents of other professions of religion (2.5 per cent).

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience. There is no State Church. Every religious community manages its own affairs, and makes appointments to its offices without interference from the State.

The Evangelical Churches are now united in the German Evangelical Church Union.

There are 6 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 15 suffragan bishoprics, 1 bishopric immediately subject to Rome, 2 parts of bishoprics attached to non-German bishoprics, and 1 apostolic administration. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The Jewish congregations are federated in the 'Deutsch Israelitischer Gemeinde Bund.'

Education.

Education is general throughout Germany, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 being bound to attend some recognized school. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a period of training and probation.

According to a school census taken in 1931-32 there were in that year 52,959 public elementary schools in Germany with 190,371 teachers (141,622 males and 48,749 females) and 7,590,466 pupils (3,842,789 boys and 3,747,677 girls). There were in 1931-32, 661 private schools with 48,760 pupils (20,365 boys and 28,395 girls).

According to the law of April 28, 1920, German children are all bound to receive a four years' course of instruction in the 'Foundation School' (*Grundschule*). The next highest school for elementary education is the 'People's School' (*Volksschule*), which, like the *Grundschule*, is supported partly by the State (mostly for personnel), and partly by the municipalities (mostly for school buildings, etc.). Besides the *Volksschule* there is found the 'Middle School' (*Mittelschule*), which differs from the former in that instruction is provided in English and French. In 1931-32 there were 1,471 *Mittelschulen* with 11,524 teachers and 229,618 pupils (107,159 boys and 122,459 girls). Apprentices and young people at work must attend Continuation Schools for 6 to 8 hours weekly during working hours.

To prepare for the Universities and for admission into certain professions, there are several kinds of secondary schools with a course of study extending

in the main over 9 years. Of these the oldest is the *Gymnasium*, which specializes in classical studies, side by side with this is the *Realgymnasium*, which specializes in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but also teaches classical subjects. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, the *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. The *Oberrealschulen* give instruction in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but not in classics. Experimentally two other kinds of schools have been established—the German High School (*Deutsche Oberschule*) and the *Aufbauschule*, the former to stress German subjects (besides modern languages), and the latter to provide an intensive and curtailed high school education for the bright scholars of elementary schools.

For girls there are *Lyceen*, *Oberlyceen* and certain other educational institutions which prepare for the universities.

In 1931–32 the number of secondary schools was as follows — For boys, Gymnasia and Progymnasia, 450, with 131,710 pupils, Realgymnasia and Realprogymnasia, 426, with 158,201 pupils, Oberrealschulen and Realschulen, 489, with 187,472 pupils. Total number of teachers, 30,265. For girls, High Schools, 784, with 14,650 teachers and 256,077 pupils.

There are 10 fully equipped Technical High Schools, with the right of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the Summer session 1931 were as follows —

Schools	Teaching Staff (1931)	Matriculated Students ¹ (1931)	Of whom		Schools	Teaching Staff (1931)	Matriculated Students ¹ (1931)	Of whom	
			Women	Foreigners				Women	Foreigners
Berlin	368	4,771	114	677	Stuttgart	123	1,916	58	95
Munich	173	3,924	110	370	Aachen	133	957	46	85
Darmstadt	143	2,230	39	199	Brunswick	113	1,091	80	55
Karlsruhe	117	1,249	21	133	Breslau	87	621	10	39
Hanover	111	1,676	45	52					
Dresden	191	3,840	386	290	Total	1,559 ²	22,275 ³	909	1,995

¹ Who have attended lectures

² Including 192 special teachers and excluding 730 assistants

³ In addition to 1,589 on leave or excused attendance at lectures, of whom 945 were inscribed at the Berlin Technical High School, besides 375 special students

There are, besides, the following (number of students in 1931 shown in brackets): 2 Veterinary Colleges (1,036), 3 Agricultural Colleges (1,041), 2 Afforestation Academies (165), 2 Mining Academies (410), 5 Commercial High Schools (3,965), 1 Academy for Practical Medicine (279), 13 Schools of Art (1,697), and 11 Colleges of Music (3,740). There are also 18 Training Colleges for elementary school teachers at the following centres (students in 1931 in brackets) — Altona (164), Benthien (166), Bonn (171), Breslau (177), Darmstadt (64), Dortmund (241), Elbing (294), Erturt (173), Frankfurt-on-Main (171), Frankfurt a d O (161), Halle (161), Hanover (191), Kassel (169), Kiel (279), Kottbus (155), Mainz (256), Rostock (88), Stettin (162).

There are 23 universities in the German Republic, besides the Philosophical and Theological High Schools at Braunsberg, with number of students in the summer term of 1931 (48), Paderborn (321), Frankfurt-on-Main (205), Fulda (121), Trier (253), Mainz (80), Augsburg (59), Bamberg (103), Dillingen (143), Eichstatt (146), Freising (174), Passau

(149), and Regensburg (209), which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy (Augsburg has philosophy only)

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for the summer term of 1931 —

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1931)	Matriculated Students (1931)						Total
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c	Auxiliary Science	
Berlin (1809)	746	808	4,270	3,105	3,133	2,193	27	13,536
Bonn (1777-1818)	297	976	1,307	1,839	1,274	940	7	6,343
Breslau (1702-1811)	318	662	1,213	1,060	978	742	8	4,663
Cologne (1368-1918)	231	—	3,240	708	1,366	703	—	6,017
Erlangen (1743)	116	477	438	784	192	239	3	2,113
Frankfurt (1914)	339	—	1,896	873	660	601	13	4,043
Freiburg (1457)	217	269	955	1,409	651	601	—	3,835
Giessen (1607)	187	224	420	416	354	453	194	2,061
Göttingen (1737)	285	296	1,130	663	662	1,126	3	3,880
Greifswald (1456)	159	372	859	649	392	369	2	2,143
Halle (1694)	238	423	573	538	473	542	2	2,551
Hamburg (1919)	321	—	868	808	1,777	551	6	4,010
Heidelberg (1386)	235	300	936	1,370	656	439	—	3,701
Jena (1557)	202	174	594	750	999	625	2	3,144
Kiel (1665)	213	126	890	1,204	638	666	3	3,547
Königsberg (1544)	212	381	1,112	1,060	875	753	1	4,182
Leipzig (1409)	370	408	1,431	1,308	2,651	1,118	202	7,113
Marburg (1527)	177	500	665	1,113	939	583	2	3,802
Munich (1472-1826)	404	215	2,249	2,822	1,623	1,357	363	8,629
Münster (1780)	204	684	867	1,122	1,102	763	2	4,540
Rostock (1419)	118	191	416	1,067	365	282	1	2,322
Tübingen (1477)	192	995	735	1,116	629	386	—	3,861
Würzburg (1582)	145	242	594	1,891	418	340	9	3,494
Total	5,876 ¹	3,723	27,158	27,655	22,807	16,392	840 ²	103,585 ³
Of whom Women	56	316	2,434	5,291	7,659	3,619	33	19,352
Of whom Foreigners	—	312	973	1,545	976	598	61	4,465

¹ Including 294 special teachers and excluding 1,594 assistants

² Including 744 students of Veterinary Science

³ Exclusive of 8,240 on leave or excused from attending lectures

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic, four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Münster, and Tübingen, and the rest are Protestant Cologne, Frankfurt, and Hamburg have no theological faculties

Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Central Government. The appointment of the judges other than those of the Reichsgericht is also a State function, and not that of the Central Government.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,737 on January 1, 1931), competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. Cases relating to property in which the amount involved does not exceed 1,000 marks are usually tried by a single judge. In the trial of more serious criminal cases the judge is assisted by two assessors (laymen) (*Schoffengericht*). The *Amtsgerichte* deal also with guardianships, estates and official records. The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1931) contain both civil and criminal chambers.

The former, consisting of three judges, are competent to deal in first instance with all civil cases in as far as they have not been referred to the *Amtsgerichte*, especially with divorces, and also exercise a revisory jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*. For trying commercial cases there are further commercial chambers, consisting of one judge and two laymen. The Criminal Chamber decides as court of first instance in the majority of criminal cases, that is to say, if they do not come within the competence of the *Amtsgerichte* or of the *Reichsgerichte*. But even the latter may be brought before the Criminal Chamber at the request of the Public Prosecutor. The Criminal Chamber consists of 3 judges and 2 lay assessors. It also hears appeals from the *Amtsgerichte* in criminal cases. For the trial of capital cases, the *Landgerichte* are transformed into *Schwurgerichte*, consisting of three judges and six laymen. The *Amtsgerichte* and *Landgerichte* have as superior court the *Oberlandesgerichte*. There are twenty-seven such courts in Germany. The *Oberlandesgerichte* contain criminal and civil senates consisting of three judges. They exercise appellate jurisdiction over the *Landgerichte* in civil cases, and over the 'small chambers' (and in some cases over the 'large chambers') in criminal cases. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 10,095 (Jan. 1, 1931). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 102 judges. This court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original and final jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 4 criminal and 9 civil senates, consisting of 5 judges each.

Number of persons condemned after trial, 1930, 596,127, 1929, 595,656

Special courts exist for all civil disputes arising from the relationship between employers and employed (*Arbeitsgerichte*, *Landesarbeitsgerichte*, and the *Reichsarbeitsgericht*). Qualified judges are appointed to these judicial bodies and they are attended by representatives of employers and employed. In 1931 there were 452 *Arbeitsgerichte*, 60 *Landesarbeitsgerichte* and the *Reichsarbeitsgericht*. The *Arbeitsgerichte* gave decisions (1931) in 441,243 cases, and settled by arbitration 8,056 cases. The *Landesarbeitsgerichte* dealt with 20,633 appeals. The *Reichsarbeitsgericht* received 982 cases for revision.

Public Assistance (including Poor Relief and Welfare for Children and Juveniles)

The public assistance for the needy was regulated before the war by the law of June 6, 1870, relating to poor relief. This law, however, was already found inadequate at the beginning of this century to meet the conditions brought about as a result of the economic development (industrialisation, development of towns, etc.). When, as a result of the war and inflation period, whole classes of the population became poverty stricken, gradually new methods of assistance were devised to meet the conditions that had arisen. The various regulations laid down in this connection could, however, only be uniformly codified for the whole Reich after the stabilisation of the German currency under the 'Government regulation regarding public assistance' of February 13, 1924.

The public assistance (within the meaning of this regulation) comprises the social care of those wounded in the war, dependents of those killed and persons who, according to the welfare laws, are regarded in a similar way, assistance for persons in receipt of pension from sick and employment insurances, those badly wounded and those who find it difficult to obtain employment, minors in need of help and actual poor law relief is granted by the authorities for public assistance, the District and State Welfare Associations.

The public assistance for juveniles includes all official means for the promotion of youth welfare. This was first legally regulated in the 'Government Law relating to Juvenile Welfare' (*Reichsjugendwohlfahrtsgesetz*) of July 9, 1922. This law contains, *inter alia*, regulations relating to the rearing of children (mother and infant care, care of small children), co-operation of the authorities in regard to trusteeships, guardianship, assistance in education and Juvenile Courts, the care of the youthful offenders was amended in the law relating to Juvenile Courts of February 16, 1923.

The importance of the State Juvenile Welfare Law lies in the fact that it alone grants to all juveniles, who require to be educated, the legal right to education, to physical, spiritual and social fitness, in cases where the parents (or others who are bringing up the child) fail in their duties the existing public bodies (Juvenile Boards—*Jugendämter*) have to ensure their education in another manner.

Particulars regarding the extent of public welfare and public care of juveniles in Germany were published for the first time for the year 1927 in State Welfare Statistics (*Reichsfürsorgestatistik*), and the State Statistics of Public Care of Juveniles (*Reichsstatistik der öffentlichen Jugendhilfe*). During the year 1930–31 the total of 1,057 District Welfare Associations publicly assisted 1,983,859 persons on June 30, 1930 (2,475,576 persons on December 31, 1930). In addition, 1,058,740 persons were helped temporarily, and 371,487 were provided for permanently by institutions (institutional or indoor relief). Assistance in cash and kind by the District Welfare Associations for Public Welfare, inclusive of maternity relief, amounted to 1,493,502,200 RM. (gross costs).

The State Welfare Associations (*Landesfürsorgeverbände*) assisted 224,237 persons during the year 1930–31. The costs of these amounted to 140,146,500 RM.

Besides these direct grants, the Welfare Associations had to meet various other costs (for example, contributions for own installations, free welfare work, costs of administration, etc.) After deducting the corresponding receipts for public welfare and public juvenile care by the District and State Welfare Associations 1,838,931,000 RM were spent during the year 1930–31.

The 1,238 Juvenile Boards were caring for 698,467 children on March 31, 1930, 633,629 minors were under 'guardianships' of the Boards, and 73,014 under their protection. (The State Statistics of Public Care of Juveniles were not published for the year 1930–31.)

The costs for public juvenile care are included in the above mentioned welfare costs, the data supplied by the District Welfare Associations include, *inter alia*, expenses in connection with education and bringing-up of minors, juvenile care and physical training (14,977,000 RM), contributions to orphanages, homes, etc. (7,469,800 RM), cripple, kindergarten and similar institutions (21,090,000 RM), and other expenses in connection with public juvenile assistance (7,093,200 RM). According to the data supplied by the State Welfare Associations the costs amount to 32,243,400 RM for assistance to juveniles, and 7,496,800 RM for other contributions in connection with public juvenile assistance.

Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1883. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen and employees against sickness (including maternity), accidents, unemployment, old age and infirmity.

Under a law of 1888 and amending Acts, workmen and employees with an annual income up to 3,600 marks must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have been obliged to unite into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions. The latter must be deducted from wages and paid subsequently. Insurance for old age pensions for employees was introduced by law of December 20 1911, and amending Acts 65 being the pensionable age. Unemployment insurance was introduced by the law of July 16, 1927, to take the place of the Unemployment Welfare which had been in existence since the end of the war.

The State makes a grant for invalidity and old age insurance, also provides for maternity benefit.

For the year 1930 the average of those insured against sickness was 21,916,000. Of this total, 19,597,000 (12,075,000 men and 7,522,000 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 747,000 in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners, and 1,572,000 in supplementary offices. In 1930, about 24,200,000 persons were insured against accident in 66 industrial and 40 agricultural societies.

The total receipts in 1930 of the ordinary societies were 1,798,950,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 123,008,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 196,922,000 RM. The total expenditure of the ordinary societies was 1,691,048,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 108,576,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 189,374,000 RM. The number of cases and days of sickness amounted with the ordinary societies to 8,236,000, and 223,895,000, and with the *Knappschaften* to 417,000, and 12,496,000 respectively. For accident insurance the receipts (1931) were 380,000,000 RM., and the expenditure 418,300,000 RM. For invalidity and old age insurance the receipts in 1930 were 1,530 million RM., and the expenditure was 1,475 million RM., including state subsidy of 404 million RM., appropriations for pensions 906 million RM., other appropriations 99 million marks. The excess of receipts over expenditure was in 1930, 55 million RM., total resources 1,637 million RM. On January 1, 1932, the current benefits for old age, invalidity and sickness amounted to 2,845,000, and pensions to widows and orphans to 654,000 and 545,000, respectively, for the insurance of employees the receipts in 1931 were 523 million RM. and the expenditure 263 million RM. There is in addition compulsory insurance for clerical workers. The number insured is not known exactly, on the basis of the monthly contributions paid it can be estimated at 3.1 million persons at the end of 1931. As insurance of employees is comparatively new, the number of beneficiaries is increasing considerably from year to year. At the end of 1931 there were 155,486 persons receiving old age pensions (23.8 per cent increase over 1930), 72,428 widows' pensions (14.0 per cent increase), and 40,231 orphans' pensions (8.1 per cent increase). Contributions in 1931 totalled 343,484,000 RM., total receipts 523,105,000 RM., pensions accounted for an expenditure of 209,911,000 RM., health insurance benefits 28,986,000 RM.; other benefits 10,448,000 RM., and administration expenses 13,651,000 RM. The excess of receipts over expenditure was, in 1931, 260 million RM.

For the miners' societies the receipts in 1931 were 202 million RM., and the expenditure 226 million RM., for unemployment insurance the contributions in 1931 were 1,373 million RM. and the expenditure 1,531 million RM.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for five years ending March 31 (in millions of Reichsmarks) —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 ¹
Revenue	10,987,200	10,146,300	10,585,400	8,567,600	8,219,200
Expenditure	11,846,700	11,817,700	11,877,200	10,042,000	8,219,200

¹ Budget Estimates

The budget estimates for 1932-33 give the principal items of revenue and expenditure as follows —

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1932-33 (in millions of Reichsmarks)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Taxes	6,824 8	Payments to States and Communities	2,303 4
Customs	1,140 0	General Administrative Expenses	2,191 0
Administrative Revenues	436 8	Unemployment Relief	929 2
Contribution of the German Railway Company to Reparation Payments	70 0	War and Civil Pensions etc	1,381 5
Other Revenues	248 6	Internal Charges arising out of the War, Occupation, etc	325 6
		Payment of Bonds and reduction of Debt	943 5
		War charges	145 0
Total	8,219 2	Total	8,219 2

On March 31, 1932, the total debt of the German Reich (not including the debt arising from the Treaty of Versailles) amounted to 12,137 3 million Reichsmarks, of which 4,643 7 million are pre-war debt, 427 2 million Rentenbank-debt, 741 6 Dawes Loan (1924), 1,424 1 Young Loan (1930), 525 0 million External Loan of 1930, 500 0 million Internal Loan of 1927, 183 0 million Internal Loan of 1929, 1,052 6 million claims for war damages (according to the War Damages Liquidation Act), 225 9 million claims for Poland damages (according to the Poland Damages Act), 1,717 8 million floating debt, and 696 3 million other debts.

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows —

Year (March 31)	Million Marks	Year (March 31)	Million Marks
1871 ¹	769 5	1929	8,971 7
1875 ¹	120 8	1930	10,875 1
1918	4,925 8	1931	12,089 6
1925	2,808 1	1932	12,187 3
1928	7,972 8	1932 ¹	10,424 6

¹ December 31

The floating debt on December 31, 1932, was 1,886,200,000 Reichsmarks, compared with 1,912,600,000 Reichsmarks on December 31, 1931

Defence.**I ARMY**

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and in accordance with the law of March 23, 1921, enlistment is voluntary and for 12 years.

Officers have to engage to serve for 25 consecutive years on appointment. The Reichswehr is organized in 7 divisions of infantry and 3 divisions of cavalry, with two army corps headquarter staffs. The strength of an army corps staff is 30 officers and 150 N C O's and men, of an infantry division, 410 officers and 10,830 men, of a cavalry division, 275 officers and 5,250 men. The total strength of the army in 1932 was 4,500 officers and 96,000 other ranks. The President is the supreme head of all land and sea forces. Under his orders the Minister of National Defence exercises actual command through the medium of a General Officer appointed chief of the army command, organized as follows —

	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Companies	Batteries
Infantry	7	21	84 ¹	—	—	336 ²	—
Cavalry	3	18	—	—	97 ³	—	—
Artillery	—	7	—	24	—	—	79 ⁴
Engineers	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
Train	—	—	—	14	25	24	—
Medical Service	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Communication Troops	—	—	—	7	—	14	—

¹ 21 Instructional ² 63 Instructional ³ 18 Instructional ⁴ 7 Instructional.

By June, 1921, the fortresses specified in the Treaty of Versailles, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The fortifications on the southern and eastern frontiers may remain in the condition in which they were when the Treaty of Versailles became operative, but according to the request of London (May 5, 1921), all German fortresses had to surrender their equipment, with the exception of Königsberg, which was permitted to retain 38 guns. The maximum armaments authorised are 84,000 rifles, 18,000 carbines, 792 heavy machine guns, 1,134 light machine guns, 63 trench mortars, 189 light trench mortars, 204 7.7 cm. field guns, and 84 10.5 cm. howitzers. No military aircraft is permitted.

The estimates of the Defence Department (Army and Navy) for 1930-31 amounted to 716,300,000 gold marks, and the actual expenditure 490,105,000 marks.

II NAVY

The German Navy is now mainly a coast-defence force and is directed and administered by the Chief of the Naval Department, under the Ministry of National Defence. In addition to the central administrative division are the Office of Naval Command (staff), the General Naval Office (supply and research), the Constructional Division, also the Naval Administrative Office, and some departments dealing with the relations of the Navy to the Defence Ministry, which also controls the Army.

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis. The fleet consists of six pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1906 and 1908, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11 inch and from ten to fourteen 6.7 or 6-inch guns. These are the *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, and *Schleswig-Holstein*. They possess little fighting value, though a certain amount of money has been spent in modernising them. The 26-knot battleship *Deutschland*, of 10,000 tons, driven by Diesel engines, has now been completed. She is armed with six 11 inch and eight 6 inch guns, and

is claimed to have a radius of action of 10,000 miles at 20 knots. A second ship of this type was laid down in June, 1931, and a third in October, 1932. It is proposed to lay down a fourth unit in 1934. These vessels are officially rated as 'armoured ships'. The cruisers include the *Berlin*, of 8,650 tons, completed 1904, and mounting 10 4 1-inch guns, the *Emden*, of 5,600 tons, completed at the end of 1925, armed with 8 6-inch guns, the *Königsberg*, *Karlsruhe*, *Köln*, and *Leipzig* of 6,000 tons, completed 1929-31, armed with 9 6-inch guns, and the *Bremse* of 1,250 tons, completed in 1932, and mounting four 4 1 inch guns. By treaty the cruisers built since the war are limited to a standard displacement of 6,000 tons. There are also 26 destroyers and torpedo-boats, 14 of which date from 1907-13, the remainder were built in 1926-29 to replace worn-out vessels. All these ships are maintained in an efficient state. No submarines or naval air-raft are permitted.

The battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats are divided equally to constitute squadrons severally in the North Sea and the Baltic. The cruisers *Karlsruhe* and *Emden* are training ships, and have recently made extensive cruises with naval cadets and men.

The total personnel may not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. Its present strength is 5,063 officers and petty officers and 9,933 men. The officers and warrant officers engage for a minimum of twenty five consecutive years, and the petty officers and men for twelve years. The vessels of war are to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and material.

Naval estimates 1929-30, 180,000,000 marks, 1930-31, 194,334,000 marks, 1931-32, 195,897,200 marks.

Production and Industry

I AGRICULTURE

Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north east.

The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns for Germany, without the Saar, at the beginning of June, 1932, was as follows (in acres).—Arable land, 51,206,167, grass, meadows, pasture, 20,398,952, vineyards 206,952, orchards, market gardens, etc., 1,611,867, total area under cultivation, 73,423,935 acres.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs or 984 an English ton), were for three years as follows —

—	Acreage			Produce (Metric tons)		
	1930	1931	1932 ¹	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Wheat	4,453,065	5,418,322	5,700,610	3,788,902	4,233,310	5,068,934
Rye	11,778,010	10,914,502	11,124,785	7,679,160	6,880,008	8,383,226
Barley	3,797,247	4,047,705	3,920,677	2,860,258	3,018,179	3,221,408
Oats	8,598,765	8,467,367	8,210,682	5,356,856	6,204,907	6,706,359
Potatoes	7,011,142	7,060,440	7,197,630	47,099,600	48,866,883	45,826,603
Sugar Beet	1,207,587	962,370	676,940	14,918,594	11,089,029	7,467,235
Hay	18,920,972	18,846,017	18,911,005	36,987,257	37,014,693	—

¹ Provisional figures

In 1931 the area devoted to vines was 177,947 acres, the wine yield 6,469,792 gallons. Area devoted to tobacco, 1932, 27,115 acres, 1931, 25,955 acres, yield 1930, 21,050,613 kilos; 1931, 23,180,806 kilos. Sugar

production, 1930-31, 2,547,451 tons, 1931-32, 2,547,451 tons In 1930 the hop production was 11,052 tons, in 1931, 7,780 tons

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the census of December 1, 1931, was —

States	Horses ¹	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia	2,376,710	10,787,707	2,310,216	16,226,451	1,484,481
Bavaria	378,294	3 964,522	381,144	2,560 819	309,196
Saxony	143,893	716,826	64,174	859 115	131,817
Württemberg	105,204	1,111 1-9	165 288	630,013	71,886
Baden	65 218	653,602	40,851	521,146	103,251
Other States	382,174	1,889,892	537,663	3,008,401	416,296
Total 1 Dec 1931	8 450,995	19,123 658	3,499,341	23,807,945	2,516,827
Total 1 Dec 1932	8,393 000	19 122 500	3 401 000	22 814 800	2 500,300

¹ Exclusive of Army horses

II FORESTRY

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods The forest area of Germany in its present extent was put in 1927 at 31,635,443 acres, State and partly State forests, 10,328,563 acres, communal forests, 4,914,498 acres, private forests, 15,129,785 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,262,597 acres Of the whole forest area 9,110,040 acres are under deciduous trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, etc, and 22,525,403 acres bear pine, larch, red and white fir, etc The forest area in 1932 was 31,914,225 acres, or 27 per cent of the total area of Germany

III. MINING

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal, iron and metal smelting works, Central Germany for brown coal, the Harz for iron and copper ore, and the Westerwald for iron ore Saxony has coal mines

In 1925 there were 2,942 mines in Germany employing 808,593 persons (797,350 men, and 11,243 women) Number of blast furnaces in 1930, 165, in 1931, 155

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons —

	1929	1930	1931
Coal	168,440 632	142,698,728	118 640,113
Lignite	174,455,946	146,010,044	133,310 730
Iron ore	6,878 677	5,741 205	2,621 800
Iron content	2 080 259	1,845 838	841 534
Zinc ore	269,988	278,274	202,417
Zinc content	142 467	138,653	105,244
Lead ore	160,866	182,140	114,736
Lead content	60,464	68 663	54,261
Copper ore	1,025,465	845 619	886,474
Copper content	23,988	26,972	20 827
Rock salt	2,541 489	2,456,605	2,066,884
Brine salt	501,024	501,258	400,975
Brines used directly (salt content)	792 351	647,095	528,750
Potash	13,816,218	11,962,251	8,051,400
Pure potash content of the product as sold	1,482 501	1,381,420	941,056
Petroleum	102,867	174,326	223,931

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 metric tons, in 1931, 6,063,000 tons, in 1932, 3,932,541 tons. Ingot steel production (including castings from steel-works) in 1913 totalled 17,147,360 metric tons, in 1931, 8,291,640 tons, in 1932, 5,751,127 tons. In 1930, the output of coke was 32,699,500 tons, in 1931, 23,189,836 tons, in 1932, 19,127,836 tons.

IV. FISHERIES

In 1930 the yield of the North Sea fisheries was 281,770,900 kilos of fish, and of the Baltic fisheries, 32,007,500 kilos of fish.

V. MANUFACTURES

The chief seat of the German iron production is the Ruhr, to a less extent also in Sieg, Lahn, and Dill districts. Steel is chiefly made in the Ruhr. The manufacture of both iron and steel is carried on in the vicinity of the coal mines in the district of the Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia. The electrical industry is found principally in Berlin. The chemical industry is centred on the Rhine, near Mannheim, the Main and Cologne, and in Prussian Saxony. Saxony (Free State) is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Silesia and Westphalia also produce linen, Saxony (Free State), Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony, Bavaria, and Thuringia, silk in Rhenish Prussia and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, chiefly in the provinces of Saxony, Silesia, Hanover, and Pomerania. Potash is produced mainly in Prussian Saxony, Thuringia, and Hanover. Glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony, clocks and wooden ware in Baden, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria, and beer principally in Bavaria.

The following are the statistics of the beet sugar manufacture in Germany —

Years beginning 1 September	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs Beetroot to produce 1Kg of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1927-28	250	10,655,619	1,655,202	313,102	6 44
1928-29	248	11,482,848	1,841,444	328,086	6 24
1929-30	238	11,937,531	1,955,711	338,232	6 10
1930-31	233	15,874,435	2,515,680	394,228	6 31
1931-32 ¹	216	9,414,290	1,559,097	236,780	6 04

¹ Preliminary figures

The quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in 1914 was 59,373, in 1927, 51,619, in 1928, 54,995, in 1929, 58,078, in 1930, 48,560, in 1931, 37,093.

The total number of active breweries in Germany with a yearly production of over 500 hls. was in 1924, 2,367; in 1925, 2,511, in 1926, 2,675, in 1927, 2,719, in 1928, 2,782, in 1929, 2,837, in 1930, 2,830.

Production of alcohol for four years. —

Year	No of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No of Distilleries	Gallons
1927-28	38,782	61,741,086	1929-30	38,186	68,395,464
1928-29	35,957	71,348,674	1930-31	28,901	56,519,694

Tobacco products in the year ending March 31, 1931 — 6,794,477,000 cigars, 29,748,462,000 cigarettes, 37,289,065 kilos of smoking tobacco, and 2,077,182 kilos of snuff

According to the industrial census of June 16, 1925 there were in Germany 1,852,737 industrial establishments, employing 12,704,135 workpeople, (9,805,923 males, being 77 per cent of the total, and 2,898,212 females, being 23 per cent of the total) The following table gives certain particulars of the more important industries —

Branch of Industry	Number of Factories	Number of Employees	
		Total	Females
Mining, salt works etc	2,942	808,598	11,243
Stone, clay, and glass products	34,898	684,714	94,532
Iron and Metal	3,566	620,502	25,007
Iron and metal manufactures	150,299	863,140	145,000
Engineering and transportation equipment	41,810	1,240,501	72,254
Electrotechnical, clocks and instruments	46,443	598,839	148,209
Chemicals	8,634	318,537	72,680
Textiles	122,987	1,212,437	689,594
Paper and printing	35,765	575,805	194,220
Leather and linoleum	38,627	165,356	28,945
Rubber	1,288	66,200	23,309
Timber	219,335	958,109	88,940
Musical instruments and toys	20,131	119,437	41,475
Foodstuffs	293,373	1,365,499	489,767
Clothing	599,769	1,427,657	745,646
Building	226,949	1,335,858	26,656
Gas, water, and electricity	11,426	148,151	5,785

Commerce.

The following table shows the volume and value of the special trade (exclusive of gold and silver) for five years —

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Double cwts (= 100 kg)	Million marks	Double cwts (= 100 kg)	Million marks
1918	728,323,608	11,206	737,142,752	10,198
1929 ¹	667,784,828	13,447	693,793,158	13,483
1930 ¹	569,529,634	10,393	635,810,728	12,036
1931 ¹	407,811,606	6,727	573,969,097	9,599
1932	331,478,706	4,667	429,151,064	5,739

¹ Including deliveries in kind under Reparations

The distribution of trade according to categories is shown as follows (in millions of gold mark values) —

—	Imports			Exports		
	1913	1931	1932	1913	1931 ¹	1932
Live animals	289 7	54 9	84 3	7 4	46 9	14 5
Foods and beverages	2,807 8	1,969 6	1,493 2	1,069 5	859 0	203 4
Raw material and semi manu- factured articles	6,280	3,477 9	2,411 8	2 274 1	1,812 9	1,031 9
Manufactured articles	1,892 2	1,224 7	727 2	6,746 2	7,379 8	4,489 4
Gold and silver	496 4	416 3	368 5	101 4	1 423 2	451 0
Total	11,206 1	7,143 4	5,085 0	10,198 6	11,021 8	6,190 2

¹ Including deliveries in kind under Reparations

The value of some of the more important imports and exports in 1932 was as follows —

Imports	1,000 Reichmarks	Exports	1,000 Reichmarks
Wheat	109,084	Coal	236,463
Butter	104,551	Silk and rayon	101,252
Coffee	145,335	Woollen goods	118,801
Raw Cotton	291,266	Cotton goods	134,572
Wool	236,384	Leather	96,466
Mineral oil	143,637	Paper	199,481
Coal	77,462	Dyes, varnishes, etc	204,763
Copper	95,643	Chemical products	360,144
Timber	95,910	Glass and Glassware	123 871
Iron ore	8,437	Iron and steel	835 188
		Copper	144,256

The distribution of trade according to principal countries for 2 years was as follows —

Country	Imports		Exports ¹	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Millions of Marks	Million of Marks	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks
Belgium ²	222 1	146 3	463 5	301 5
France ²	841 6	189 9	894 1	482 5
Italy	208 4	181 3	340 8	223 1
Netherlands	883 6	273 1	954 6	632 8
Austria	113 9	65 4	275 3	159 5
Czechoslovakia	248 7	189 8	423 9	250 0
Sweden	158 1	95 1	424 2	228 1
United Kingdom	453 3	258 5	1,138 6	446 0
United States	791 4	591 8	487 5	281 2

¹ Including deliveries in kind under Reparations

² Including Luxemburg

³ Including Alsace-Lorraine

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to, Germany (Board of Trade Returns) —

Staple Imports	1930	1931	Staple Exports	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Glass & manufactures	1,908,402	1,770,890	Cotton yarns	4,794,225	3,465,913
Dyes	698,309	708,490	Cotton piece goods	1,195,460	766,197
Woollens	2,301,495	2,189,589	Woollen yarn	1,776,497	1,109,499
Hosiery	3,683,651	3,528,704	Alpaca, &c yarn	827,952	481,925
Machinery	4,459,787	3,881,048	Wool piece goods	2,015,438	1,242,188
Toys	2,214,970	1,871,161	Iron and steel	556,918	815,098
Artificial silk	1,845,171	1,964,423	Machinery	915,817	641,043
Chemicals	2,184,704	2,808,621	Coal	3,421,077	2,518,724
Electrical goods	2,407,992	2,407,861	Fish	2,146,899	1,497,488
Leather	2,454,583	2,527,577	Motor cars & motor cycles	660,768	815,680

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U K	63,725,716	63,817,686	65,490,446	64,162,625	30,410,492
Exports of British produce to Germany	40,946,970	36,966,791	26,808,992	18,411,878	14,580,763
Re-exports to Germany from U K	26,392,309	23,258,156	17,308,493	18,589,920	10,881,946

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States

Shipping and Navigation.

On June 30, 1932, the German mercantile marine (Lloyd's Register of Shipping) amounted to 2,151 ships of 4,164,842 registered gross tons (5,459,296 tons in 1914)

The following table for 1931 shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entering and clearing German ports (excluding deep sea fishing traffic) —

Flag	Entered				Cleared			
	With Freight		In Ballast		With Freight		In Ballast	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
German	44,723	19,367,036	11,877	2,480,747	52,112	18,279,637	5,422	2,937,606
Foreign	12,698	15,195,40	4,076	1,454,651	13,650	11,767,452	3,145	4,612,518
Swedish	2,088	914,442	873	177,020	2,600	816,584	394	309,651
United States	250	1,105,678	2	6,187	223	1,085,283	22	87,855
Danish	3,129	2,020,376	1,572	194,210	4,170	2,018,802	603	144,668
British	2,857	4,703,300	217	227,393	2,127	3,120,303	852	1,781,709
Norwegian	1,084	1,502,428	121	114,641	803	968,099	839	581,389
Dutch	1,878	2,015,462	1,005	880,495	2,511	1,682,616	410	576,802

This shipping was distributed among the ports as follows —

Hamburg ¹	13,785	19,124,786	6,086	1,649,775	19,896	16,223,899	2,362	4,418,340
Bremen	4,441	5,270,070	589	581,711	4,660	5,180,699	494	683,017
Bremerhaven	916	2,358,615	98	138,811	785	2,008,539	161	348,597
Stettin	3,061	1,625,172	1,115	275,178	3,599	1,241,745	124	662,938
Emden	1,055	681,414	669	541,215	1,478	910,933	162	240,797
Cuxhaven	862	820,420	14	282	784	768,975	15	2,836
Königsberg	1,219	638,871	208	114,151	1,152	456,473	209	195,752
Lübeck	1,867	612,714	2,328	186,108	5,365	488,943	828	206,766

¹ Inclusive of Altona and Harburg Wilhelmsburg

During the calendar year 1931 there passed in transit through the Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal 48,286 merchant vessels, aggregating 17,757,136 net tons

Internal Communications.

I RAILWAYS.

On April 1, 1920, all the various German State railways were transferred to the Central Government. On October 11, 1924, as a result of the adoption of the Dawes Scheme, the German railway system was transferred to a private company—the Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft—which manages and administers the system. The railways, however, remain the property of the State. The total length of railway line was 58,850 kilometres, or 36,257 miles on December 31, 1931. Of this total 58,826 kilometres, or 33,447 miles are State lines.

In 1931, 325,551,668 tons of merchandise including free hauled were carried by the Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft. The number of passengers (including military) was 1,578 million, who travelled 36,922 million kilometres, an average of 23.4 kilometres per journey per passenger.

On December 31, 1930, there were 3,997 miles of tramway, and 6,050 miles of light local railways.

II CANALS AND NAVIGATION AND AIRWAYS

The length of inland waterways in 1931 was 12,371 kilometres, or 7,689 miles. Of this total 10,020 kilometres or 6,228 miles are rivers or canalised rivers, and 2,351 kilometres or 1,461 miles are canals. The inland waterways fleet at the end of 1931 comprised 18,931 vessels of 6,688,189 tons. In 1931, 86,893,000 tons of goods were carried on the inland waterways.

Air traffic for 3 years —

Year	Miles Flown	Passengers	Passenger Miles	Goods Traffic	Air Mail
				Tons	Tons
1929	6,475,264	96,835	14,785,208	2,070.8	385.8
1930	6,750,653	93,677	14,799,498	2,176.0	481.0
1931	6,424,068	98,167	15,946,524	2,280.8	405.9

III POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

Statistics for 1931 — Employees, 358,978, total number of post, telegraph, telephone, and radio offices, 60,950.

The following are the telegraph and telephone statistics for the year 1931 — Length of telegraph lines, 172,100 kilometres or 106,960 miles, of wire, 5,568,600 kilometres or 3,460,910 miles, number of foreign telegrams, 12,835,000, of inland telegrams, 14,162,000, including official service telegrams. Length of telephone lines, 219,800 kilometres or 136,600 miles, of wire, 18,420,700 kilometres or 11,448,500 miles, number of telephone boxes, 3,113,700, of telephone connections, 2,377,500,000.

International cable service is provided by the Deutsch Atlantischen Telegraphengesellschaft, which operates cables via Emden, the Azores, and Emden-Vigo.

Currency, Banking and Credit.

By the Currency Law of August 30, 1924, which came into operation on October 11, 1924, the currency was once more established on a gold basis, with the following gold coins as legal tender 20 and 10 Reichsmark pieces. Provision was also made for silver coins of 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks, and for 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 50 pfennig. The notes of the Reichsbank (10 marks and upwards) are likewise legal tender, they have a minimum cover of 40 per cent of their face value in gold and foreign exchange, three quarters of this cover must consist of gold and the remainder of good commercial paper, complying with specified conditions. For the present the convertibility of these notes is practically suspended. Besides the Reichsbank there are the four so called 'private note banks' (1) Bayerische Notenbank, in Munich, (2) Sächsische Bank, in Dresden, (3) Württembergische Notenbank, in Stuttgart, and (4) Badische Bank, in Karlsruhe, which also have the right of issuing notes (50 marks and upwards), on the same terms as the Reichsbank. They may issue notes up to a total of 194 million Reichsmarks.

On October 16, 1923, a proposal was adopted for the setting up of a Renten Bank to issue notes (Rentenmark) secured (since August 30, 1924) by first mortgages in gold marks on the entire German landed property.

On September 30, 1932, there were in circulation Reichsbank notes to the value of 3,741 8 million marks, 'Private Bank' notes (*see above*), 181 8 million marks, notes of the Rentenbank (all of which must be withdrawn by the Reichsbank within 10 years), 411 8 million marks, and coins 1,527 3 million marks, making a total of 5,862 6 million marks.

The condition of the Reichsbank of Germany on February 15, 1933, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks) —

Assets	Amount February 15, 1933	Liabilities	Amount February 15, 1933
Gold	822,883	Capital and reserves	567,426
Bills and cheques	2,317,899	Notes	3,179,744
Loans	76,741	Other liabilities	1,123,018

By the Bank Law of August 30, 1924, the privileges of the Reichsbank were renewed for 50 years.

The Renten Bank commenced operations on November 15, 1923, it is now in liquidation and the process is expected to be completed by April 11, 1935 at latest. On September 30, 1932, its only credits outstanding were those to the Central Government, which amounted to 427 1 million Rentenmarks. The Renten Bank had issued notes to the value of 427 1 million Rentenmarks, of which the Reichsbank had 15 3 million Rentenmarks, cash in hand, and the rest (411 8 million Rentenmarks) were in general circulation.

By a law of March 19, 1924, there was established the German Gold Discount Bank (Deutsche Golddiscountbank) for the purpose of providing foreign currencies for German business. The capital of the institution is 10 millions sterling, one half provided by the Reichsbank (with the aid of English credits), the other half, from private sources, is not wholly paid up. On December 31, 1932, the German Savings Banks had deposits amounting to 9,788 0 million Reichsmarks.

The capital of the Reichsbank is 150,000,000 Reichsmarks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Reichsmark*, of 100 *Reichspfennig*, is of the normal value of 11½d, or 20 43 *Reichsmark* to the pound sterling. It contains 0 358423 grammes of gold. The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — Dr Leopold von Hoesch Appointed September 23, 1932
Counsellor — Albrecht Graf von Bernstorff
First Secretaries — Ernst H Kuter and Otto Furst von Bismarck.
Second Secretaries — Dr Gunter Henle, Dr Theodor Auer and Dr Albert Hilger van Scherpenberg
Third Secretary — Dr Werner von Fries
Military Attaché — Colonel Freiherr Geyr von Schweppenburg
Chancellor — F W Achilles

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador — The Rt Hon. Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Bart , G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed August 1, 1928
Counsellor — B C Newton, C.M.G.
First Secretary — A F Yencken, M.C.
Second Secretary — W I Mallet
Third Secretary — E D Sandys
Naval Attaché — Commander M A Hawes, R.N.
Military Attaché — Col A F A N Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché — Wing Commander J H Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Counsellor — J W F Thelwall, C.M.G., M.C.
Commercial Secretary — R P F Edwards, D.S.O.
Press Officer (First Secretary) — T F Breen, M.C.
Financial Adviser — G H S Pinsent

There are consular officers at Berlin (C), Cologne (C.G.), Frankfurt (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Leipzig (C), Munich (C.G.), Bremen, Breslau, Chemnitz, Dresden, Essen, Hanover, Kiel, Königsberg, Lübeck, Stettin, Stuttgart

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(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, etc.)

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THE SAAR.

According to paragraph 49 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar Basin was placed under the control of the League of Nations. In 1935, the population shall decide, by plebiscite, what nationality they desire. Meanwhile the district is governed by a commission of 5 nominated by the League, of whom 1 is French, 1 resident of the Saar, and 3 others. There is also a *Landesrat* of 30 members, which co-operates with the Government in an advisory capacity.

Area Prussian Saar district, 573 sq miles, Bavarian Saar, 164 sq miles, total, 737 sq miles

Population (census of July 19, 1927) Prussian portion, 670,019, Bavarian portion, 100,011, total, 770,030 (385,679 males, and 384,351 females) Estimated population on January 1, 1931, 805,274 (404,381 males, and 400,893 females)

In 1927, there were in the area 558,857 Catholics, 201,354 Protestants, 4,038 Jews, and 5,781 others

Principal towns (census of 1927). Saarbrücken (125,020), Neunkirchen (41,031), Dudweiler (23,647), Sulzbach (22,402), St Ingbert (20,817), Saarlouis (15,836), Friedrichstal (13,908), Homburg (11,201)

Number of schools (May 1, 1931) 454, scholars, 112,626, teachers, 2,481

Revenue and expenditure, 1931, balanced at 522,730,094 francs

Production of coal, 1932, 10,438,049 metric tons, 1931, 11,367,011 metric tons, production of coke, 1931, 2,186,953 metric tons, 1930, 2,559,913 metric tons, production of pig iron 1931, 1,515,429 metric tons, 1932, 1,349,493 metric tons, of steel, 1931, 1,539,346 metric tons, 1932, 1,463,429 metric tons, of rolled steel, 1931, 1,113,762 metric tons, 1932, 994,447 metric tons

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STATES OF GERMANY.

ANHALT.

(FREISTAAT ANHALT)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919. According to the law of October 6, 1922, the government is carried on by the Ministry of State, composed of the Prime Minister (Minister President) and either one or two other ministers. At the election held on May 20, 1928, the following parties were returned: Socialists, 15, Middle Class Party, 15; Democrats, 2, Communists, 8, National Socialist, 1

Area, 893 square miles. Population, June 16th, 1925, 351,045. The capital, Dessau, 75,073 inhabitants on June 16, 1925, Bernburg, 36,167; Köthen, 26,595, Zerbst, 19,470, Rosslau, 12,520, Coswig, 10,103. Population by religion: Protestants, 320,850, Catholics, 14,129, Jews, 1,140

Estimated income and expenditure, 1931-32, 32,320,000 marks. Public debt, September 30, 1931, 26,200,000 marks, State property, March 31, 1930, 386,214,000 marks.

BADEN.

(DEMOKRATISCHER FREISTAAT BADEN)

Until 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines, it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-Duke in 1806. On November 22, 1918, the Grand Duke abdicated, and the Provisional Government proclaimed Baden a Republic.

Constitution.—The Constitution of the Republic of Baden was determined by the National Assembly which met on January 5, 1919, and which was elected on the basis of equal, secret, direct, universal suffrage (with proportional representation) of all males and females over 20 years of age. According to this Constitution of March 21, 1919, the Free State of Baden is a Republic and a component state of Germany. All privileges of birth, religion, and caste are abolished. Women enjoy the same rights as men and are eligible for all public offices. There is no State or established church, but religion is taught in all schools. The right of combining is granted to all citizens, including civil servants. The Initiative and Referendum have been adopted, as also proportional representation. The suffrage is granted to all adults, male and female, who are over 20 years of age. There is only one Chamber (Landtag), the members of which are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors over 25 years of age are eligible as members of the Chamber. No fixed number of seats has been provided for, but generally one member is allocated for each 10,000 voters. The present Landtag, elected on October 27, 1929, will continue until October 27, 1933; it contains the following parties:—Centre, 35, Socialists, 18, German Democratic Party, 6, German Nationalist People's Party, 4, German People's Party (Liberals), 6, Communists, 5, Economic and Farmers' Party, 3, Evangelical People's Party, 3, National-Socialist German Labour Party, 8, total 88.

The Cabinet consists of 4 Ministers and 2 State Councillors (Minister without Portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President'.

Reich Commissary of Police in Baden—Robert Wagner (Nazi) (Nominated March 10, 1933)

For general administrative purposes there are (since April 1, 1924) 40 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissare). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,536 communes (Gemeinden), 124 communal cities, and 1,412 parishes.

Area and Population:—

District	Area Square miles	Population		Pop per square mile 1925
		1925	1919	
Konstanz	1,610	337,508	320,265	209.6
Freiburg	1,830	599,998	574,026	322.9
Karlsruhe	993	667,653	630,808	672.8
Mannheim	1,386	707,308	670,981	510.3
Total	5,819	2,312,462	2,195,580	397.4

Population in 1925, 1,115,477 males and 1,196,985 females.

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.

Principal towns, 1925 —

Mannheim	247,486	Konstanz	31,252	Lörrach	16,011
Karlsruhe	145,694	Baden	25,692	Weinheim	15,793
Freiburg	90,475	Durlach	18,016	Lahr	14,075
Pforzheim	78,859	Offenburg	16,613	Rastatt	14,003
Heidelberg	73,034	Bruchsal	16,469	Villingen	18,982

Marriages, 1931, 17,370, births, 40,687, deaths, 24,448, stillbirths, 1,012, divorces, 1,155

Religion and Education.—In 1925 there were 1,350,479 Catholics, 910,324 Protestants, 8,058 other Christians, 24,064 Jews, and 19,537 others

All religious denominations enjoy equality and self government, appointing their own clergy. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside Baden. The Catholic Foundations Council (Oberstiftungsrat) manages the property of the Catholic Church. The Jews, whose ecclesiastical affairs are managed by the 'Oberrat der Israeliten,' have 15 rabbinate

Instruction is general, free, and compulsory. Schools are under the authority of the State. Religious instruction, however, is provided by each denomination, but there is no compulsion to give or to receive religious instruction. Baden has 2 universities (Heidelberg and Freiburg), 1 technical high school (Karlsruhe), 1 Academy of Arts (Karlsruhe), 1 commercial high school (Mannheim), 17 gymnasias, 13 Realgymnasias, 25 Oberrealschulen, 19 Realschulen, 15 high schools for girls, 3 training colleges for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools

Finance—The budget for 1932 and 1933 fixes the revenue at 425,508,700 marks, and expenditure at 431,041,100 marks (excluding arrears of revenue from previous budgets amounting to 2,903,000 marks, and expenditure to 4,290,400 marks). Debt, September 30, 1931, 142,000,000 marks

Production and Industry—Of the total area, 2,040,807 acres are cultivable land and 1,450,914 acres are forests. In 1932 the area under cultivation was 2,063,710 acres. Oats, barley, wheat, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1931, 36,360 acres, yield 10,910,812 gallons of wine, beetroot, turnips, hemp, hops and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1932, 13,022 acres. The corn crop in 1932 was 427,076 metric tons. The number of animals in 1931 was: cattle, 653,602, pigs, 523,146, sheep, 40,851, goats, 103,251, horses, 65,218. Mineral produce almost solely salt, potash and building-stone

Principal manufactures: Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, paper and cardboard, leather, wood work, and brushes

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BAVARIA.

(FREISTAAT BAYERN)

Bavaria was for over a century a kingdom, ruled by descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century Duke Maximilian I of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War, and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I in 1805 On November 22, 1918, the dynasty was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a Republic

Constitution and Government—On the outbreak of the Revolution the Government was taken over by a Cabinet under the leadership of Kurt Eisner, an Independent Socialist Eisner was assassinated in February, 1919, and a struggle ensued between the extremists of the Left, who proclaimed themselves Bolsheviks, and their more moderate opponents, with varying success on either side By May, 1919, the moderate party had returned to power

The constitution of August 14, 1919, establishes the Free State of Bavaria The supreme power lies with the people The Diet consists of one Chamber, elected for 4 years on the basis of 1 member for every 62,000 inhabitants, at present there are 128 members The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional All citizens over 20 years of age have the vote The supreme executive power is exercised by the Ministry as a whole All privileges of birth and caste are abolished The Church is separated from the State All religious associations have equal rights, and are free in their activities

State of parties in the Bavarian Landtag (elected April 24, 1932)
 Bavarian People's Party, 45, Social Democrats, 20, National Socialists, 43, German Nationalists, 3, Bavarian Peasants' and Middle Class Union, 9, Communists, 8

On March 10, 1933, the Nazis seized power from the then existing cabinet, and appointed General Franz von Epp Police Commissary for Bavaria He has appointed members of his party to executive posts as follows —

Special Commissaries — Captain *Boehm* and Herr *Esser*
Commissary in the Ministry of Finance — Herr *Siebert*
Commissary in the Ministry of Justice — Dr *Frank*

Area and Population —

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng sq miles	Population		Pop per sq mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,437	1,582,669	1,684,766	261 7
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,148	739,967	755,769	182 2
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz), without the Saar District	2,124	957,321	931,755	438 6
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,725	611,723	629,262	168 9

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng sq miles	Population		Pop per sq mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken), including Coburg	2,898	730,805	757,515	261 3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,935	948,175	998,386	340 1
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken).	3,260	733,971	762,744	233 9
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,807	835,709	859,397	225 8
Total .	29,334	7,140,340	7,379,594	251 5

On November 30, 1919, the inhabitants of the Free State of Coburg decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Free State of Bavaria, and on March 11, 1920, the Bavarian Diet unanimously adopted a Bill for the Union of the two Republics

To the area have to be added 257 square miles for water

Of the total population at the end of 1925, 3,553,857 were males and 3,825,737 females

In 1931 there were 55,256 marriages, 137,056 living births, 3,339 still births, 93,480 deaths, and 3,210 divorces

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1919 and 1925 —

Census	No of Towns	No of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No	Population	Per cent of pop	No	Population	Per cent. of pop
1919	262	7,702	854	3,253,878	46 0	7,614	3,812,146	54 0
1925	261	7,762	877	3,563,208	51 7	7,648	3,816,336	48 3

Principal towns, 1925 —

Towns	1925	Towns	1925
Munich (München)	685,036	Hof	41,377
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	393,202	Schweinfurt	36,336
Augsburg	165,522	Bayreuth	35,306
Ludwigshafen a Rh	101,869	Aschaffenburg	34,056
Würzburg	95,113	Landshut	30,197
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	76,948	Erlangen	29,597
Fürth	74,195	Ingolstadt	26,630
Kaiserslautern	59,836	Amberg	26,330
Bamberg	50,152	Speyer	25,609
Pirmasens	42,996	Coburg	24,701

Religion.—Religious division of the population, June 16, 1925 —
Roman Catholics, 5,163,106 , Protestants, 2,111,993 , Jews, 49,145

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 8 suffragan bishoprics, 272 deaneries, and 3,848 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a Superior Church Council (*Oberkirchenrat*)—and for Bavaria to the right of the Rhine three General Deaneries (*General-Deanate*), for the Palatinate one General Church Council, having together 85 deaneries, and 1,224 parishes. Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Education—(For Universities, *see* under *Germany*) Education compulsory from six to sixteen On May 15, 1931, there were 7,704 elementary schools, with 20,200 class teachers (13,863 males and 6,337 females), and 942,141 scholars

Justice and Crime.—Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court of third instance, it has a bench of 24 judges Under it are 4 *Oberlandesgerichte*, 26 *Landgerichte* and 246 *Amtsgerichte* The number of judges was (1931) 1,468 In 1931, 85,034 criminals were convicted

Public Assistance.—In the financial year 1930 public assistance was rendered as follows war allowances to wounded ex-soldiers or their families, 6,140, social pensioners, 67,556, small pensioners, 31,332, and others requiring assistance, 157,870—a total of 262,898, maternity cases, 10,715, permanent ind-or relief (in institutions), 57,757 The total allowances amounted to 138,848,100 marks, net, including the cost of relief for young persons

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1932 provides for a revenue of 641,671,920 marks, and an expenditure of 641,671,920 marks The extraordinary budget balanced at 15 267,692 marks

The debt at the end of July 1932, was 410,703,533 reichsmarks, floating debt, 5,087,166 reichsmarks

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, nearly one half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1931, were as follows —

Wheat, 889,065 acres (yield 597,886 metric tons), rye, 983,725 acres (589,284 tons), oats, 1,055,845 acres (636,620 tons), barley, 916,770 acres (639,164 tons); potatoes, 1,015,147 acres (5,822,663 tons) Vines, 46,927 acres, yielded 19,270,702 gallons, hops, 21,532 acres, yielded 5,444 metric tons

The census of live-stock on December 1, 1931, showed 378,296 horses, 3,964,522 cattle, 381,144 sheep, 2,560,819 pigs, and 309,096 goats

In 1931 the output of coal was 1,677,150 metric tons, of iron ore, 293,393 tons, pig iron, 222,575 tons, cast iron, 98,640 tons, sulphuric acid, 260,600 tons

In 1925 there were 367 savings banks, with 240,868 depositors having to their credit 120,231,678 reichsmarks

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN)

Bremen is a Free State, with a Constitution adopted on May 15, 1920. The highest power in the State is exercised by the House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft), consisting of 120 members, elected on a democratic basis by all citizens of the State. The Bürgerschaft elects the Senate of 8 members as the Executive body. Two Bürgermeister chosen from the members of the Senate preside over the deliberations of that body.

The results of the elections for the House of Burgesses held on November 30, 1930, were: United Socialists, 40; National Socialists (Fascists), 32; Communists, 12; Democrats, 5; German People's Party, 16; German National People's Party, 5; Centre, 2; Property Owners, 5; Economic Party, 2; Conservatives, 1.

Area, 99 square miles; population (1925), 338,846 (164,949 males and 173,897 females).

On June 16, 1925, Bremen contained 292,126 Protestants (86.2 per cent), 21,871 Roman Catholics (6.5 per cent), 243 other Christians, 1,508 Jews, others 23,098 (6.8 per cent). In January, 1932, Bremen (town) had 309,378 inhabitants and Bremerhaven 26,170. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1931, 2,779; births, 4,517; deaths, 3,421; excess of births, 1,096; divorces, 386.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1929 the ordinary revenue was 108,602,928 reichsmarks, and expenditure 108,616,668 reichsmarks. Public debt on September 30, 1931, 232,400,000 reichsmarks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany. In 1931, 5,934 vessels, 8,219,444 tons, entered and 6,216 vessels, 8,229,816 tons, cleared. Principal shipping companies, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 'Hansa,' and 'Neptun'.

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State.

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BRUNSWICK.

(FREISTAAT BRAUNSCHWEIG)

On November 8, 1918, the reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed, and the duchy proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution bears date January 6, 1922. The Diet consists of 40 members. Present Diet elected on September 14, 1930, is composed of the following parties: Socialists, 17; German State Party, 1; National Socialists, 9; Communists, 2; Middle

Parties, 11 (German National People's Party, German People's Party, Centre and Economic Combinations) The Cabinet contains 2 members

Area, 1,424 square miles, population (1925), 501,875 (241,606 males and 260,269 females) In 1925, there were 450,870 Protestants (89·8 per cent.), 24,605 Catholics, and 1,753 Jews.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 146,725 inhabitants in 1925 For the financial year ending March 31, 1932, the budget of the State was fixed at 62,339,010 marks revenue and 65,251,060 marks expenditure The debt on September 30, 1931, was 61,700,000 marks

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HAMBURG

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921 According to this, supreme power rests with the Burgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 12 members elected by the House of Burgesses

At the elections held on April 24, 1932, the following parties were elected —National Socialists (Fascists), 51, Social Democrats, 49, Communists, 28, German State Party, 18, German National People's Party, 7, German People's Party, 5, Other Parties, 4, total, 160

Area and Population—Area, 160 English square miles, population on October 10, 1929, 1,226,111 The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on October 10, 1929 City of Hamburg, 1,143,079, Landgebiet, 83,032

Marriages, 1931, 10,880, births, 15,707 (461 or 2·94 per cent stillbirths, 2,023 or 12·88 per cent illegitimate), deaths, 14,080, divorces, 2,262

Religion, Education, and Justice.—On June 16, 1925, 985,626 Protestants (85·52 per cent), 60,017 Roman Catholics (5·21 per cent), 8,460 other Christians (0·73 per cent), 19,904 Jews (1·73 per cent), and 78,516 'all other' (6·81 per cent)

On February 1, 1932, Hamburg (State) had 261 public elementary schools with 3,582 teachers (2,037 male, 1,545 female), and 98,321 pupils, 33 higher State schools with 14,451 pupils and 54 private schools with 14,808 pupils The University at Hamburg (summer 1932) had 3,777 matriculated students (971 women)

The State contains two Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns

Finance.—For 1932 the ordinary budget balanced at 362,924,000 reichsmarks Debt, March 31, 1932, 410,860,000 reichsmarks

Commerce and Shipping.—Hamburg is the principal seaport in

Germany Leading Steamship Companies —Hamburg - America line , Hamburg-South America line , German East Africa line , Woermann line , German Levant line , Reederei Rob M Sloman, jr Movement of shipping for 5 years —

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No of Ships	Tonnage	No of Ships	Tonnage
1927	16,011	19,595,541	20,088	19,727,470
1928	17,267	21,292,836	20,338	21,337,535
1929	18,175	21,965,410	20,798	22,134,875
1930	20,850	27,990,248	22,744	22,204,678
1931	19,871	20 774 510	21,758	20,642,139

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HESSE

(VOLKSTAAT HESSEN)

Hesse was proclaimed a Republic early in November, 1918

Constitution —The Constitution of the new Republic was adopted on December 20, 1919 The Landtag of 70 members is elected for 4 years The new Diet, elected June 18, 1932, is composed as follows — National Socialists (Fascists), 32, Socialists, 17, Centre (Catholics), 10, Communists, 7, other parties, 4

Reich Commissary of Police —Dr Müller (Nazi) Appointed March 7, 1933

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces eighteen circles (Kreise), and 932 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq Miles	Population			Pop per sq mile, 1925
		1910	1919	1925	
Starkenbug	1,160	590,380	598,28	634,621	542.9
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	809,233	822,160	828,490	258.9
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	530	382,438	370,545	384,168	724.8
Total	2,968	1,282,051	1,290,988	1,847,279	458.9

There were 655,964 males and 691,315 females in 1925 Increase from 1910 to 1925 was at the rate of 0.34 per cent per annum

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 130,915, Darmstadt, the capital, 89,465, Offenbach, 79,362, Worms, 47,015, Giessen, 33,600 inhabitants, 1925

Religion and Education—At the census of 1925 there were 885,370 Protestants, 415,685 Catholics, 8,188 of other Christian sects, 20,401 Jews, and 17,635 unclassified, or of no religion The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz)

There are (1932) 995 public elementary schools with 3,562 teachers, and 179,631 pupils Continuation schools Dec 1, 1930, 1,866 teachers, 48,821 pupils Hesse has 10 gymnasia, 3 progymnasia, 3 senior realgymnasia, 18 Oberrealschulen, 25 realschulen, with 703 teachers and 12,978 pupils, 10 higher girl's schools and women's schools, with 272 teachers and 3,780 pupils, and 35 private schools with 2,670 pupils The University at Giessen had (summer term, 1932) 2,198 matriculated students (167 women), and the Technical High School at Darmstadt 2,452 students (214 women) There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes

Finance—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1932 to balance at 108,542,555 marks

The public debt, September 30, 1931 71,900,000 marks

Production and Industry—Of the area, 49.9 per cent is under cultivation, 13.5 per cent meadows and pastures, 31.4 per cent forests, 5.2 per cent uncultivated (houses, roads, water, etc.) Arable land occupies 959,088 acres, meadows and pastures, 259,133 acres, vineyards, 37,663 acres, and forests, 603,433 acres Of the latter, 186,383 belong to the State, 227,165 acres to the communes, religious foundation, and provident societies, and 186,383 acres to private persons

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1931 Wheat, 84,701 acres (yield, 71,419 tons), rye, 124,555 acres (80,608 tons), barley, 120,622 acres (110,999 tons), oats, 122,048 acres (92,222 tons), potatoes, 155,074 acres (1,013,804 tons), 34,704 acres under vines, yielding 11,473,506 gallons of wine to the value of 11,381,387 marks

Domestic animals, December 2, 1931: Cattle, 317,319; sheep, 33,815, swine, 398,426, goats, 98,383

The quantity of coal raised in 1931 was 941,875 tons, to the value of 3,765,500 marks; and iron, 347,857 tons, valued at 906,560 marks.

The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, motor cars, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

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LIPPE

(FREISTAAT LIPPE)

Lippe became a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date December 21, 1920. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 16, 1933, and divided as follows — Socialists, 7, German Nationals, 2, German People's Party, 1, National Socialist German Labour Party (Nazis), 9, and Communists, 2. The Cabinet (Landespraesidium) has 3 members.

Except 7,872 Catholics and 607 Jews (1925), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1931, 1,472, births, 2,916, deaths, 1,787, stillborn, 95. The capital, Detmold, has 16,051 inhabitants (1925). Area 469 square miles, population 1925, 163,648 (78,947 males and 84,701 females).

For 1931-1932 the revenue was estimated at 9,341,991 marks, and the expenditure at 9,596,479 marks. Debt, September 30, 1932, 13,150,000 marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

Reference.

Lippischer Staatsanzeiger und Lippische Gesetzssammlung

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK)

The free city and State of Lübeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date April 4, 1925. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Burgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 9 members, which is the supreme executive authority. The House of Burgesses elected on November 14, 1932, contains 29 Social Democrats, 9 Communists, 1 Democrat, 1 Centre, 3 House owners, 27 National Socialists (Fascists), and 5 deputies of the Hanseatic People's League.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lübeck had (1925) 120,788 inhabitants (57,848 males and 62,940 females), rural population, 7,183 (3,700 males and 3,483 females).

On June 16, 1925, Protestants numbered 114,488 (94.8 per cent.), Roman Catholics 8,779 (3.1 per cent.), other Christians 186, Jews 629, and 'un-

classified' 1,706 Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 There are in Lubeck (1932) for boys 1 Gymnasium (408 pupils), 1 Real-Gymnasium (647 pupils), 1 Ober-Realschule (578 pupils), for girls there are 2 public high schools (888 pupils), 29 united elementary and middle schools (12,822 pupils), 1 church school (323 pupils) and 3 boarding schools (161 pupils) There are also 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, 1 public technical school for women, 1 agricultural school, 1 domestic economy school, 1 continuation school for working people (girls) and 1 people's high school

Lubeck contains an *Amtsgericht* and a *Landgericht*, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg

For 1932 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 35,794,680 marks Debt, September 30, 1932, 57,200,000 marks

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic The Constitution, which bears date May 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of at least 50 members The Landtag elected on June 5, 1932, is made up as follows National Socialist German Labour Party, 30, Socialists, 18, German Nationalists, 5, Communists, 4, other parties, 2

Area, 5,068 sq miles, population (1925), 674,045 (331,290 males and 342,755 females) For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 independent urban districts (Rostock, Schwerin, Wismar and Güstrow) and 10 departments (Aemter) The chief towns (1925) were Rostock (77,669 inhabitants), Schwerin (48,157 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (26,016 inhabitants), Güstrow (19,084 inhabitants), Parchim (11,857 inhabitants), and Waren (10,363 inhabitants)

In 1925 there were Protestants, 682,282, Catholics, 35,052, other Christians, 2,186, Jews, 1,202, other religions, 15, no religion, 2,940, not stated 369 The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property

There were 1,112 elementary schools with 69,636 pupils (1926), Gymnasias, 7 with 1,527 pupils, Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,844 pupils, Oberrealschule, 2 with 499 pupils, Realschulen, 8 with 1,827 pupils, higher girls' schools, 8 with 2,830 pupils, 26 with 1,039 pupils, as well as a number of special schools There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*)

There are 42 *Amtsgerichte*, 3 *Landgerichte*, and 1 *Oberlandesgericht* at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg Strelitz was proclaimed a Republic Its Constitution bears date May 24, 1928 The Landtag consists of 35

members elected for 4 years At the elections held on January 29, 1928, the following main parties were returned Socialists, 13, German Nationalists, 8, German People's Party, 1; Democrats, 2, Communists, 3

The country is divided into two provinces Stargard (area 983 square miles, population 95,558), and Ratzeburg (area 148 square miles, population 14,711) Total area, 1,181 square miles, population (1926), 110,269 (54,084 males and 56,185 females) The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 12,260 inhabitants in 1926 There are (1925) 11,772 Protestants, 396 Catholics, 41 Jews, 34 no religion, and 18 not stated

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OLDENBURG

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic Its Constitution bears date June 17, 1919 The Landtag consists of 46 members elected for 3 years Last election, May 29, 1932, National Socialists, 24, Socialists, 9, Centre, 7, Communists, 2, other parties, 4

Area, 2,480 sq miles The population, 1925 —Province (Landesteil) of Oldenburg, 442,029, of Lubeck, 47,494, of Birkenfeld, 55,649, total, 545,172 (270,223 males and 274,949 females) Oldenburg, the capital, had 52,723 inhabitants in 1925

In 1925 Oldenburg contained 415,862 Protestants, 123,682 Roman Catholics, 1,513 Jews, other religions and no religion, 4,115

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht The Amtsgerichte of Lubeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lubeck and Koblenz respectively

Budget, 1932 revenue, 24,684,305 marks, expenditure, 24,684,305 marks. Public debt, September 30, 1932, 32,600,000 marks

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PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN)

On November 13, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic

Until that date the country was ruled by sovereigns of the Hohenzollern family, the last of the line being William II (1888-1918) For an account of the rise of Prussia, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1922, p 973

Constitution and Government

The Constitution, adopted on November 30, 1920, gives a vote to every citizen, male and female, over 20 years of age in general, equal, secret, and direct suffrage Prussia is declared to be a Republic Besides the Diet (*Landtag*) there is a State Council (*Staatsrat*) elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of one representative for every 500,000 inhabitants The function of the State Council is to advise the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919

On March 5, 1933, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties 211 National Socialists, 80 Social Democrats, 68 Centre, 63 Communists, 43 German National People's Party, 6 German People's Party, 3 German State Party, 6 Christian Social People's Service Total, 474

The Nazis seized the Government of Prussia on January 30, 1933

Reich Commissioner for Prussia — Franz von Papen

Deputy Commissioner for the Interior — Captain Hermann Goring (Nazi)

Commissary for Agriculture, Domains, and Forests — Dr Hugenberg

Commissary for Education — Herr Rust (Nazi)

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*) According to the Constitution, there are 14 Provinces. Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants, rural circles consist of the smaller towns and rural communes (*Landgemeinden*) For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect assemblies which appoint executive committees Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*), each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the system of proportional suffrage The executive is a magistracy with the burgomaster as president Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division The matters dealt with are such as poor relief, roads, light rail ways, etc, but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, management of gas, water, and electric works, etc

Area and Population.¹

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Provinces	Area Square Miles ^a	Population		Pop per Square Mile (ex cluding Haffe) 1925
		October 8, 1919	June 16, 1925	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	15,061	2,228,800	2,256,349	158 0
Brandenburg	15,072	2,445,612	2,592,292	172.0
Berlin	341	3 803,785	4,024 286	11,801 4
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,986	1,787,179	1,878,781	160 8
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—Westpreussen)	2,978	324,796	332,485	111 6
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien)	10,267	2,988,541	3,132,135	305 1
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien)	3,750	1,299,144	1 379,408	367 8
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,759	3,129,193	3,277 604	335 9
Schleswig Holstein	5 819	1,4 2 668	1,519 365	261 1
Hanover (Hannover)	14,897	3,027,864	3,190 439	214 2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,804	4,477,482	4,784,169	618.0
Hessen Nassau (including Wal deck)	6,471	2,329,501	2,452,748	379 0
Rhine (Rheinprovinz)	9,462	6,779,914	7,284,028	769 8
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollerische Lande)	441	70,751	71,840	162 9
Total	114,108	86 154,750	88 175 999	387 8

¹ Of the area as at June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar (574 square miles), where the census in 1925 could not be taken

^a Including Haffe, East Prussia, 779 sq miles, Pomerania, 800 sq miles, total, 1,079 sq miles

Waldeck was absorbed by Prussia on April 1, 1929

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia has lost territory to the extent of 21,646 square miles and a population of 4,601,626 (according to the census of December 1, 1910)

Development of Prussia since 1875:—

Year	Area in Sq Miles (excluding Haffe)	Population	Average per Sq Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	184,179	25,742,404	191 8	—
1900	184,622	34,472,509	256 1	1 86
1906	185,134	37,293,824	275.9	1 04
1910 ¹	185,184	40,165,219	297 0	1 54
1910 ²	112,626	34,991,539	310 7	—
1919 ²	112,626	36,088,298	320 4	0 85
1925	112,680	38,120,178	338 5	0.98

¹ For Prussia as it was in 1910

² For Prussia as it was on June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl Still born	Surplus of Births
1927	888 245	788,824	24,558	80,180	486,496	+252,828
1928	862,017	749,499	24,255	79,999	478,904	+275,585
1929	865,221	735,299	23 808	76,107	517,845	+207,954
1930	850,347	718 822	22,991	73,705	454,516	+258,806
1931	825,056	665,884	20,622	66,835	461,432	+198,902

In 1931, 2.63 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3.61 per cent in urban areas were stillborn, and 8.20 per cent. in rural districts

and 11.82 per cent in urban areas were illegitimate Divorces in 1931, 25,646

Principal towns with population in 1925 According to the area on July 1, 1932 —

Berlin	4,024,286	Wuppertal	405,515	Gladbach-	
Cologne	700,222	Gelsenkirchen	330,186	Rheydt	193,529
Essen	629,564	Bochum	313,554	Oberhausen	186,322
Breslau	599,770	Magdeburg	297,151	Kassel	172,071
Frankfurt(Main)	540,115	Königsberg	287,312	Krefeld-	
Dortmund	525,837	Stettin	254,466	Uerdingen	159,064
Düsseldorf	464,543	Altona	227,433	Aachen	155,816
Hanover	425,274	Kiel	213,881	Wiesbaden	151,961
Duisburg Ham-		Halle a S	194,636		
born	421,217				

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic According to the census of 1925 there were in Prussia 24,804,018 Protestants (65.0 per cent), 11,943,264 Catholics (31.3 per cent), 54,664 other Christians (0.1 per cent), 404,446 Jews (1.1 per cent), and 969,597 others (2.5 per cent)

The Evangelical or Protestant Church has since October 31, 1817, consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards elected by the people There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces As a result of the Concordat of July 1929, Berlin has its own Roman Catholic bishop There are approximately half a million Catholics in Greater Berlin out of a population of 4½ millions Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops

Education

Education in Prussia is compulsory Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate, either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities The school age is from 6 to 14 years

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia —

—	No	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1931-32) ¹	14	4,735 ²	54,116
Gymnasias & Progymnasias ³ (1926)	320	6,449	111,684
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1926)	866	8,406	162,247

¹ Including Lyceum at Braunsberg and Medical Academy at Düsseldorf

² Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools

³ Including lecturers and special teachers

	No	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Realschulen (1926) ¹	102	1,497 ²	27,817
High schools for girls (Lyceums), public and private (1926)	509	11,196	189,681
Middle schools, public (1931) ³	696	7,213	161,551
" private (1931) ²	444	2,064	29,999
Public elementary schools (1931)	33,479	115,410 ⁴	4,681,130
Private " " (1931)	375	840	19,541
Other schools for boys:—			
Elementary upper schools	1	22	411
Higher Realschulen	13	90	1,081
High schools	67	574	6,307
Agricultural schools	14	189	3,345
Other preparatory institutions	21	225	1,701

¹ Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools

² Including girls' schools not officially recognised

³ Including regular technical and assistant teachers

⁴ Including technical and assistant teachers

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Breslau), 2 forestry high schools (Eberswalde, Munden), 1 technical mining academy (Clausthal) (in Berlin the technical mining academy is connected with the Technical High School), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 2 commercial high schools (Berlin, Königsberg i Pr.), 2 academies of local government work (Düsseldorf, Berlin), 15 training colleges for elementary school teachers, and 4 philosophical theological academies (Paderborn, Frankfurt (Main), Kilda, Trier), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, etc., under control of the Government.

Justice, Crime

Prussia contains 13 Oberlandesgerichte (*see under German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State.

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks		Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
1927-28	4,298,927,512	4,078,473,015	1930-31	4,833,510,664	4,233,233,226
1928-29	4,681,874,718	4,477,075,779	1931-32 ¹	3,926,348,760	3,926,348,760
1929-30	4,491,642,175	4,381,610,950	1932-33 ¹	3,133,528,320	3,133,528,320

¹ Estimates

Public debt on April 1, 1928, 333,605,588 Reichsmarks; 1929, 381,575,995 Reichsmarks, 1930, 531,678,497 Reichsmarks, 1931, 623,440,338 Reichsmarks; 1932, 596,378,125 Reichsmarks.

Production and Industry.**I AGRICULTURE**

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs) —

—	1929		1930		1931	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,221,441	1,968,913	2,546,654	2,320,566	3,208,821	2,610,214
Rye	8,809,545	6,113,599	8,785,406	5,710,115	8,175,075	4,979,575
Summer barley	1,997,880	1,752,798	1,941,070	1,588,255	2,108,070	1,659,092
Oats	5,951,866	5,210,640	5,709,444	3,838,436	5,588,123	4,287,789
Potatoes	4,621,890	26,592,134	4,559,427	31,966,252	4,576,475	29,658,175
Hay (meadow)	6,921,258	9,504,358	6,900,766	11,569,398	6,885,122	11,812,656

In 1931 there were vineyards on 38,377 acres, yielding 14,770,595 gallons of wine, valued at 17,137,326 Reichsmarks, hops on 40 acres, yielding 111 tons. On December 1, 1931, Prussia (excluding the ceded territories) contained livestock comprising 10,787,707 cattle, 2,310,216 sheep, 16,226,451 swine, 1,484,481 goats, 2,376,710 horses, and 59,075,833 head of poultry.

II MINERALS

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 3 years —

—	1929		1930		1931	
	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks
Coal	159,130,474	2,398,074,050	138,995,363	2,062,966,728	115,351,758	1,494,799,528
Lignite	148,895,711	395,506,078	128,556,484	331,820,183	111,368,437	283,694,396
Iron ore	4,308,867	43,823,269	3,786,063	41,558,209	1,709,927	20,106,716
Salt	1,534,134	12,042,536	1,366,064	10,610,020	1,091,196	8,780,910

In 1931 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were underground workers, 228,142, surface workers, 129,241, total 357,383.

Internal Communications—Since April 1, 1920, the Prussian railways (as of the other Federal States) have been taken over by the *Reich*. On December 31, 1930, the railways of the German Republic in Prussia (excluding the Saar) were Deutsche Reichsbahn 31,714 kilometer, private railways 2,599 kilometer, total, 34,313 kilometer.

Savings Banks.—In 1930 there were 1,389 savings banks in Prussia. The deposits amounted on December 31, 1930, to 6,644,080,000 reichsmarks.

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SAXONY

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920 The Diet was elected on June 22, 1930, and is composed of 32 German Social-Democratic Party, 5 German State Party, 5 German National Party, 5 Saxon Farmers' Party, 8 members of the German People's Party, 13 Communists, 10 Middle Class Party, 2 People's Rights Party, 14 Hitlerites, and 2 Christian-Social People Service

Reich Commissary of Police—Herr von *Killingner* (Nazi) (Appointed March 10, 1933)

Area and Population —

Governmental Divisions	Area, English Sq Miles	Population		Population per Sq Mile 1925
		Dec. 1919	June 16, 1925 ¹	
Dresden	1,674	1,826,262	1,893,026	831.9
Leipzig	1,377	1,223,748	1,807,256	949.4
Bautzen.	958	433,011	461,155	483.6
Chemnitz	804	890,731	980,838	1219.9
Zwickau	978	796,559	852,006	871.2
Total	5,786	4,670,311	4,994,281	863.2

¹ These figures refer to the new area resulting from certain exchanges of territory made with Thuringia on April 1, 1928.

Of the population, according to the census of June 16, 1925, 2,373,955 were males and 2,621,226 females. Children under 15 numbered 1,260,659, married adults, 2,182,004

The growth of the population is shown in the following table.—

Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent	Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent
1885	3,182,008	548	1 41	1910	4,806,661	880 6	1 82
1895	3,787,688	654 5	1 68	1919	4,670 811	805 8	—
1905	4 508,601	779 1	1 46	1925	4,994 281	863 2	0 26(1910)

The movement of the population is shown in the following table —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (—) of Births
1928	51,023	84,785	3,256	18,193	54,987	+26,492
1929	50,425	88,681	3,052	18,033	61 013	+19,566
1930	45,112	78,799	2,875	16,952	52,788	+23,141
1931	38,158	68,270	2,500	15,088	53,859	+11,911

Divorces in 1929, 3,585

The population of the principal towns was, on June 16, 1925 —

Leipzig	684,728	Zittau	38,353	Riesa	24,928
Dresden	625,016	Freital	36,558	Aue	24 702
Chemnitz	335,982	Freiberg	34,742	Meerane	24,341
Plauen	111,436	Pirna	31,215	Planitz	24,004
Zwickau	80 358	Reichenbach	30,841	Dobeln	23,495
Meissen	45,485	Glauchau	29,135	Werdau	21,047
Bautzen	40,385	Crimmitschau	27,119		

Religion—The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1925, there were, Protestants, 4,507,654 (90 per cent), Roman Catholics, 179,549 (3 per cent), other Christians, 9,688, Jews, 23,252 (0 4 per cent). Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden, and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 28 clerical and 46 lay members (1927).

Education—On May 15, 1931, there were 2,105 public elementary schools with 16,950 teachers and 568,203 pupils, besides 52 private and chapter schools. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (summer term, 1932, 3,541 students), 1 Commercial College (summer term, 1932, 691), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (summer term, 1932, 170 students), further, and on May, 15, 1930 18 Gymnasias, 23 Realgymnasias, 19 'Oberrealschulen', 37 other high schools, 15 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten', altogether 112 educational establishments, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany (summer term, 1932, 7,075 students) *See under Germany*

Justice and Crime.—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 112 'Amtsgerichte'. The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1930, 66,277 persons were convicted of criminal offences.

Finance.—The following table shows revenue and expenditure for five financial budget periods ending March 31.

	1928-29	1929 30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 ¹
	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
Revenue	448,590,414	433,841,038	411,355,289	332,901,000	345 932,380
Expenditure	444,461,583	440,003,597	425,076,876	355,080,000	345,932,380
Extraordinary budget	47,421 597	49,566,125	58,579,624	23 268,000	16,500,000

¹ Estimate

Debt, September 30, 1931, 299,200,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the German Republic, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the principal branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important. According to the Industrial Census of June 16, 1925, Saxony had 391,447 industrial establishments with 2,144,197 workpeople (743,311 women).

In 1932, of the total area, 2,486,274 acres were under cultivation, viz. — 1,875,994 acres (75.45 per cent) arable, 441,128 acres (17.74 per cent) meadow, 115,850 acres (4.66 per cent) orchards and gardens, 52,904 acres (2.13 per cent) pasture, and the rest vineyards.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs) in 1932 — wheat, 263,714 acres (282,640 tons), rye, 402,795 acres (366,346 tons), barley, 89,371 acres (94,452 tons), oats, 367,030 acres (375,340 tons), potatoes, 268,869 acres (2,046,399 tons), meadow, 441,128 acres (hay, 855,217 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1931, showed 143,393 horses, 716,828 cattle, 859,115 pigs, 131,817 goats, and 64,174 sheep.

The following shows the mining statistics for five years —

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 reichs marks	No of Mines ¹	Hands	Produce in 1,000 reichs marks	No of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 reichs marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1927	61	30,864	4,032,000	10,754,000	102,501	15	347	953	76	31,211	110,454
1928	57	30,260	4,042,000	11,937,000	118,856	15	273	578	72	30,583	119,434
1929	54	31,912	4,177,000	12,968,000	126,565	15	225	455	69	32,137	126,966
	52	27,420	3,564,000	11,555,000	106,408	18	161	238	70	27,590	106,646
1930	50	23,412	3,146,000	11,384,000	90,780	15	137	174	65	23,549	90,964
1931											

¹ Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1931–32, 138 breweries produced 59,298,547 gallons of beer.

In 1931 there were 354 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 647,152,000 Reichsmarks.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date February 24, 1922. The Landtag consists of 15 members.

Area, 131 sq miles, population (1927), 48,046 (23,309 males and 24,737 females)

For the financial year 1932 the revenue was 2,873,525 and expenditure 2,873,525 Reichsmarks Public debt April 1, 1932, 2,170,000 Reichsmarks

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant Buckeburg, the capital, had, in 1932, 6,500 inhabitants

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw Landesverordnungen

THURINGIA

(LAND THURINGEN)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, combined into one State. The two Republics of Reuss had by a law of April 4, 1919, already been merged into the one People's State of Reuss, and Coburg had elected to merge with Bavaria. On March 31, 1922, the 'Administrative Districts' (*Gebietsregierungen*) of Thuringia were abolished, and instead the country was divided into 10 town and 15 country Districts (*Kreise*) and one sub-district (*Kreisabteilung*).

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921. At the election on July 31, 1932, the following parties were returned: National Socialists, 26, Social Democrats, 15, Christian National Peasant Party, 6, Communists, 10, German National People's Party, 2, German People's Party, 1, Democrats, 1, total, 61.

President of the State Council—Herr Sauckel

Area and Population.—The following table shows the area and population of the political districts—

Districts ¹	Area in sq miles	Popu- lation Census June 16 1925	Popu- lation per sq mile 1925	Districts ¹	Area in sq miles	Popu- lation Census June 16, 1925	Popu- lation per sq mile 1925
Town Districts—							
Gera	18	81,402	4,522	Meiningen	328	84,750	258
Jena	18	52,649	2,925	Hildburghausen	299	60,239	201
Weimar (capital)	15	45,957	3,064	Sonneberg	186	79,898	587
Gotha	19	45,780	2,409	Schleiz	263	48,491	184
Eisenach	9	43,385	4,821	Greiz	144	50,685	352
Altenburg	7	42,570	6,081	Altenburg	188	90,639	495
Greiz	17	37,584	2,208	Gera	291	91,407	314
Apolda	6	25,703	4,284	Saalfeld	230	73,664	320
Arnstadt	10	21,693	2,169	Camburg ²	48	9,771	204
Zella Mehlis	10	14,423	1,442	Rudolstadt	229	65,698	286
				Arnstadt	290	83,292	304
				Gotha	385	104,178	271
				Sondershausen	312	72,164	231
Country Districts—							
Stadtroda	323	77,098	239				
Weimar	497	102,808	207				
Eisenach	453	96,525	213		4,541	1,196,244	263

¹ *Kreise*

² *Kreisabteilung*

The total area is 4,541 sq miles, population, 1925, 1,607,339 (775,871

males and 831,468 females) Principal country towns with population in 1925 : Meiningen, 18,221 , Rudolstadt, 15,711 , Saalfeld, 17,960 , Sondershausen, 9,978 , Sonneberg, 19,157

Movement of population for 3 years —

Year	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Total	Males	Total	Males
1929	14,954	80,168	15,744	20,321	10,153
1930	14,277	29,030	14,889	17,390	8,759
1931	12,757	20,590	13,166	17,687	8,718

Divorces in 1931, 898

Religion and Education —In 1925 there were 1,479,679 (92 per cent) Protestants , 45,646 (3 per cent) Catholics , and 3,603 (0.2 per cent) Jews

On May 1, 1932, there were in Thuringia 1,515 elementary schools with 4,695 teachers (640 females) and 217,495 pupils (108,005 girls) , 76 public high schools with 1,099 teachers (176 females) and 19,281 pupils (7,009 girls) For the University of Jena, see under *German Universities*

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1932 provided for a revenue of 138,392,080 Rm , and an expenditure of 140,973,190 Rm Debt, September 30, 1931, 129,300,000 Rm

Production and Industry.—Of the total area 1,332,146 acres (46 per cent) are arable land, 955,958 acres (33 per cent) forest, and 315,046 acres (11 per cent) pasture land In 1932 there were 201,232 acres under wheat (1931, 191,402 acres, producing 161,413 tons) 175,599 acres under rye (1931, 166,678 acres, producing 113,660 tons) , 207,634 acres under oats (1931, 213,239 acres, producing 136,194 tons) , and 187,594 acres under potatoes (1931, 183,944 acres, producing 1,173,323 tons)

On December 1, 1931, Thuringia had 74,417 horses, 440,600 head of cattle, 651,149 pigs, 117,093 sheep, and 170,362 goats

In 1931 there were 9 works producing 2,594,657 tons of potash

The deposits of the savings banks, the saving department of the Thuringian State Bank included, amounted on December 31, 1931, to 294,920,700 reichsmarks

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG)

Württemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918
State President and Minister of the Interior —Herr Murr (Nazi) (Appointed March 15, 1933).

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the Republic of Württemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 80 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, in accordance with the electoral law of April 4, 1924. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President'.

The Diet which was elected on April 24, 1932, is composed as follows — Right, 12, Centre, 17, Social Democrats, 14, Communists, 7, Democrats, 4, Christlicher Volksdienst, 3, National Socialist, 23.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the City of Stuttgart, 61 districts (Oberämter), and 1,875 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population —

Districts	Area in Sq Miles	Population		Population per Sq Mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Neckar	1,285	980,114	964,586	756.3
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	583,524	595,508	322.9
Jagst	1,984	421,391	426,394	210.9
Danube (Donau)	2,417	591,142	593,747	245.5
Total	7,530	2,526,171	2,580,235	342.5

In 1925, there were 1,243,507 males and 1,336,728 females.

In 1925, 1,372,862 or 53.2 per cent, lived in communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,207,873, or 46.8 per cent, in other communes. Foreigners, 15,578 and Stateless, 418 in 1925.

The movement of the population for three years was —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1929	22,978	48,031	1,142	5,191	32,618	15,413
1930	22,373	47,850	1,163	5,343	30,913	16,937
1931	19,893	44,293	1,072	4,727	31,630	12,663

Divorces in 1930, 1,083.

The population in 1925 of the largest towns was as follows —

Stuttgart ¹	363,532	Göppingen	22,017	Ravensburg	17,012
Ulm ¹	59,357	Feuerbach ¹	21,055	Tuttlingen	16,281
Heilbronn	45,520	Gmund	20,406	Geislingen	13,762
Esslingen ¹	40,586	Tübingen	20,276	Aalen	12,171
Reutlingen	30,501	Heidenheim	19,368	Ebingen	12,128
Ludwigsburg ¹	30,023	Schwenningen	18,978	Schramberg	12,118

¹ Including extensions.

Religion.—The various creeds numbered as follows at the census of 1925.—Protestants, 1,753,654, Roman Catholics, 796,870, Other Christians, 2,242, Jews, 10,827, others, 16,642.

At the head of the Evangelical Church stands a President, who with a Church Council is responsible for its administration. The representation body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landes-

kirchentag consisting of 20 clerical and 40 lay representatives of the dioceses, 4 co opted members, and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university It is elected for six years The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden The administration of the Jewish community is in the hands of the Oberrat der israelitischen Religions gemeinschaft Württemberg

Education.—In 1930-31 there were for middle and elementary education 2,258 schools, with 299,610 children There were 148 higher boys' schools, including 38 gymnasia, with 13,599 pupils, 110 modern schools with 15,756 scholars, 27 high schools for girls with 8,680 pupils General continuation and Sunday schools were attended by 9,415 males and 26,225 females, the 160 trade schools had 38,130 pupils, the 73 commercial schools had 10,351 pupils There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1931 to 32,045,225 marks For Tübingen University, see under *Germany*

Justice—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1932, was 136,371,169 Rm, and the expenditure 136,371,169 Rm For 1929-30 the revenue was estimated at 151.4 million Rm and the expenditure at 161.0 million Rm Public debt, September 30, 1931, 33,400,000 Rm

Production.—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,023,357 acres, or 64 per cent of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,508,755 acres, or 31 per cent, under forest

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1930 —

—	Acres	Yield, metric tons	—	Acres	Yield, metric tons
Wheat	213,222	115,294	Oats	250,437	124,354
Rye	65,587	32,933	Potatoes	209,242	940,805
Barley	260,907	135,249	Hay	998,592	2,211,167
Spelt	165,560	70,219	Hops	8,712	922

Vines in 1930, 25,667 acres, yielded 7,674,634 gallons of wine In 1929 there were produced 63,248,438 gallons of beer There are active iron foundries and salt works

Books of Reference concerning Württemberg.

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GREECE.

(HELLENIC REPUBLIC.)

GREECE gained her independence from Turkey in 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing Powers, of King George I. George I, who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917, when he was excluded from the throne by the allied Powers. Alexandros, second son of King Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920. Constantine returned to Greece on December 19, 1920, reigned until his abdication on September 27, 1922, and died in exile on January 11, 1923. He was succeeded by his eldest son George II, who was forced to leave Greece on December 18, 1923.

Constitution and Government.

By a *plébiscite* on April 13, 1924, the Republic was established. In the voting 758,742 votes were for a Republic and 325,322 votes against. A new Constitution was published on September 22, 1926. It was revised by the Chamber elected on November 7, 1926. The new constitution was published on June 3, 1927. According to the constitution the President of the Republic is elected every five years by the Chamber and the Senate. The Chamber of deputies is composed of 200 to 250 members elected every four years by universal suffrage. The Senate is composed of 120 Senators, of whom nine twelfths, at least, are elected by the people every nine years, the remainder may be elected by the Chamber and the Senate in a common meeting. By a decree dated January 31, 1930, women were granted the right to vote at municipal elections.

President of the Republic — Alexander Zaïmis (elected December 14, 1929)

Elections to the Chamber were held on March 5, 1933, with the following result. Liberals and National Union (Venezelist), 111, Popular Party, 135. The Ministry, constituted on March 10, 1933, is as follows —

Premier — P. Tsaldaris

Minister of Finance — Spyridion Louvaridos

Minister for Foreign Affairs — D. Maximos.

Minister of War — George Kondylis

Ministe of Marine — Alexandre Chatzikyriakos

Minister of the Interior — Jean Rallis

Minister of Agriculture — Jean Theotokis.

Minister of Justice —S. Tsiadouras

Minister of National Economy —George Pasmaglou

Minister of Communications and of Aviation —Peter Rallis

Minister of Education —T. Turkovassilis

Minister of Public Welfare and Minister of Health —J. Makropoulos

Area and Population.

The total area of the country is 130,199 square kilometres or 50,257 square miles, of which the mainland accounts for 41,641 square miles and the islands account for 8,616 square miles

The population of the country, according to the Census of May 15, 1928, is as follows by geographical and administrative divisions

Administrative division	Area in sq miles	Population	Administrative division	Area in sq miles	Population
Central Greece and Euboea	9,646	1,502,842	Macedonia	13,466	1,412,477
Thessaly	5,142	493,213	Epirus	3,604	312,634
Ionian Islands	740	219,157	Aegean Islands	1,510	307,734
Cyclades	994	129,702	Crete	3,195	336,427
Peloponnese	8,600	1,053,327	Western Thrace	3,860	303,171

The following table shows the Departments in the Administrative divisions —

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Central Greece and Euboea—</i>			
Aetolia and Trianaia	220,055	Missolonghi	9,270
Attica and Boeotia	1,024,867	Athens	452,919
Euboea	154,449	Chalcis	17,297
Phthiotis and Phocis	193,671	Lamia	14,205
<i>Thessaly—</i>			
Larissa	278,465	Larissa	23,899
Trikkala	214,748	Trikkala	18,682
<i>Ionian Islands—</i>			
Zante	40,492	Zante	11,609
Corfu	106,251	Corfu	32,221
Cephalonia	60,414	Argostolion	8,293
<i>Cyclades—</i>			
Cyclades	129,702	Hermoupolis (Syra)	21,156
<i>Peloponnese—</i>			
Argolis and Corinth	174,320	Nauplia	7,163
Arcadia	166,141	Tripolitaa	14,397
Achaia and Ellis	320,623	Patras	61,278
Laconia	144,386	Sparta	5,799
Messenia	247,907	Kalamata	23,955
<i>Macedonia—</i>			
Drama	111,572	Drama	29,339
Cavalla	119,140	Cavalla	49,980
Salonika	539,980	Salonika	286,524
Chalcidice	64,799	Polygyros	2,477
Agion Oros (Mount Athos)	4,858	Karyai	305
Kozane	166,523	Kozane	12,702
Pella	97,167	Edessa	13,115
Serres	182,710	Serres	29,640
Florina	125,722	Florina	10,685
<i>Epirus—</i>			
Arta	52,506	Arta	7,468
Yanina	180,418	Yanina	20,485
Preveza	79,620	Preveza	8,650

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Aegean Islands—</i>			
Lesbos	161,557	Mytilene	27 870
Samos	70,497	Limen Vatheos	8 686
Chios	75,680	Chios	22,122
<i>Crete—</i>			
Heraklion	138,567	Heraklion (Candia)	33,404
Lassithi	68,167	Hagios Nicolaos	1,543
Rethymno	68,180	Rethymno	8,682
Canea	111,513	Canea	26,604
<i>Western Thrace—</i>			
Evros	122,730	Alexandroupolis	12,009
Rhodope	180,441	Komotene	30,136
	6,204,684		

There were 3,076,235 males and 3,128,449 females according to the 1928 census, while the urban population was shown as 33 per cent, and rural population 67 per cent. On December 31, 1931, the population was estimated at 6,480,000.

The changes in the area and in the growth of the population of Greece are shown in the following figures —

Year	Area in sq km	Population	Year	Area in sq km	Population
1828	47,516	758 400	1889 ¹	68,606	2,187 208
1838	47,516	752,077	1907 ²	63,211	2,631,952
1848	47,516	986,731	1920 ³	150,893	5,531,474
1870 ⁴	50,211	1,457,894	1928 ⁵	130,199	6,204,684

¹ Ionian Islands annexed in 1864

² Thessaly and Arta annexed in 1881

³ A strip of Territory ceded to Turkey in 1897

⁴ Macedonia, Epirus, Crete and the Aegean Islands annexed in 1913-14, and Thrace, Imbros and Tenedos in 1919-20

⁵ Eastern Thrace, Imbros and Tenedos ceded to Turkey in 1923

Mount Athos, the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketari*). The monks and the novices till the fields, tend the vineyards, take in the harvest, fish, weave, transact business in their own shops, and, indeed, carry on the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediæval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has in the course of time grown to a religious colony of 4,858 males (Census of 1928), distributed in 20 monasteries with their respective dependencies, and after having passed in the fifteenth century from the sovereignty of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium to that of the Sultans it fell again into the hands of the Greeks, who occupied it in November, 1912. Each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots elected by the brethren of the monastery, while the 'idiorhythmic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. For centuries the peninsula was administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery. The Greek government on September 10, 1926, recog-

nized the autonomous form of government existing in Mount Athos for centuries and ratified it by Articles 106–109 of the Constitution. It has also sanctioned by a law the Charter of Mount Athos, which was drawn up at the extraordinary double meeting held by representatives of its 20 monasteries on May 20, 1924.

Since 1925, there has been a fiscal Free Zone in the town of Salonika covering an area of 245,180 square yards on land and 188,968 square yards on water. Since 1924 there has been a Yugoslav Free Zone in the port of Salonika with an area of 78,536 square yards on land and 40,119 square yards on water with 909 miles of railway.

Vital statistics for 3 years —

Year	Living Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1929	181,870	44,450	115,511	66,359
1930	199,365	44,649	103,811	95,754
1931	198,654	45,189	114,225	84,429

Religion.

According to the census of 1928, there were 5,961,529 adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, 35,182 Catholics, 9,003 Protestants, 126,017 Mussulmans, 72,791 Jews and 162 belonging to other religions. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church was declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship was guaranteed to all other sects. The government of the Orthodox Church is at present vested in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens as president and 8 bishops, who must during their year of office reside at Athens. The Orthodox Church has 33 archbishops in the old territory and 47 archbishops and 7 bishops in the new territories. By agreement with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in 1929 the sees within the spiritual jurisdiction of the latter in the new territories were provisionally attached to that of the Holy Synod of Athens for convenience in administration.

Education

All children between the ages of seven and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts.

There were (1929–30) 520 infant schools with 522 teachers and 43,284 pupils (23,525 boys and 19,759 girls), 7,570 primary schools with 13,468 teachers and 652,969 pupils (390,077 boys and 262,892 girls). For secondary education there were 511 high schools with 2,993 teachers and 79,297 pupils (58,703 boys and 20,594 girls). There were 26 commercial schools with 288 teachers and 3,279 pupils (2,500 boys and 779 girls). There are 22 agricultural schools with 112 teachers and 773 pupils. There were also 8 seminaries with 98 teachers and 937 pupils. There were also 1 commercial high school with 22 professors and teachers and 465 students (441 boys and 24 girls), 1 agricultural high school with 20 professors and teachers and 143 students (142 men and 1 woman), 4 military colleges with 78 professors and teachers and 1,006 students, 10 practical schools for officers with 169 teachers and 749 students, and 2 other inferior military schools with 31 teachers and 815 pupils. Also 2 naval colleges with 45 teachers and professors and 78 students, and 11 other inferior naval schools with 77 teachers and 1,660 pupils. There were also 3 aviation schools with 45 teachers and 245 pupils.

There are 2 universities in Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University, with 122 professors and 6,195 students (5,676 men and 519 women), and 1 at Salonika (founded in 1925), with 37 professors and 566 students (512 men and 54 women). The Polytechnic, with 5 faculties, 40 professors and 512 students (511 men and 1 woman), provides instruction in electricity, chemistry, mechanics, architecture, surveying. The School of Fine Arts provides instruction in painting, sculpture, etc., with 11 professors and 250 students (128 boys and 122 girls).

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archæological Council, which is responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine and Mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations.

British scholarship is represented in Athens by the British School of Archæology, which, by the aid of grants from the Government, universities, and private subscribers, is able to encourage and carry out scientific research of all kinds, but especially art, archæology and history. Members of the school have in recent years been responsible for the excavations at Knossos, in Crete, in Melos, at Sparta, in Thessaly, at Mycenæ, and elsewhere. There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions.

Finance.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai		Drachmai	Drachmai
1927-28	8,837,869,000	9,121,845,000	1930-31	10,841,596,153	10,332,867,544
1928-29	11,114,652,838	10,974,623,833	1931-32	10,340,512,038	10,234,258,924
1929-30	9,866,875,918	9,847,876,962	1932-33	8,676,294,740	8,673,512,592

Particulars of the budgets for 1931-32 and 1932-33 are given as follows

Revenue	1931-32	1932-33	Expenditure	1931-32	1932-33
	Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai		Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai
Ordinary			Ordinary		
Direct tax	1,722,982	1,425,278	Public debt interest	2,675,840	1,104,342
Indirect tax	5,242,141	4,464,982	Pensions and other obligations	652,405	711,685
Monopoly	504,985	597,590	Public security	440,243	450,402
Tax from stamps	827,633	703,601	Public works	284,232	181,961
Telegraph post and telephone	342,280	389,662	Education	644,962	658,880
Other administrations working for the State	19,951	177,173	Monopoly	141,873	152,317
Income from State property	151,501	113,416	Telegraph, post and telephone	283,575	275,092
Other ordinary revenues	805,069	343,235	Army and navy	1,424,873	1,356,306
Total	9,616,442	8,214,937	Expenses of other administrations	2,023,032	1,899,906
Extraordinary	892,250	202,413	Air Force	—	141,090
Loan	281,830	240,000	Total	8,570,535	6,982,481
Sale of State property	—	13,945	Extraordinary	1,663,724	1,741,031
Grand total	10,240,512	8,676,295	Grand total	10,234,259	8,673,512

The total public debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1931, to 42,844,123,795 drachmai, distributed as follows: Loans in gold, 29,504,401,111 drachmai, loans in banknotes, 5,904,143,758, floating debt, 4,686,474,692, railroad debt, 2,785,568,000 drachmai, and liabilities according to the treaty of Lausanne 13,536,235 drachmai. The service on this debt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, is estimated at 3,728,861,412 drachmai.

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing France, Great Britain, and Italy (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. The public debt of Greece is in large measure under the control of this commission. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues (for the most part in Old Greece) from certain Government monopolies, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of the Piræus. The total income from these sources was, 1932, 201,210,275 drachmai from monopolies, and 581,672,069 from the Piræus customs.

The payments made by the commission in 1931 for the service of Greek foreign debts totalled 1,181,837,574 drachmai as compared with 1,472,468,080 drachmai in 1930.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies are entrusted to a Greek Company, called the 'Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique,' which is under the control of the international commission.

Defence.

I ARMY.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal. It commences in the 21st year, and lasts up to the 50th. The normal term of service in the active army is 18 months for all arms, followed by 19 years in the first reserve of the active army and 8 years in the second. The normal annual contingent of recruits is about 60,000. Each annual contingent is called up for service in the active army in two batches on May 1 and September 1.

The country is divided into 12 military areas. To these correspond 12 divisions and 1 brigade. Moreover there are two brigades of cavalry and a number of units (telegraphists, railwaymen and engineers), as well as of Army Service Corps directly under the Minister of War. Each division contains 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (6 battalions) and one regiment of Mountain Artillery (3 or 4 batteries). The Air Force consists of 3 flying regiments each of 4 flights.

The effective strength in 1932 was 5,010 officers and the number of other ranks serving was 59,612.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher-Schonauer and the Lebel rifle, the polybole guns, Hotchkiss as well as French ones, and the mitrailleuses Schwarglose, St Etienne and Hotchkiss. The artillery is armed with mountain guns of 65 mm and Schneider 75 and 105 m 1919 and by field guns Schneider, M P O F and Krupp as well as with heavy short guns, Schneider 155. The budget expenditure for the army for 1930-31 amounted to 1,138,596,000 drachmai.

II NAVY.

The Greek Navy is not a force of any considerable importance The principal vessels are as follows —

—	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max Speed Knots
			Belt In	Gun In				
Georgios Averoff	1910	9,960	8	6½	4 9 2 , 8 7 5in , 16 3in	3	19 000	22 5
Helle ¹	1912	2,600	—	—	3 6in , 2 3in	2	7,500	20 3

¹ Cruiser purchased 1914, originally built for China Now fitted for minelaying

There are 10 destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, 4 minelayers, 6 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft The *Georgios Averoff* and *Helle* have been completely refitted and modernised

Preliminary work has been done on the new arsenal intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l*

The services of a British naval mission to reorganize the Greek fleet were lent by the Admiralty from 1927 to 1932

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country Of the total area only one fifth is cultivable The total area under cultivation in 1931 was 1,931,905 hectares (4,829,763 acres) Forest area is 2,406,502 hectares (5,944,059 acres), of which 4,121,119 acres were State owned

By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows —

—	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons	
	1931	1932 ¹	1931	1932 ¹
Wheat	1,518,336	1,518,938	305,579	447,698
Barley	556,654	580,810	155,577	210,849
Maize	625,272	592,788	158,708	174,812
Oats	347,736	370,989	76,555	101,865
Tobacco	210,980	158,900	48,216	80,025
Cotton	46,205	71,959	9,881	—
New wine	818,902	855,704	194,587	271,206
Currants	171,964	176,876	100,000	189,140

¹ Provisional figures

Olives are abundant, about 380,000 acres being under cultivation, olive oil production in 1931 was 103,699 metric tons, valued at 1,216,661,071 drachmai, as compared with 97,326 metric tons, valued at 1,159,271,980 drachmai in 1930. Fruit production in 1931 was lemons, 76,363,000, valued at 24,279,438 drachmai, oranges, 93,485,000 (82,108,172 drachmai); mandarins, 83,574,000 (24,645,369 drachmai), apples, 38,275 metric quintals (10,067,880 drachmai), pears, 81,389 metric quintals (19,853,324 drachmai),

figs (dried), 158,105 metric quintals (66,265,795 drachmai) Rice is cultivated in Greek Macedonia—Vodena, near Salonika, being the principal centre Area under cultivation in 1931 was 2,643 acres, production, 1,178 metric tons Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta cheese) and head cheese

There were in Greece (1931) 250,096 horses, 75,198 mares, 159,507 mules, 352,862 asses, 913,497 cattle, 7,071,725 sheep, 4,625,990 goats, 422,521 pigs, 9,037,099 poultry and 403,594 rabbits

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits The ore and other minerals worked include iron, iron pyrites, emery, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, nickel, magnesite ore, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths The Laurium district, Thessaly, Euboea, the Aegean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths

The principal mineral output of Greece for three years is given as follows (in metric tons) —

—	1928	1929	1930	—	1928	1929	1930
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Iron ore	166,368	253,025	256,161	Chromites	20,958	24,214	23,402
Iron pyrites	94,270	133,399	177,848	Emery	13,129	10,560	12,598
Lead (ore)	70,659	44,800	41,610	Zinc	17,671	29,011	—
Magnesite (raw)	104,421	81,023	68,581	Lignite	120,639	156,526	129,623

Industry in Greece is making considerable progress The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, chemicals, articles of food In 1931 the value of the production of industries was 6,079,838,000 drachmai, as compared with 6,671,221,800 drachmai in 1930

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (in thousands of drachmai) for five years was as follows —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Imports	12,600,215	12,416,937	13,275,531	10,525,245	8,825,657
Exports	6,040,196	6,380,861	6,985,196	5,985,686	4,302,429

Principal special imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 —

CATEGORIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Animal and Fish Products	855,699	860,096	24,098	13,744
Agricultural Products	2,494,899	1,789,062	20,808	17,624
Horticultural Products	277,877	220,261	4,584,551	3,298,110
Oils and Waxes	79,200	78,595	232,642	233,143
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages	11,541	8,466	394,561	199,457
Confectionery & Products, etc	282,455	206,333	1,778	2,644
Hides, Skins, Leather, and Manufactures thereof	242,713	246,399	144,619	97,323
Forest Products	553,419	464,991	73,008	54,132
Mineral Products	853,139	818,157	164,178	126,475
Metals and Manufactures thereof	1,384,207	1,090,680	287,674	57,118

CATEGORIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Musical and Scientific Instruments	232,422	234,196	1,193	1,452
Earthenware and Glassware	160,529	122,695	1,879	889
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	333,713	325,149	68,468	33,508
Perfumes and Soaps	31,180	25,888	15,455	11,563
Dyestuffs and Tanastuffs	104,301	96,352	10,322	11,204
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc	232,977	224,982	5,074	5,926
Rubber Products	67,614	54,721	106	203
Yarns and Textiles	1,857,673	1,563,595	93,424	29,844
Games and Sports Goods	13,887	13,701	18	13
Hats	42,132	80,877	354	144
Vehicles	382,817	263,755	3,191	2,834
Arms and Explosives	49,630	38,632	1,081	446
Ships	26,414	41,689	623	1,030
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	61,947	56,535	4,581	3,563
Total	10,525,245	8,825,657	5,985,686	4,202,429

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Great Britain	1,365,097	1,151,866	747,942	627,578
Egypt	128,314	91,555	273,328	168,138
United States	1,650,738	841,112	874,833	724,868
Austria	128,751	127,299	166,356	233,685
Belgium	471,915	364,380	159,290	53,441
Bulgaria	159,576	58,019	22,995	22,138
France	750,238	576,662	402,696	258,081
Germany	1,099,235	1,074,196	1,892,079	687,025
Switzerland	128,717	119,247	18,350	13,328
Italy	659,532	539,416	838,476	700,709
Netherlands	185,227	149,026	354,667	348,750
Rumania	449,017	473,674	68,680	51,482
Russia	355,621	612,656	20,394	26,538
Yugoslavia	619,984	424,063	42,693	31,920
Turkey	392,477	481,518	10,570	13,298
Spain	5,432	11,234	280	253
Sweden	140,540	122,832	111,919	64,923
Norway	23,119	18,832	1,903	851
Canada	428,937	377,072	7,400	3,027
Czechoslovakia	355,586	285,410	261,229	40,080
Hungary	174,228	74,160	25,691	34,743
All other countries	738,114	857,833	173,915	203,273
Total	10,525,245	8,825,657	5,985,686	4,202,429

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1931 to 1,731,136*l*. Other articles of import in 1930 were — raisins, 76,465*l*; tobacco, 48,034*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1931, cotton piece goods were valued at 675,844*l*, woollens, 353,703*l*, coal, 353,703*l*; iron and steel, 176,601*l*, machinery, 220,200*l*.

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Greece to U K	3,129,052	2,525,520	2,049,940	2,026,857	2,380,201
Exports to Greece from U K	4,850,443	4,920,570	3,731,692	3,179,021	2,177,840
Re exports to Greece from U K	150,016	128,644	195,131	185,820	182,198

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on June 30, 1932, had 551 steam and motor ships of 1,470,064 tons. In the twelve months to June 30, 1932, 5,723,000 tons of shipping in the foreign trade entered the ports of Greece, while 5,545,000 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are about 8,611 miles of roads in Old and New Greece, and 570 miles under construction. There is a canal (opened November 9, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1931, 6,141 steamers of 3,305,668 tons and 2,644 sailing vessels of 61,749 tons passed through the canal.

Railways were open for traffic in 1929 for a length of 1,667 miles, of which 821 miles were operated by the State. Before the war with Turkey (1912-13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but on May 8, 1916, the railway was completed between Gida, on the Salonika Monastir line, and Papapouli, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railways. The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika Angista Stavros line, 42 miles long, which was built by the British during the war. The operating revenues of the State railways in 1930 reached 346,230,290 drachmai, while operating expenses were 368,673,800 drachmai.

The telegraph lines on December 31, 1931, had a length of 13,662 miles, with 32,887 miles of wire. The number of offices was 3,830. They handled 3,378,994 inland telegrams, and 880,477 international, of which 416,897 were despatched abroad and 463,580 were received.

In 1930 there were 1,215 miles of urban telephone lines with 2,430 miles of wire, and 4,191 miles of inter-urban lines with 6,916 miles of wire. The number of subscribers was 8,473, and the number of offices 22.

There were 1,284 post offices at the end of 1931, and there passed through the post in that year—Inland post:—letters, 51,108,298, post-cards, 1,890,738, printed matter, journals and samples, 34,687,590, postal orders, 1,168,970, of a total value of drachmai 990,230,680, parcels, 637,296. Foreign postal service (dispatched)—letters, 12,454,465, post cards, 1,230,680, printed matter and journals, 3,102,985, postal orders, 9,810, valued at 7,256,985 drachmai, parcels, 28,805. Foreign postal service (received)—letters, 14,252,825, post cards, 1,203,798, journals and other printed paper, 5,480,635, parcels, 151,347; money orders, 23,165, of a total value of drachmai 31,805,276.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The National Bank (founded in 1841) was authorised to issue bank notes, the amount being increased each time the privilege of the bank was extended. According to a decree of May 12, 1928, the note-issuing privilege of the National Bank was transferred to the new issuing bank, the Bank of

Greece, as from May 14, 1928, in accordance with the conditions of the Geneva Protocol of September 15, 1927. By the same decree, the drachma was stabilised, its gold content being fixed at 0.01952634 grammes of gold, corresponding to 77.02 drachmai to the U.S. dollar, but the stabilisation has been suspended since April 26, 1932. On January 31, 1933, the total bank-note circulation amounted to 4,602,086,000 drachmai, total gold, 1,883,775,000 drachmai.

On March 31, 1932, there were 33 banks in Greece with deposits amounting to 16,319 million drachmai, and capital, 4,294 million drachmai.

The *Drachma* consists of 100 *lepta*. Nickel coinage in circulation consists of 10, 20 and 50 *lepta*, 1 and 2 drachmai, there are also pieces of 5, 10, and 20 drachmai, made of silver and nickel.

In 1920 the metric system was made compulsory. The use of the Gregorian Calendar has been authorised as from March 1, 1923.

The old weights and measures are still met with. The principal are —

1 oke = 400 drams = 2,832 lbs
 1 kantar = 44 okes = 124,608 lbs
 1 pik = 27 inches
 1 stremma = 2,471 acres

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Demetrius Cacalmanos (appointed October 10, 1922)

Counsellor — Christos Diamantopoulos

Secretary — John Kindynis

Naval and Air Attaché — Commander Spyridion Matessis.

Consul General — George Dracopoulos

Secretary Archivist — N. Pendjiky

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, and various other towns.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Hon. Sir P. W. M. Ramsay, K.C.M.G. (appointed November 14, 1929)

First Secretary — V. F. W. Cavendish Bentinck

Second Secretary — A. V. Burbury, M.C.

Naval Attaché — Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché — Major B. J. O'Leary, R.A.

Air Attaché — Group Capt. R. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Consul General at Salonika — H. G. Chick, C.I.E.

There are also British Consular representatives at Athens, Piræus, Candia, Canea, Corfu, Patras, Samos, Volo, Zante, Syra, and Mitylene.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Annuaire Statistique de la Grèce. First issue, 1931.

The Statistical Bureau also publishes many monthly and annual returns, among others — Recensements de la population. Résultats statistiques généraux des recensements — Statistique du mouvement de la population — Statistique des causes de décès — Statistique des élections — Statistique annuelle du Rendement Agricole etc de la Grèce — (Effectif du bétail — Dénombrement des arbres). — Bulletins du mouvement de la navigation de la Grèce avec l'étranger — Bulletins mensuels et annuels du commerce spécial de la Grèce avec les pays étrangers — Statistique des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones — Bulletin mensuel de Statistique.

Compte Rendu (annuel) des opérations de la Commission Financière Internationale
 Department of Overseas Trade Reports Annual London
 Bulletin Mensuel de la Banque de Grèce

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed for twenty-six years part of the Confederation of Central America, is

governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified in 1887, 1897, 1913, and finally in July, 1927. The present Constitution came into effect January 1, 1928. The legislative power is vested in a single-chambered National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 30,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for 4 years. In addition a Council of State of 7 members, 3 elected by the National Assembly, and 4 appointed by the President of the Republic, has supervision of public concessions and contracts, and large advisory powers. The President is elected for 6 years, and barred from re-election for a period of 12 years.

On May 27, 1927, the Foreign Ministers of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador signed a convention binding the three countries to a united foreign policy in the recognition of governments, declarations of war and other matters, this has been ratified by Salvador.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled as dictator for 22 years but was overthrown in 1920. Several short lived dictatorships followed until the election of General Lazaro Chacon who held office from 1926 to 1931.

President of the Republic — General Jorge Ubico (February 14, 1931)

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of seven departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Finance and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, and Agriculture.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 109,724 sq. kilometres, or 42,353 square miles, but the boundary with Honduras has long been in dispute, in 1930 both countries agreed to submit it to arbitration. The population, according to the 1920 census, was 2,004,900. About 60 per cent are pure Indians, of 21 different groups descended from the Maya Quiché tribe, most of the remainder are mixed Indian and Spanish (*ladinos*), the ruling classes are of European descent. There are about 25,000 foreigners. A system of peonage prevails on the large plantations. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments, each with a governor appointed by the President.

The capital is Guatemala City, with 165,928 inhabitants, almost all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 80,125, Coban, 26,774, and Zacapa, 18,094.

Religion and Education.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

In 1931-32 there were 2,410 primary schools with 3,896 teachers, and 110,890 pupils and 65 professional, normal, secondary and special schools with an enrolment of 4,769. The Bureau of Indian Education maintains (1931) 957 rural and ranch schools with 1,808 teachers and 25,693 Indian pupils of whom 16,000 were previously illiterate. The University of Guatemala (714 students in 1931) was established in 1910. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics. Among the other institutions are a School of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, a School of Art, and a College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences. The national library contains 20,000 volumes.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. All judges, under the 1927 constitution, are appointed by

the National Assembly In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (1 quetzal = 1 U S dollar) —

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue .	Quetzales 12 411,182	Quetzales 14,265,751	Quetzales 15,398,825	Quetzales 13,468,870	Quetzales 10,226,191
Expenditure	12,259,067	14,128,979	15,409,150	14,342,811	12,376,569

Customs duties (imports and exports) provided 5,911,491 quetzales in 1929-30, or about 50 per cent of the revenue Public debt took 3,329,100 quetzales in the 1930-31 budget

On June 30, 1930, the external funded debt was 12,588,325 quetzales, on which the interest and amortisation took 2,258,438 quetzales, in addition there was an interest-bearing internal debt of 2,411,755, a non-interest-bearing internal debt of 1,197,610 and a floating debt of 155,450 Total, 16,197,690 quetzales Total, June 30, 1932, 17,481,149 quetzales, including English debt of 1,540,860

Defence.

Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50 Service in the active army is for 1 year The effectives for 1932 were 315 officers and 6,334 other ranks, organised in 2 infantry corps of 14 companies and 4 groups of artillery The military estimates for 1931-32 were 1,900,528 quetzales

Production and Industry

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile and agriculture is the most important industry The principal crop is coffee, accounting for about 80 per cent of total exports, coffee exports in 1929, 662,184 bags, in 1930, 853,093 bags Germans own and control between 30 and 40 per cent of the coffee plantations of Guatemala Next to coffee, banana is the most important export crop, exports, 1930, 4,874,319 stems, sugar output in 1929, 13,566,875 lbs, maize, beans and rice, forming the diet of the population, are the most important domestic crops Guatemala has almost a monopoly of the chicle gum used for chewing in the United States, exports in 1930 were valued at 587,307 quetzales Crop diversification is encouraged by agricultural experiment stations maintained jointly by the International Railways of Central America and the United Fruit Company Cattle-grounds (potreros) occupy about 758,640 acres Census of 1930 showed 416,897 cattle, 183,537 sheep, 79,251 pigs, 63,117 horses, 21,413 goats and 37,049 mules and asses

The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States.

There are silver, gold, copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed. Chrome was discovered in 1916

Commerce.

Value of the commerce for 5 years (1 quetzal = 1 dollar, U S) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales
Imports	19,785,880	21,464,924	30,399,067	16,478,970	12,971,234
Exports	33,915,225	28,211,572	24,928,229	23,577,819	15,167,386

In 1930, 59.40 per cent of the imports came from the United States, 8.54 per cent. from Great Britain, 12.77 per cent from Germany, 2.94 per cent from France, and 2.79 per cent from Italy, 39.06 per cent of the exports went to the United States, 35.16 per cent to Germany, and 15.65 to Holland

Total trade between Guatemala and the U K for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U K	56,584	39,580	57,748	87,942	210,408
Exports to Guatemala from U K	457,508	437,098	230,906	195,787	174,949
Re exports to Guatemala from U K	11,583	7,818	4,153	2,399	2,097

Shipping and Communications

The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios, which handles three-fourths of the country's imports, and Livingston, on the Pacific side, San José, chief port for exports, and Champerico

The principal railway system is the American owned International Railways of Central America which represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (198 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). Total mileage, 652. The lines extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 198 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles. This route carries both freight and passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific more quickly than the Panama Canal. The system extends northward to Ayutla on the Mexican border where it connects with the Pan American Railway of Mexico. All roads are of 3 ft. gauge. Total mileage of all lines in 1929 was 691 miles. In 1930 the Government completed the first national electric railway in Central America; it connects Quezaltenango with San Felipe

There are (1929) 1,396 miles of highways. Motor traffic is possible almost everywhere during nine months of the year

There are 379 post-offices. The national telegraph lines have a length of 4,357 miles, and the telephones, 4,950 miles. There are 283 telegraph offices and 112 central telephone stations, number of telephones in use, 1,992. Radio stations have been opened at Quezaltenango, San Marcos, and Guatemala City with service to Peten, Puerto Barrios, and other places. There is a broadcasting station at Fort San José, near Guatemala City.

Air-mail and passenger service connects Guatemala City with Puerto Barrios, Zacapa, Quezaltenango, Mazatenango, San Salvador, Panama and Mexico City

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The creation of the Central Bank of Guatemala, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 quetzales (2,500,000 quetzales paid up in 1928), and the exclusive right to issue paper money for 10 years, was decreed on June 30, 1928. This ended a paper money regime which had lasted since 1897. Total circulation of banknotes (backed by a gold reserve of 40 per cent) on December 31, 1930, was 5,445,435 quetzales, exclusive of 1,095,262 quetzales representing notes of the old banks not yet called in and cancelled. Gold coin, at home or abroad, totalled 2,957,037 quetzales. By a decree of May 12, 1932, silver coinage is limited to 2,000,000 quetzales, and copper aluminium to 500,000 quetzales.

The unit of currency is the gold *quetzal*, established May 7, 1925, equal to the United States dollar (containing 1,504,665 grains of fine gold), named after the national bird (emblematic of liberty). Gold coins in circulation, 20, 10, and 5 quetzales, quetzal notes in circulation, 100, 20, 5, 2, and 1. Silver coins are in circulation (since May 1, 1933) of the value of 25 centavo, 10 centavo and 5 centavo, and also new 2 centavo, 1-centavo and half-centavo copper aluminium coins. Old notes in circulation (no longer issued) are for 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 5 and 1 pesos, these have been stabilized at the rate of 60 pesos = 1 quetzal (U S dollar), and will eventually be displaced by Central Banknotes and metallic currency.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces	= 1 014 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras	= 25 35 lbs „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas	= 101 40 lbs „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals	= 18 10 cwt
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushels

The metric system has been officially adopted

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chargé d' Affaires and Consul-General (in London) — Dr don Francisco A Figueroa

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General — John Henry Stopford Birch. (Appointed March 13, 1932)

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango, Vice-Consuls at Guatemala City, Puerto Barrios, and San José

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on July 15, 1932 After being in abeyance since 1917 (their functions performed by the Council of State, nominated by the President) the Senate and Chamber were revived in October, 1930, to sit until 1936 The President is now elected by the 36 deputies and 20 senators, sitting as a National Assembly, for a period of six years Deputies are elected for 4 years by popular vote, senators (4 years) are chosen by electoral colleges in each department

President of the Republic — *Sténio Vincent* , elected November 18, 1930 , term expires May 15, 1936

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by ten departments supervised by at least five Secretaries of State The President may not immediately succeed himself

In November, 1915, both Houses of the Haitian Congress ratified a treaty with the United States by which the latter agreed to assist in the establishment of responsible, orderly government The treaty, which expires in 1936 provided for a number of American Advisers to the Haitian Government, appointed by the President of Haiti on the recommendation of the President of the United States , these still supervise the constabulary and finances, but public health, public works, and agricultural training were handed over in 1931 to Haitian officials

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Dominican Republic—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles On January 1, 1927, the estimated population was 2,800,200, excluding

3,000 white foreign residents and the military forces of the United States. The majority of the population are Negroes, there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. Capital, Port au Prince, with 79,797 inhabitants, situated on a large bay and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cap Haitien has an estimated population of 22,000, Cayes and Jacmel, 12,000 each, Gonaives, 10,000, Port de Paix, 5,000. The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Education

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. The Catholic clergy are French.

Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 24 inspectors' districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, chiefly for agricultural education, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In the 6 national lyées in 1925-26 there were 1,042 pupils, in 11 private secondary schools, 3,219 pupils, in 14 national primary schools, under friars, 5,820 pupils, and in 34, under nuns, 7,440 pupils. During 1927-28, 48 rural farm schools had 5,464 pupils. In 1926-27, 85 private city primary schools had 5,517, 417 national rural primary schools, 25,348 pupils, 115 religious national rural primary schools, 5,868 pupils, 240 national urban primary schools, 24,462 pupils.

Justice

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation and by lower courts, all appointed for 10 years by the President and irremovable, unless impeached.

Finance

About 90 per cent of the revenue of Haiti is derived from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. Debt charges absorb about 30 per cent of revenue.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (fiscal year ending September 30) for five years (in United States dollars, 5 gourdes = 1 U S dollar) —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹
Revenue . . .	10,100,955	8,504,366	7,729,683	6,449,316	6,331,886
Expenditure . . .	8,032,282	9,006,731	8,369,460	7,380,275	6,333,336

¹ Budget estimate.

Total public debt, August 31, 1932, was 72,858,000 gourdes, of which 69,235,580 gourdes (equal to 13,847,115 dollars, U S) were represented by the three 'dollar loans' outstanding whose service and retirement are supervised by the American Adviser General Receiver. Under the protocol of 1919, his functions cease with the extinction of the foreign debt (presumably in 1942, at the present rate), but the treaty outlining his duties expires in 1936 and has not yet been extended.

Defence.

An armed constabulary (Garde d'Haiti), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916. The officers are in part drawn from the United States Marine Corps and Navy, who, according to present plans, will retire by 1936. The establishment (1932) consists of 199 officers and 2,536 non commissioned officers and men.

Production.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee of excellent quality grown by peasants. Production, 1930-31, 26,296,152 kilos. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending. Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 2 sugar-making establishments. An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port-au-Prince. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported; the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is encouraged.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 4 fiscal years ending September 30 (in U.S. dollars) —

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1928	20,248,257	22,667,246	1930	12,741,626	14,144,587
1929	17,287,922	16,723,883	1931	9,576,318	8,968,419

In 1930-31, the principal exports were coffee, 57,983,015 pounds valued at 6,687,967 dollars (about 74 per cent in value of total exports), raw cotton, 9,101,219 pounds (850,895 dollars), logwood, 55,936,184 pounds (384,676 dollars), cacao, 2,574,735 pounds (102,685 dollars). Imports to the extent of 68 per cent (6,577,594 dollars) came from the United States.

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Haiti to U.K.	165,012	166,974	149,745	195,647	257,871
Exports to Haiti from U.K.	333,389	180,162	166,921	110,347	189,005
Re-exports to Haiti from U.K.	2,927	2,322	1,908	2,288	1,597

Shipping and Communications.

Several lines of steamers (American and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York, and others (British, French, Dutch and German) with Europe. In 1930-31, 551 vessels of 1,313,725 tons entered and cleared the ports of the country.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cap-Haïtien by a road 169 miles long, and with Mirebalais and Lascahobas by a road 33 miles long. Total length of motor road in 1932 was 935 miles. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assué (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. The 'National Railroad of Haiti' runs from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes, distance 85 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway. Total mileage, 1932, 158 miles. The two railroads, the National and the P.C.S. (Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine de Cul-de-Sac) are both American owned.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system,

with 1,490 miles of wire in 1927 A cable runs from the Mole St Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au Prince, and also to Cap Haïtien, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to New York and South America. The All-America Cables has a cable to Haïti.

There were 92 post offices in 1930

Port-au-Prince has a modern automatic telephone exchange, 1,200 miles of telephone cables connect 46 commercial and 17 local exchanges

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs (present capital, 2,000,000 dollars), undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters, it has a monopoly of the note issue In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Port-au Prince and Cape Haïti

The unit of currency is the *Gourde* which has a fixed value in relation to United States currency, i.e. 1 gourde is equivalent to 20 cents U S currency Stock of money on December 31, 1930, 4,902,332 dollars (U S) in notes, of which 1,194,981 dollars were in U S Government notes and 3,707,351 were in notes of the Banque Nationale, gold coinage amounted to 156,518 dollars and subsidiary silver coinage to 13,014 dollars Of the notes outstanding, 1,940,500 dollars were held by the Central bank as a reserve To reduce the use of American money the Banque Nationale was authorized in April, 1928, to issue notes of 20, 50 and 100 gourdes

Use of the metric system of weights and measures has been made obligatory since July 1, 1922

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF HAÏTI IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister Resident —Rene Tancrede Auguste (Appointed Feb 22, 1933)

Commercial Attaché —M Antoine Dupont

Consul — W. Haines.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Newport, Queenstown, Southampton, Glasgow

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAÏTI

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires —F M Shepherd, M B E

Military Attaché —Lt Col M F Day, M C

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS)

Constitution and Government

ON September 15, 1821, the State of Honduras declared its independence of Spain and set up as a Republic which is governed under a charter proclaimed on October 3, 1824 The present Constitution was rewritten in 1924 Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Congress of Deputies consisting of 43 members, chosen for 4 years by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 15,000 inhabitants It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year A Permanent Commission of five members sits whilst Congress is not in session for the transaction of routine or emergency business The President is elected by popular vote for 4 years, holding office from February 1st

President —Dr. Tiburcio Carias Andino Assumed office February 1, 1933

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Justice, War and Navy, Finance and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction

Area and Population

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, on June 29, 1930 (census), of 859,761, or 19 4 inhabitants to the square mile Aboriginal tribes are estimated to number over 35,000, principally Mosquito, Tumo, Poyas and Xicques Indians, all speaking different languages The Spanish-speaking inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes, chiefly employed by the fruit exporting companies, of whom about 3,000 are British subjects The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak little or no Spanish

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with (census of June, 1930) 40,049 inhabitants Other towns are Pespire, 7,132; Nacaome, 8,152, La Esperanza, 11,453, Santa Rosa, 10,574; Choluteca, 8,065, San Pedro Sula, 7,820 The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), La Ceiba, Trujillo Puerto Castilla, and Tela. The port of entry for the Bay Islands is Roatan.

Religion, Education, Justice

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any

Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. The school census of 1928 showed 93,576 children of school age, of whom only 35,182 were then receiving education. In 1929-30 there were 1,527 public schools (1,281 under State control), with 1,953 teachers and 57,359 children enrolled. The 13 secondary schools had 609 pupils, the normal schools 1,107, and the commercial schools, 415. There is a school for the teaching of agriculture with about 52 pupils. At Tegucigalpa there is a National University with faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering (179 students in 1930-31), a technical school with 157 pupils, and also a military school, at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years, four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges. In 1923 a Supreme Court was established at San Pedro Sula to serve the Northern Provinces.

Finance

For the years stated, ending July 31, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the new gold lempira, like the old silver peso, is legally fixed at one half the value of an American dollar)

	1923-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
Revenue	Lempiras 13,728,868	Lempiras 14,314,299	Lempiras 13,168,498	Lempiras 16,568,612	Lempiras 15,400,199
Expenditure	12,803,620	15,021,739	13,575,145	16,568,612	15,400,199

¹ Estimates

Total external debt stood on July 31, 1931, at 10,026,964 lempiras, and internal debt at 15,501,222 lempiras. Payment on debt services, external and internal, in 1930-31 was 2,198,665 lempiras. The external debt, held principally in England and unpaid as to principal or interest since 1872, totalled by 1925, 30,000,000, and was then scaled down to 1,200,000, to be repaid in 30 annual instalments of 40,000 each, derived from a special Consular tax on imports to Honduras, collected abroad and deposited in New York. In 1926 the Government borrowed 1,500,000 dollars in New Orleans, repayable in monthly instalments of 25,000 dollars at 7 per cent interest.

Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras is liable to serve in the army from the age of 21. Service in the active army is for three months, and in the reserves from the age of 23 to 40. Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years. Under the terms of the Washington Central American Conventions of 1923 the size of the Regular Army is fixed at 2,500 men, including the National Guard. The strength in 1928-29 was 344 officers and 2,258 men. The military budget for 1930-31 was 1,932,018 lempiras, but actual expenditure were 3,140,446 lempiras.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, on the Atlantic coast (28,960,948 bunches exported in 1930-31 almost entirely by three companies, value of

banana exports was 22,981,400 dollars, U S) The United States took 21,635,022 stems Coconuts are also grown The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain over 28,000 fruit-bearing trees Coffee of fine quality is grown, generally by small farmers (exports in 1930-31, 2,483,236 lbs), likewise tobacco The production of sugar from 2 large mills is increasing Exports in 1930-31, 11,749,951 lbs Exports of mahogany in 1930-31 totalled 288,527 feet, chiefly to the United States

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country, and the Government are now taking steps to encourage breeding

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department The rivers still yield gold to the native workers, using primitive utensils, at the rate of about 125,000 dollars (U S) per annum There is only one large mining company, at San Juancito, near Tegucigalpa Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found

Straw hats and cigars are manufactured for local consumption and export, 46,947,378 cigars were exported in 1930-31 A good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara

Commerce

Imports and exports for 5 fiscal years, ending July 31 (the lempira = 50 cents, U S) —

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras
Imports	10,680,415	12,573,595	14,860,931	31,892,257	20,582,846
Exports	17,546,289	28,142,787	24,569,165	62,342,436	40,066,173

The United States takes nearly 75 per cent of the exports of Honduras, and furnishes 77 per cent of its imports Bananas constitute from 50 to 90 per cent of the value of total exports

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras	824,760	1,108,906	496,415	1,110,919	883,646
Exports to Honduras	185,826	750,828	517,007	88,161	92,511
Re-exports to Honduras	1,627	2,839	2,050	1,635	1,705

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox carts Slow improvements in road making and repairing continue to be made. There is a fair mail service by automobiles, and a daily autobus passenger and freight service connects Tegucigalpa with both the northern and southern sections The two principal roads are the Carretera del Sur from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Coast, to Tegucigalpa, 84 miles ; and the Carretera del Norte from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, and

Lake Yojoa, 154 miles Transport from Lake Yojoa (20 miles across) is continued by road to Potrerillos (25 miles), the head of the railroad to San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés A road from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa and one from Santa Barbara to San Pedro Sula are being built Total mileage of motor roads in 1930 was 361 miles Aviation services connect the principal towns and spread outward to other Central American points

There is a national railway of 66 miles from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos, taken over by the Government in 1912 and leased to a fruit company The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast Total length of line (1932) 1,149 miles.

The country has about 1,550 miles of telephone lines and 5,301 miles of telegraph lines Number of telephones in use, 1,035, number of telegraph offices, 304 Number of post offices, 1,928, 332 Honduras has 6 wireless stations, all owned by foreign companies

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of March 9, 1931, the gold *lempira* (named after a native chief) is the monetary unit, its value is that of 0.836 gramme of gold, 900 fine, or 50 cents, U S currency Coins of 1 *lempira*, 50 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents have been coined The old peso coinage is being withdrawn from circulation The value of the silver *lempira* is legally fixed at one half the value of an American dollar The new *lempiras* have been minted in the United States and were placed in circulation early in 1932 On the north coast the currency is almost entirely American paper money.

There are two banks One is the Banco de Honduras, founded in 1889, which in 1922 and for a short time thereafter acted as the Bank of the Republic It still has the power to issue silver notes but does not act as the Government's fiscal agent The second bank, Banco Atlántida, which belongs mainly to Americans, also issues silver notes which are exchangeable for American currency at the rate of 2 pesos for 1 dollar

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in general use

1 <i>Vara</i>	= 32 inches
1 <i>Arroba</i>	= 25 lb
1 <i>Quintal</i>	= 100 lb
1 <i>Tonelada</i>	= 2,000 lb

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul-General at London — Señor B. Basil Telepnéf

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. — John Henry Stopford Birch Appointed March 13, 1933 (Residing in Guatemala City.)

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa — M. H. C. Kelham.

There are Consuls at Trujillo, Amapala and La Ceiba

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HUNGARY.

(KINGDOM OF HUNGARY)

Constitution and Government.

HUNGARY first became an independent kingdom in 1001. On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic. On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent Republic (Hungarian People's Republic), of which Count Michael Karolyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Council. The Károlyi régime continued until March 21, 1919, when its place was taken by a Soviet Government, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat. An opposition Government was, however, soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which with the assistance of the Rumanian army swept away the Soviet Government, and on August 7, 1919, a National Government was again in the Capital. Elections were held on the basis of universal suffrage in January and February 1920, and the new Parliament considered the period of the revolutions of 1918 and 1919 as *de jure* a blank space of time, and resolved that the old monarchical constitution should be continued. Hungary was thus considered a monarchy with a vacant throne, the functions of the monarch being exercised by a Regent. It has been decided that the dynastic question shall be solved at such time as the people are freed from external pressure.

Regent—Nicholas Horthy de Nagybdnya (Elected March 1, 1920)

The Legislature consists of two houses, the Upper House (by a Bill passed on November 11, 1926) consists of 6 groups—(1) elected representatives of the former hereditary members, about 38, (2) members elected by the County Councils and municipalities, about 50 members, (3) heads of the various religious communities, about 31 members, (4) high dignitaries—such as judges, the commander-in-chief of the army, the chairman of the National Bank, (5) representatives of scientific institutions, the Chambers of Commerce, about 40 members, and (6) life members appointed by the head of the State.

The Lower House consists of 245 members. At the elections held on

June 28, 1931, the following parties were elected — Party of National Unity (Bethlen Party), 155, Christian Social Union, 32 Socialists, 14, Independent Agricultural Party, 11, other parties, 12, Independents, 21, total 245

The Ministry formed on October 1, 1932, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence — János de Gombos.

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Kollman de Kánya

Minister of the Interior — Dr. Francis Keresztes Fischer

Minister of Finance — Dr. Béla de Imrédy

Minister of Agriculture — Dr. Nicholas de Kállay

Minister of Commerce — Dr. Tihamés Fabinyi

Minister of Public Instruction — Dr. Valentine Hóman

Minister of Justice — Dr. Andrew Lazar

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, and county towns and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The representative bodies and executives are elected by the inhabitants of the communities concerned who have possessed an electoral right since 1886 on the basis of secret suffrage, which was in 1929 extended to women also. The representative body in the communes and county towns consists half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes, but in the representative bodies of the municipalities ("municipal committee") the proportion of those who pay the highest taxes has been reduced to two fifths of the total number of members. The members of the representative bodies have an authorization for a fixed period. Each community has the right to issue orders within the limits prescribed by law, to be carried out either by its own officials or by the subordinate communities.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Trianon, signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The exact boundaries with Yugoslavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission. As a result of negotiations with Austria and of the consequent plebiscite Hungary has obtained Sopron in Western Hungary.

The population of Hungary according to the census of December 31, 1930, is 8,688,349 and its area 35,875 square miles as against a population of 7,989,089 in 1920. Of the total population, 4,250,110 were males and 4,438,209 females.

The following is the division of the total population according to language as estimated on December 31, 1930 (Census): Hungarian (Magyar), 8,001,112 (92.1 per cent), German, 478,630 (5.5 per cent), Slovak, 104,819 (1.2 per cent); Rumanian, 16,221 (0.2 per cent), Ruthenian, 996, Croatian, 27,683 (0.3 per cent.), others, 58,853.

Vital statistics for 5 years

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Births	218,549	224,693	215,463	219,784	212,902
Marriages	77,026	74,634	78,518	77,907	76,354
Deaths	150,675	146,490	152,847	134,741	144,968

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION IN 1930 (CENSUS)

Budapest	1,006,184	Újpest	67,400	Hódmezővásár-	
Szeged	135,071	Kispest	64,512	hely	60,342
Debrecen	117,275	Pécs	61,663	Nyíregyháza	51,308
Kecskemét	79,467	Miskolc	61,559	Győr	50,881
Pesterzsébet	67,907				

Religion.

Religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State. There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions, which include the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek Oriental, the Gregorian Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916). Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

In 1930 (Census), the population according to religion was estimated as follows: Roman Catholics, 5,034,103 (64.9 per cent), Greek Catholics, 201,093 (2.3 per cent), Helvetian Evangelicals, 1,813,162 (20.9 per cent), Augsburg Evangelicals, 534,065 (6.1 per cent), Greek-Orientals, 39,839 (0.5 per cent), Unitarians, 6,266 (0.1 per cent), Jews, 444,567 (5.1 per cent), others, 15,224.

Education

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades: —(1) infant schools, (2) elementary schools, (3) industrial and commercial apprentice schools, (4) primary (city) schools, (5) training colleges for teachers, (6) middle or secondary schools, (7) special schools, (8) universities and colleges.

In 1930, 9.6 per cent of the population over 6 years of age was illiterate.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years at day schools, and then for three years in continuation schools. There were in the school year 1930-31 altogether 1,101 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 1,539 female teachers and 116,375 infants, and 5 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In Hungary there were in the school year 1930-31, 6,856 elementary schools with 966,347 pupils and 19,299 teachers. There were also 4,169 general, 1,453 agricultural continuation schools (or courses) and 54 agricultural public schools with special teachers attached to them. There were 510 apprentice schools, 470 for industrial and 40 for commercial apprentices. The number of industrial apprentices was 53,120 and of commercial apprentices 3,047. There were 20 training colleges for elementary schools for males and 34 for females, with 709 teachers and 9,458 students. The number of primary schools was for boys 183, for girls 192, for both sexes 53, with 78,633 pupils and 3,675 teachers.

In the middle schools the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a sub-vention from the State. There were in 1930-1931, 28 gymnasia, 69 realgymnasia, 22 modern schools, and 43 girls' secondary schools. Total number of teachers, 3,025, pupils, 64,841 (50,071 boys and 14,570 girls).

Of the special schools, 49 are agricultural, 47 industrial and mineral, and 50 commercial, with 31 others. Of the commercial schools, 31 were for boys and 19 for girls, total number of pupils, 10,020. The other special schools had 3,215 pupils. There are 4 agricultural high-schools with 449 pupils.

Hungary has four universities and (since 1919) an independent Faculty of Economics at Budapest (45 professors, 1,397 students in 1930-31), all maintained by the State. In 1930-31 the University of Budapest had 307 professors and 5,198 students, the University of Szeged, 89 professors and 1,779 students, the University of Pécs 53 professors and 1,417 students, and of Debrecen 67 professors and 1,393 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. Total number of students at the Universities, 1930-31, 11,184. There are also 18 theological colleges, viz., 14 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 119 professors and 942 students, and 3 law schools with 34 professors and 832 students, and the veterinary school with 28 professors and 299 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 30 professors and 1,427 students (1930-31), the high school of mining and forestry of Sopron 27 professors and 138 students, and 3 agricultural colleges have 33 professors and 358 students. There are 7 other high schools with 173 professors and 1,670 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Budapest (curia) is the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. As courts of first instance, there are county courts (torvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships, district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges, and jury courts (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

Social Insurance and Pauperism

In 1927 and 1928, two fundamental laws were passed to regulate optional and obligatory social insurance, and called into existence the National Social Insurance Institute. The Institute affords its members medical and hospital treatment gratuitously and pays a subsidy to any member during the period of his illness, and grants, moreover, an old age and disability pension. The membership of the Institute amounted to 575,184 on December 31, 1931, including membership of all other social insurance bodies, 838,181. The insurance of farm workers is optional in Hungary, done by the Agricultural Workers, National Fund, with a membership of 681,001 (end of 1931).

In Hungary poor relief is in the main left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 4 years (in thousands of pengos) —

	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
Revenue	1,000 Pengos 1,432,171	1,000 Pengos 1,401,100	1,000 Pengos 1,365,900	1,000 Pengos 1,207,329
Expenditure	1,428,671	1,398,180	1,364,900	1,207,329

¹ Preliminary figures.

Budget for 1932-33 is shown as follows —

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
I State Administration	Pengos	Pengos	Pengos	Pengos
Dotation, Regent . . .	—	—	120,000	120,000
Regency Department . . .	85,500	85,500	655,700	655,700
Parliament	23,500	23,500	3,923,590	4,032,090
Debt service	20,535,000	22,173,000	89,080,000	101,583,000
Peace Treaty obligations	—	—	—	804,000
Pensions of State Administrations	—	—	116,853,000	116,853,000
Supreme State Audit Office .	—	—	484,900	484,900
Administrative Court . . .	—	—	685,200	685,200
Premier's Department . . .	795,000	795,000	3,542,040	4,172,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	3,000,000	3,000,000	9,391,110	9,391,110
" of the Interior . . .	9,181,000	9,181,000	94,847,000	95,040,000
" of Finance	743,246,000	743,246,000	103,821,940	105,931,000
" of Commerce	4,650,460	5,147,000	23,207,500	43,153,000
" of Agriculture	3,603,880	9,383,000	24,401,000	28,501,000
" of Labour and Social Welfare .	3,721,000	3,721,000	52,957,920	57,218,000
" of Education and Culture .	6,840,000	7,100,000	102,013,200	105,204,000
" of Justice	2,088,000	2,088,000	35,602,000	35,991,000
" of National Defence .	286,000	286,000	98,900,000	95,800,000
Total of I	798,255,840	806,229,000	785,105,100	806,229,000
II State Undertakings				
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	107,112,000	107,112,000	74,760,000	79,500,000
State Railways	242,755,000	242,755,000	193,753,000	195,235,000
" Steel, Iron and Machine Works	24,300,000	24,300,000	24,222,000	24,222,000
" Forests	2,854,000	2,854,000	2,626,000	2,626,000
" Agricultural enterprises .	7,782,000	7,782,000	6,607,000	6,607,000
Silk cultivation	1,189,000	1,189,000	1,376,000	1,376,000
Post Office Savings Bank . .	12,167,000	12,157,000	10,759,000	10,759,000
State Coal mines	2,951,000	2,951,000	2,682,000	2,682,000
Pensions of State Undertakings	—	—	77,895,000	77,895,000
Total of II	401,100,000	401,100,000	394,680,000	401,100,000
Grand total (I and II) .	1,199,355,840	1,207,329,000	1,150,785,100	1,207,329,000

Total revenue includes 7,973,660 pengos extraordinary revenue, and expenditure includes 28,706,400 pengos transitory expenditure, and 27,857,500 pengos investments.

The public debt on December 31, 1931, was given at 1,992,600,000 pengos, of which 1561.1 million pengos were foreign debt and 431.5 million pengos domestic.

Defence.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is authorised to maintain an army of 35,000 officers, non commissioned officers and men. The Treaty laid down that conscription was to be abolished, and consequently recruiting on a voluntary basis has been substituted. All recruits have to undertake to serve in the Army for a minimum period of 12 consecutive years, at least 6 of which are to be with the colours. Officers now serving will continue to

do so until they attain the age of 40 years at least Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for a minimum of 20 consecutive years No reserves or measures for mobilisation are permitted

Hungary is divided into the following seven military districts — Budapest, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Pécs, Szeged, Debrecen, and Miskolc To each of these districts is allotted a mixed brigade each composed of 1 brigade staff, 1 cavalry squadron, 2 infantry regiments, 1 trench mortar company, 1 field artillery group, 1 cyclist battalion In addition to the 7 mixed brigades there are the following troops 4 hussar regiments, 1 mounted artillery group, 3 independent batteries, and 3 pioneer battalions Strength in November, 1931, 1 780 officers and 33,213 men

Hungary has a force of 12,000 gendarmerie and of 12,000 police, as well as 6,360 customs guards, and 1,600 river guards The members of this force are under the obligation to serve for a minimum of 6 consecutive years The authorised armament is as follows —Gendarmerie 1 rifle or 1 carbine per man, Police 1 sword or revolver per man (automatic pistols for 5 per cent of the establishment, i.e. 600), Customs Guards 1 rifle per man

A force of 3,000 finance guards is also maintained These are armed with revolvers

Hungary has no navy or air force, but only four patrol vessels for police duty on the Danube

The budget expenditure on the army in 1932-33 was 95,800,000 pengős

Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary The soil is noted for its fertility and the variety of its products The area and production of crops in Hungary for two years was as follows —

Crop	1930-31		1931-32
	Area	Yield	Estimated Yield
	Acres	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat .	4 011,001	19,745 090	15 937 718*
Rye .	1,485 675	5,564,880	8,180 814*
Barley .	1,165,447	4,760 973	7 204 717*
Oats .	595,824	1 940,932	2,497,467*
Maize .	2,700,414	15,176 800	24,386 408*
Potatoes	700 998	14,474,938	16 793,791*
Sugar beet .	183,999	9 662 049	8,326,240*
Grapes .	520,260	85,802,888 ¹	—

¹ Gallons

² Provisional data of threshing statistics

³ Provisional estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture

In Hungary there were, in 1932, 845,548 horses, 1,818,834 cattle, 1,210,491 sheep, and 2,961,195 pigs

The total area under forest in Hungary (1931) was 2,704,502 acres

The production of coal in Hungary was in 1900, 6,575,000 tons; in 1910, 9,086,000 tons in 1927, 7,030,196 tons, in 1929, 7,870,189 tons, in 1930, 6,987,826 tons, and in 1931, 6,887,620 tons The best quality coal is found in the Mecsek Mountain, in the district of Pécs Bituminous coal is found at Ajk Hungary has a considerable number of brown coal and lignite mines Her bauxite deposits may be counted among the largest in the world, production in 1931 was 89,556 tons

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Theiss

rivers and in lake Balaton. The latter, situated in the west, is the largest lake in central Europe, being 50 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. Its waters contain plentiful supplies of perch, carp, pike, sheatfish, shad and other fish. The north shore of Lake Balaton is an important wine-producing district. The best known Hungarian wines come from the hilly country, "Tokaj," in the northeast section of Hungary.

The industries of Hungary are based on agriculture. They include milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar (1,256,070 metric quintals of raw sugar in 1931), hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works (159,630 metric tons of pig iron and 316,291 metric tons of steel in 1931). In 1931 there were in Hungary 3,442 factories, employing on an average 195,478 workmen, with an output valued at 2,054 million pengos.

Commerce.

Trade for 5 years is shown as follows —

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Million Quintals	Thousands of Pengos	Million Quintals	Thousands of Pengos
1928	66.3	1,211,411	21.0	825,974
1929	67.1	1,063,697	27.5	1,038,540
1930 ¹	48.0	823,348	22.0	911,666
1931 ¹	33.5	549,583	18.5	567,121
1932 ¹	—	336,700	—	331,500

¹ Preliminary figures

The distribution of trade according to categories was as follows —

	Imports		Exports	
	1,000 Pengos		1,000 Pengos	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Food, drink, and tobacco	80,699	63,525	397,471	240,713
Live animals	1,076	464	200,705	99,971
Raw materials	95,440	71,145	46,823	25,064
Manufactures	646,133	414,449	266,667	200,773
Total	823,348	549,583	911,666	567,121

The value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years was as follows (in thousands of pengos) —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
Timber, raw and worked	89,871	64,781	Animals for slaughter and draught	187,815	89,795
Coal	48,291	81,106	Flour	88,114	32,018
Cotton fabrics	43,114	14,618	Wheat	73,736	41,678
Woollen fabrics	27,170	14,170	Poultry, live and slaughtered	48,480	44,700
Machinery and apparatus	34,661	20,027	Sugar	28,825	9,735
Mineral oil	33,098	16,044	Electrical machinery and apparatus	26,153	25,565
Paper and paper goods	38,414	28,798			
Cotton, raw	28,180	20,186			

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
Silk and silken yarn	23,839	16,455	Furs, finished	22,494	18,423
Hides, raw	2,046	19,555	Eggs	19,239	15,495
Raw tobacco	22,715	19,372	Machinery and ap		
Metals, raw	20,214	13,963	paratus	19,104	9,994
Cotton, yarn and			Half manufactured		
thread	15,737	10,410	iron woods	15,518	10,963
Maize	1,426	13,660	Silk & half silk fabs	10,008	8,733
			Fruits, fresh	15,193	12,186
			Raw tobacco	14,752	10,278
			Feathers	14,609	14,254

The trade was distributed as follows, for 2 years, in thousands of pengos —

Country	Imports 1,000 Pengos		Exports 1,000 Pengos	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Austria	94,855	69,454	256,004	170,800
Czechoslovakia	172,918	50,111	153,237	24,196
Rumania	72,906	71,205	29,430	20,138
Yugoslavia	42,043	39,734	51,810	32,628
Germany	174,975	132,616	94,124	68,371
Switzerland	18,825	12,657	36,939	37,532
Italy	41,397	31,742	117,264	57,316
France	23,304	17,265	16,210	23,349
Holland	18,536	11,554	4,707	4,714
Great Britain	34,226	20,592	51,580	55,373
Poland	29,797	25,085	11,547	5,777
United States	30,603	22,994	3,822	3,777
Other Countries	59,991	44,524	84,932	58,070
Total	823,843	549,583	911,666	567,121

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom according to Board of Trade returns for five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Hungary	567,656	720,267	999,537	1,552,979	1,112,346
Exports to Hungary	999,907	1,058,942	738,737	513,828	339,970
Re-exports to Hungary	68,258	70,944	90,109	80,615	38,527

Internal Communications

In 1931 there were 2,638 miles of state roads, 9,103 miles of municipal roads and 5,152 miles of inferior roads, total, 16,893 miles of road

The length of railways in Hungary in 1930-31 was 8,665 kilometres, or 5,381 miles, of which 7,098 kilometres, or 4,408 miles, are owned by the State. Of the total 997 kilometres or 619 miles are double track. The passengers carried in 1940-31 were: State railways, 75,847,000, private railways, 34,917,000; and freight, 28,308,000 and 4,533,000 metric tons respectively. There are five air lines over which 3,146 flights were made in 1931 with 6,564 passengers, and 404 metric tons of freight. Distance flown was 482,425 miles.

Number of Hungarian post offices (not including collecting places and railway post) (1931), 2,386. In 1931, the inland postal service handled 262,312,000 pieces of correspondence, and the international 37,158,000

pieces, 9,979,000 parcels were carried on the inland service, and 1,019,000 on the international service. On December 31, 1931, the length of telegraph lines was 5,515 miles, of telegraph wires, 51,829 miles, of telephone lines, 14,897 miles, and of wire 388,383 miles. The postal and telegraphic services are in the hands of the Government.

The total number of telegrams handled in 1931 was 3,426,835 (2,019,790 inland, 1,141,823 foreign, and 265,217 transit) and, 698,685 circulars. The number of telephone conversations in 1931 was local, 128,773,006, inter urban, 3,624,829, international service, 1,431,722.

Currency and Banking

By a law of November 4, 1925, a new monetary unit, the 'pengő' (= 12,500 paper crowns), subdivided into 100 *fillér*, was instituted, and came into use on December 27, 1926. Up to January 31, 1927, new pengo coins were issued to the value of 24,752,105 pengos. The pengo contains 0.263158 grammes of fine gold.

The amount of the bank notes in circulation, issued by the National Bank of Hungary, was 300,740,475 pengos on February 23, 1933. Metal reserve was 125,078,841 pengos.

On December 31, 1931, the total saving deposits in the Postal Savings Bank and the twelve principal Budapest banks amounted to 516,700,000 pengos as compared with 681,600,000 on December 31, 1930.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Count Laszlo Szechenyi. Appointed December 28, 1932.

Counsellor — Dr Ladislas de Bárdossy.

Secretary — Marquis Alphonse de Pallavicini.

Military Attaché — Major Count Marcel de Stomm.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HUNGARY.

Minister and Consul General — Viscount Chilton, K C M G. Appointed June 1, 1928.

Secretaries — W. E. Houstoun-Boswall and R. I. Speaight.

Military Attaché — Lieut Col F. N. Mason McFaulane, M C.

Commercial Secretary — Major H. F. Heywood, M C.

Pro-Consul — J. W. Thompson.

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ICELAND.

(ÍSLAND.)

Reigning King.

Iceland is united with Denmark by a personal bond of union under the government of King Christian X. (see Denmark).

The first settlers came to Iceland in 874. Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognised the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381, Iceland together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish Kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since December 1, 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign State, and is united with Denmark only through the identity of the Sovereign.

As King of Iceland King Christian X has a civil list of 60,000 kroner

Constitution and Government.—By the Act of Union of November 30, 1918, Iceland is temporarily united with Denmark in certain affairs beyond the King's person.

According to the Act of Union, Denmark and Iceland are free, sovereign States, united by one King and by the agreement comprised in the Union Act. The order of succession is not to be altered without the assent of both States. In Iceland, Danish citizens enjoy the same rights as Icelandic citizens, and in Denmark the latter enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens. But citizens of either of the States are exempt from military service in the other. Danish goods and products in Iceland and Icelandic goods and products in Denmark are treated no less favourably than those of any other country. Denmark takes charge of the foreign affairs of Iceland, and if Iceland so desires it, special Icelandic attachés or experts on Icelandic conditions may be appointed to Danish embassies and consulates, the expenses arising out of such appointments to be borne by Iceland. Denmark has a minister at Reykjavík, and Iceland a minister at Copenhagen.

An advisory Danish Icelandic committee of eight members has been appointed to review Bills of importance to both States, and also to prepare Bills aiming at co-operation between the two States. After December 31, 1940, the Danish Parliament and the Icelandic Legislature may demand negotiations to be opened concerning the revision of the Union Act.

Denmark has informed the Powers that, in conformity with the Union Act, she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State.

The present constitution of Iceland is embodied in the Charter of May 18, 1920. By the terms of this Charter the executive power belongs to the King, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative power rests conjointly with the King and the Parliament, which is called *Althing*. The *Althing* is composed of 42 members, of whom 36 are elected for the term of 4 years by universal suffrage in constituencies, each electing one or two representatives by simple majority, except the capital, where 4 members are elected by Proportional Representation. The remaining 6 members are elected for the term of 8 years by Proportional Representation for the whole country. The franchise is enjoyed by all Icelandic citizens (men and women) of good reputation (unless they are indebted for poor relief) who are over 25 years of age and have resided in the country during the previous 5 years. All voters are eligible as candidates, save only the superior judges.

The *Althing* is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of 14 members viz the 6 members elected by Proportional Representation for the whole country, together with 8 members elected by the whole *Althing* in common sitting out of the members elected by universal suffrage. The remaining 28 members form the Lower House. The members of the *Althing* receive payment for their services besides travelling expenses, members residing in the capital are allowed 8 krónur

(8s 11d) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (11s 1d) per day. This payment has temporarily been raised by 15 per cent.

The Althing must meet on February 15 in every year, unless it is convoked by the King at an earlier date. The Budget Bills must first be laid by the Government before the Lower House, but all other Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses. If the Houses do not agree they assemble in a common sitting, and the final decision is given by a majority of two thirds of the voters, with the exception of Budget Bills, where a simple majority is sufficient. The ministers have free access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members.

The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into 3 departments. The ministry, appointed June 3, 1932, is as follows —

President of the Council and Minister of Finance — Asgeir Asgeirsson
Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs — Magnus Gudmundsson
Minister of Trade and Communications — Thorsteinn Briem

The ministers are responsible for their acts. They can be impeached by the Althing, and in that case their cause will be decided by the *Landsdómur*, a special tribunal, which can only try parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*sýslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*sýslumaður*). Each province forms one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 8 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by themselves administrative districts co-ordinate with the provinces. The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 21 years of age), in urban municipalities by Proportional Representation, but in rural municipalities by simple majority.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the area and population of Iceland according to the census in 1930 —

Divisions	Area, English sq m	Population, 1930	Population, 1930, Per sq m.
The South West	4,125	46,772	11.3
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,071	3.6
The North	13,695	24,961	1.8
The East	5,054	10,461	1.8
The South	12,277	13,605	1.1
Total	89,709	108,870	2.7

Estimated population on December 31, 1931, 109,719.

In 1930, 49,483 were domiciled in rural districts, and 59,387 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1930, the foreign born population numbered only 1,611, or 1.4 per cent of the whole. 592 were born in Denmark, 417 in Norway, 141 in Faroe Islands and 361 in other countries.

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1931 a population of 28,847; other towns are Akureyri, 4,001, Hafnarfjörður, 3,568, Vestmannaeyjar, 3,345, Ísafjörður, 2,441, Siglufjörður, 2,100, Nes, 1,098, Seyðisfjörður, 989.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years —

Years	Marriages	Total living Births	Stillborn	Deaths	Surplus of Birth over Deaths
1929	758	2,644	82	1,287	1,407
1930	759	2,808	68	1,248	1,560
1931	681	2,794	62	1,277	1,517

Of the births in 1930, 15.1 per cent. were illegitimate (15.7 per cent. in 1929)

Religion.--The national Church, and the only one endowed by the State, is Evangelical Lutheran. But there is complete religious liberty, and no civil disabilities are attached to those not of the national religion. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of one bishop. At the census of 1930 only 1,492, or 1.4 per cent. were returned as Dissenters.

Education.--There is a University in Reykjavik. There are 2 grammar schools, 3 public high schools, besides 2 ladies' schools, a school for elementary-school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school, and several other special schools. The elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 5 years, the school age being from 10 to 14 years. Before the age of 10 the children are usually privately educated, at any rate in the country. In 1928-29, there were 238 elementary schools, with 400 teachers and 8,709 pupils. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.--Ordinary poor relief is regulated by the law of May 31, 1927. Each community constitutes a poor district.

There is in every community one Old-Age Pension Fund, to which all men and women from 18 to 60 years of age, to whom pensions are not otherwise secured, are bound to contribute, unless they are considered too poor to do so. In addition the funds receive a subvention from the State. Grants are made to infirm poor persons over 60 years of age who for the preceding 5 years have not received poor relief.

Justice and Crime.--The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslumenn*) and town judges (*býarsýslar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstiréttur*) in Reykjavik, which has 3 judges.

In 1930, 37 men (30 in 1929), and 1 woman (1 in 1929), were convicted of crime.

Finance.--Current revenue and expenditure for 6 years.---(1 kr. = 22.15)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1928	643,600	594,908	1931	676,358	706,742
1929	731,584	693,619	1932 ¹	598,689	475,202
1930	754,693	733,709	1933 ¹	473,899	484,272

¹ Budget estimates.

Budget estimates for the year 1933 for current revenue and expenditure —

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	2,670,000	Interest on State debt	1,406,187
Customs and excise	6,025,000	Civil list of the King	78,200
Balance on State undertakings	1,206,800	Althingi	283,067
Balance of domain revenue	28,600	The central administration	299,717
Interest on State assets	550,195	Foreign Affairs	94,600
Other revenues	50,000	Justice, police, etc	1,183,620
		Sanitary affairs	618,571
		Communications	1,887,588
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction	1,628,187
		Science, literature, and art	171,645
		Trade, etc	1,912,400
		Social welfare	808,400
		Pensions	294,449
		Other expenditure	150,000
Total revenue	10,580,095 (475,890 l.)	Total expenditure	10,726,631 (484,272 l.)

The public debt of Iceland was on December 31, 1931, 23,513,679 krónur, besides 15,879,803 krónur on behalf of banks and mortgage institutions, or altogether 39,393,482 krónur, of which the foreign debt amounted to 36,377,519 krónur, and the internal debt 3,015,963 krónur

The State assets amounted on December 31, 1931, to 65,018,834 krónur

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications, and according to the Act of Union of 1918 its permanent neutrality is established. Two fishery protection vessels are maintained in commission.

Production.—Of the total area of Iceland, about six sevenths is unproductive, but only about one quarter per cent is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes, and turnips. In 1930 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 3,255,000 cwt, the crop of potatoes 72,000 cwt, and of turnips 25,000 cwt. In the spring of 1930 the live stock was as follows—Horses 49,000, head of cattle 30,100, sheep 682,000, goats 3,000.

The total value of the fisheries in 1930 was estimated at 42,717,000 krónur (about 1,929,000 l.), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 39,630,000 krónur, and the herring fishery at 3,187,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years (kr 22 15 = 1 l.) —

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports	2,607,990	2,400,090	2,907,178	3,475,034	3,249,190
Exports	2,895,987	2,861,161	3,612,069	3,849,707	3,718,117

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1930 was as follows —

	Imports	Exports
	Krónur	Krónur
Animals living and animal food	1,374,419	49,074,063
Cereals	4,551,862	—
Colonial produce	4,246,847	—
Textile materials	50,251	459,494
Yarn, rope, etc.	2,566,791	1,808
Textile manufactures	11,161,911	17,099
Skins, hair etc	261,210	4,890,747
Oils, tallow, etc.	4,586,207	5,334,888
Timber and wooden goods	6,427,898	135
Coal	3,818,380	—
Salt	2,540,243	—
Metals and hardware	6,790,378	2,731
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc	10,118,172	3,564
Other articles	13,493,455	311,019
Total	73,968,024	60,095,538

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1930 —

	Imports	Exports
	Krónur	Krónur
Denmark	20,188,211	2,555,409
Great Britain	19,489,105	9,338,191
Norway	7,746,405	4,937,086
Sweden	3,491,998	3,732,168
Germany	11,439,940	4,987,396
Netherlands	1,557,480	139,615
Belgium	932,927	975
Portugal	176,512	3,615,421
Spain	2,307,578	20,440,134
Italy	155,954	7,444,965
United States	2,297,299	1,537,904
Other countries	2,284,615	1,321,274
Total	71,968,024	60,095,538

The chief articles of import from Iceland to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 1931 were fish, 77,167*l*, skins, 14,739*l*, fish oils, 16,622*l*. Chief articles of the United Kingdom exports to Iceland, 1931 coal, 44,599*l*, cottons, 21,227*l*, meal and flour, 26,518*l*, petroleum, 27,149*l*.

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U K	548,729	550,982	346,167	180,857	230,411
Exports to Iceland from U K	650,013	658,684	702,903	410,404	391,962
Re exports to Iceland from U K	108,933	104,361	122,688	95,147	76,273

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1931, 88 steam vessels of 28,696 gross tons, 286 motor vessels of 7,874 gross tons, and 5 sailing vessels of 175 gross tons total, 379 vessels of 36,745 gross tons

Internal Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. At the end of 1929 there were completed about 1,300 km (800 miles) of carriage roads outside the towns. In 1931 there were registered 1,577 automobiles, of which 609 were passenger and 968 trucks.

There are 523 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1930 was 2,521 miles. The wires had a length of 7,626 miles. There were 372 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1930 was 298,914 of which 155,154 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 607,064. The total receipts amounted to 1,863,749 krónur, and the total expenditure to 1,467,767 krónur, leaving a surplus of 395,972 krónur.

Banking and Credit.—There are 3 banks in Iceland, *Landsbankinn* (The National Bank) a note-issuing bank which belongs entirely to the State, *Bunadabanki Íslands* (The Rural Bank of Iceland) a State Bank founded 1930, and *Útvegsbanki Íslands* (The Fishing Trade Bank), a private joint stock bank, founded in 1930 the majority of shares being held by the Government. On December 31, 1931, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 68,697,894 krónur. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank.

At the end of 1931 there were 53 savings banks with 23,200 depositors, and deposits amounting to 8,993,000 krónur, or about 388 krónur to each account.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. Since October 1925 the relation of the value of the Icelandic króna to £ has been altered to £1 = Kr 22 15, but this value is not stipulated by law.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF ICELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland is represented by the Diplomatic Representatives of Denmark.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ICELAND

Consul at Reykjavík—Asgeir Sigurdsson, C B E

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Ísafjörð, Norðfjörð, and Vestmannaeyjar.

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IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA)

IRAQ was freed from the Turks during the Great War. It was recognised as an independent State, to be placed under a Mandatory Power, and the mandate was allotted to Great Britain. On December 14, 1927, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Iraq by which the former undertook to recognise the latter as an independent State. Iraq was admitted to membership of the League of Nations on October 4, 1932, and the mandate was terminated.

Reigning King.

Faisal (Hon G C M G), b 1883, third son of Husein ibn Ali (Grand Sherif and Emir of Mecca, 1908-1916, King of the Hijaz November, 1916, and Caliph March 7, 1924; abdicated October 3, 1925) by the Sherifa Abdiya, daughter of his father's uncle, Abiulla V, Grand Sherif and Emir of Mecca, 1858-1877. Emir in Damascus October 1, 1918, proclaimed King of Syria March 20, 1920, abdicated July 28, 1920, elected and proclaimed King of Iraq August 23, 1921. Married, 1906, the Sherifa *Huzayma*, daughter of his father's brother, the Sherif Nazir.

Children of the King.—(1) Emir *Ghazi*, Crown Prince, b. March 21, 1912, (2) Princess *Asa*, (3) Princess *Rajna*, (4) Princess *Rafia*.

Government.—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure to conduct the administration of the country. On August 23, 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Faisal King of Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour.

The Cabinet, formed on March 20, 1933, is as follows —

Premier — Rashid Ali Beg *el Atlani*

Minister of Foreign Affairs. — General Nuri Pasha *es Sard*

Minister of Interior — Hikmat Beg *Sulaiman*

Minister of Defence — Jalal Beg *Baban*

Minister of Finance — General Yasin Pasha *el Hashimi*.

Minister of Justice — Mohamed Zaki Beg

Minister of Economics and Communications. — Rustam Beg *Hardar*

Minister of Education. — The Seyyid Mohamed *Mehdi*

The Organic Law passed by the Constituent Assembly in June, 1924, provides for a limited monarchy and a responsible government. The legislative body consists of a Senate of 20 nominated 'elder statesmen,' and the Lower House of 88 elected deputies.

In March, 1924, the elective Constituent Assembly met for the purpose of ratifying the Anglo Iraqi treaty, passing the Organic Law and the Electoral Law for the election of a subsequent parliament. It completed these duties early in August, and was then dissolved. The first Parliament under the Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The country is now divided into the following *Liwas*: Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk, Sulaimani, Diyala, Baghdad, Dulaim, Kut, Karbala, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Muntafiq, 'Amarah, Basrah. Each *Liwa* is administered by a *Mutasarrif*, and is sub divided into *Qadhas* (under *Qaimmaqams*) and *Nahiyahs* (under *Mudirs*).

Area and Population.—The country has an area of 177,148 square miles (the former Turkish vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 113,867 square miles, Basrah, 27,070 square miles, and Mosul, 36,211 square miles) and a population, according to the census of 1920, of 2,849,282. The following are the detailed figures of the census results —

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Baghdad	130,000	54,000	50,000	15,000	1,000	250,000
Samarra	68,455	14,215	300	—	—	80,970
Diyala	54,954	40,097	1,689	397	900	104,936
Kut	8,574	93,712	881	127	—	107,798
Diwaniyah	1,000	192,300	6,000	5,000	200	204,500
Shamiriyah	445	189,000	530	20	5	190,000
Hillah	15,988	155,897	1,065	27	28	173,000
Dulaim	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
Total Vilayet of Baghdad	524,414	750,421	62,635	20,771	2,133	1,360,304
Basrah	24,408	130,494	6,928	2,221	1,549	165,600
Amarah	7,000	284,700	3,000	300	5,000	300,000
Muntafiq	11,150	506,220	160	30	2,440	520,000
Total Vilayet of Basrah	42,558	721,414	10,088	2,551	8,989	785,000
Mosul	244,718	17,150	7,635	50,670	30,180	350,353
Arbil	90,100	—	4,800	4,100	1,000	100,000
Kirkuk	85,000	5,000	1,400	600	—	92,000
Sulaimani	158,900	—	1,000	100	—	160,000
Total Vilayet of Mosul	579,718	22,150	14,835	55,470	31,180	703,353
Grand Total	1,146,682	1,494,015	87,488	78,792	42,302	2,849,282

Education—The medium of instruction in the schools has been changed from Turkish to Arabic in the Arabic-speaking provinces, and to Kurdish in Kurdish-speaking areas, Turkish remains in a few Turcoman towns (Tuzkhurmatli, Kirkuk, Kifri). In 1931 there were 43,000 pupils (boys and girls) in the 324 government primary and elementary schools, with 1,410 teachers. There were in 1931 three secondary schools at Baghdad, Basrah and Mosul with 875 pupils, and 18 intermediate schools at other places with 1,817 pupils. There are two technical schools, a law school, a medical school, an engineering school, a military college and a theological college for both sects. There are one men's training college for primary teachers with 255 students, one women's training centre and one night secondary school. There are 20 centres for illiterates (male and female), having 65 classes in all, at various places in the country. In April, 1922, the King laid the foundation stone of the future Al ul Bait University, and the first block was opened on March 15, 1928. The education budget for the year 1931-32 amounted to 4,133,470 rupees.

Justice—Civil and Shara' Courts are established throughout the country as follows—A Court of Cassation at Baghdad with a British President and 5 Iraq Judges, 2 Shara' Courts of Revision at Baghdad, 5 Courts of First Instance, 11 Single Judge Courts with jurisdiction of a Court of First Instance, 28 Peace Courts, 29 Shara' Courts. In districts where a Peace Court only is established the Peace Judge has limited jurisdiction of a Court of First Instance as well as Shara' Jurisdiction.

Wherever a Civil Court is established there is also a Criminal Court, every judge having either first or second class magisterial powers. Certain administrative officials of outlying places where no courts have been formed have also magisterial powers.

The prison population at the end of 1930 was 3,790 (64 females).

Finance—Civil receipts and expenditure —

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue	5,67,00,473	5,90,97,055	5,94,44,208	5,72,77,479	4,64,56,781
Expenditure	5,86,71,711	5,69,93,338 ¹	5,99,01,142 ²	5,78,19,390 ³	5,11,57,521

¹ Including 16,70,877 rupees on capital expenditure.

² Including 12,84,044 rupees on capital expenditure.

³ Including 11,58,788 rupees on capital expenditure.

Defence—Besides British Imperial Forces, which passed on October 1, 1922 under the control of the Air Ministry, and now consist of R A F units, there are local forces of the Iraq Army. The establishment of the 'Iraqi Army on April 1, 1931, was as follows—2 cavalry regiments and 1 cavalry school and dépôt, 2 field batteries, 3 pack batteries and 1 artillery school and dépôt, 10 infantry battalions, 2 infantry dépôts, 3 transport companies, 1 mechanical transport company, medical corps, remounts and veterinary department, ordnance department, military police corps, signal battalion, royal military college, staff school; small arms school, motor machine gun company, mechanical transport school and dépôt, Royal 'Iraqi air force, and the King's bodyguard. Total strength (1933) 20,000 of all arms. The Ministry of Defence is advised by a British Military Mission.

On January 1, 1932, the Iraq Police force comprised 62 'Iraqi Gazetted Officers, 224 Inspectors, 3,687 mounted police and 3,688 foot police—total

strength, together with auxiliary police, 8,858 The strength of the British Inspectorate staff is 9 Gazetted Officers and 2 non-gazetted (to be reduced in 1933 to 7 Gazetted Officers only) The force is under complete 'Iraqi executive control, with the exception of the Railway Police, numbering 275 officers and men, which however will come under 'Iraqi executive control in April 1933 Police budget for the year 1931-32, 77,08,790 rupees The auxiliary police, in addition to the railway police, include three small camel corps, total strength, 150 camelmén, who operate in the Western and South Western Frontier, and also 28 armed cars, equipped with Lewis and Vickers guns Attached to these cars are Police wireless stations (mobile and fixed) Of the car sections 2 are employed in the interior of the country, while the remainder are employed solely in the Western and Southern Desert areas stretching from Mosul Liwa in the North to Basrah Liwa in the South There is a large Police Training School in Baghdad for probationary gazetted officers and inspectors

Production—Iraq is a land of great potentialities The soil of the country is rich, but there are vast areas which can only be cultivated if irrigated by canals or pumps The Irrigation Department operates several canal systems, exercising varying degrees of control in water distribution whilst other canals are in the hands of tribal groups and individuals The number of pumps at the end of August 1930 was roughly 1,960, with a total horse power of perhaps 50,950, all in the hands of private individuals or tribal groups The total area actually irrigated by them in a single year is at present about 1,000,000 acres, but reliable figures are not available

The oil resources of the area known as the Transferred Territories near the Persian frontier, 30 miles south of Khanaqin, are being developed by the Khanaqin Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo Persian Oil Company Three wells have now been drilled to the oil bearing strata, and are on production being connected with the pipeline which supplies the refinery at Alwand (Khanaqin) some 30 miles away Oil for consumption in Iraq is refined at the Alwand Refinery and distributed and marketed by the Khanaqin Oil Company in all parts of Iraq at cheap prices controlled by an agreement between the company and the Government The oil resources of the remainder of the Mosul and Baghdad vilayets are being developed by the Turkish Petroleum Company, which in June 1929, changed its name to the 'Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd., under its Concession of March 1925 Many different structures, chiefly in the Mosul, Kifri and Kirkuk districts, are being tested, and oil has already been struck in eleven wells chiefly on the Babe Gurgur structure north of Kirkuk

The British Cotton Growing Association is encouraging cotton cultivation by offering a secure market to cultivators, and the Department of Agriculture co-operates by undertaking scientific experiments and seed culture The crop for 1928 was 5,202 bales, and for 1929, 4,500 bales (estimated) The chief winter crops are wheat and barley The date crop is important, and the chief producing area is the tidally irrigated riverain belt of the Shatt-el-Arab Wool is also an important export

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five fiscal years (ended March 31) were as follows—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Imports	10,84,55,242	9,50,04,570	9,82,32,840	7,13,61,615	6,39,78,175
Exports	6,15,40,505	5,57,40,974	5,68,38,285	4,07,12,642	4,62,23,767

Customs gross revenue in 1929-30, 2,22,90,225 rupees, in 1930-31, 1,84,07,626 rupees, in 1931-32, 1,97,54,502 rupees Transit, 1929-30, 5,13,23,901 rupees; 1930-31, 3,25,92,682 rupees, 1931-32, 3,07,67,262 rupees

The export of barley in 1929-30, 81,346 tons, valued at 55,03,415 rupees, in 1930-31, 72,538 tons, valued at 24,70,696 rupees, of wheat in 1929-30, 15,476 tons, valued at 17,37,459 rupees, in 1930-31, 88,626 tons, valued at 58,88,512 rupees, of wool in 1929-30, 6,672 tons, valued at 78,98,898 rupees, in 1930-31, 4,492 tons, valued at 39,34,112 rupees, and of dates in 1929-30, 129,988 tons, valued at 1,87,63,588 rupees, in 1930-31, 158,640 tons, valued at 1,05,69,012 rupees

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows for five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iraq	1,727,403	1,676,228	1,131,156	705,113	423,940
Exports to Iraq	2,080,957	2,425,649	1,692,499	1,242,118	1,975,902
Re-exports to Iraq from U K	60,684	71,381	84,251	26,673	40,170

Communications.—The Iraqi railway system consists of a metre gauge line from the Port of Basra, which is the Port of Iraq situated on the Shatt el-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Baghdad, a distance of 354 miles. There are further a metre gauge line, connected with the Basra line by a wagon ferry across the River Tigris at Baghdad, from Baghdad to Khanaqin (110 miles) which is an important town near the Iraqi-Persian Frontier, a branch metre gauge line from the Baghdad Khanaqin line to Kirkuk (109 miles) which is to be extended to Mosul, a standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) line from Baghdad to Baiji (136 miles) along the right bank of the Tigris towards Mosul. The main Basra-Baghdad line passes the ancient cities of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon and Kish, and special railway facilities exist to enable travellers to visit these cities. Goods are carried direct from Basra Port to Khanaqin on the Iraqi-Persian Frontier, whence they are transported by road to the markets of Persia. The total route mileage open on March 31, 1932 was 752.70 miles. There were also 169.86 miles of siding, making a total of 922.56 miles. Railway earnings for the year 1931-32 were 61,21,810 rupees, and expenses 58,95,689 rupees.

The Iraqi railway also runs a passenger motor service between Kirkuk and Nisibin via Mosul to connect with the Taurus express to Haidar Pasha, and thence by the Simplon Orient express. This gives a through connection from India to England by sea, rail and road—Baghdad to London in seven days with Wagons-Lits from Nisibin to Calais—and Bombay to London in eighteen days, including two days in Iraq to visit Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Kish, etc.

Since the War nearly five thousand miles of roads, chiefly earthen, have been opened for the passage of all classes of traffic.

In the year 1929-30, 820 steamers of a gross registered tonnage of 4,386,967 entered the ports of Basra and Abadan.

At the close of 1931 there were 103 Post Offices in Iraq. At most of these Money Orders are issued and paid. A restricted number of Offices also issue and pay Postal Orders and accept and deliver Insured and Cash on-Delivery (Value-payable) postal packets.

Internal mail communication is maintained over distances totalling 4,955 miles, as follows—1,286 miles by air, 739 miles by rail, 2,413 miles by mechanical road transport, 389 miles by pack animals and runner service, 122 miles by river and 6 miles by tram.

Apart from frontier exchanges of mails with Turkey and Persia ordinary foreign mails are received and despatched by two routes, a weekly service *via* India for correspondence to and from all countries East of Iraq and also East and South Africa, and a bi weekly service across the Syrian desert and through Syria for correspondence with all countries West of Iraq including those in North and South America. The latter service affords mail communication to or from most countries in Europe in less than fifteen days, the time of transit for mails between England and Iraq being ten to twelve days. Parcels are received and despatched by both of these routes.

Air Mail correspondence is both despatched and received in mails conveyed by the Imperial Airways, Ltd., London-Cairo-Baghdad-Karachi service. The transit period between Iraq and England by this service is 4 to 5 days, and between Iraq and India about 3 days. Air Mail communication with Persia and Syria is maintained by means of a Messrs Junkers bi weekly service and an Air Union Orient Lines, Ltd., weekly service respectively.

During 1931 the number of postal packets transmitted by the Inland Post was approximately 4,041,882, including 17,837 parcels. Approximately 1,679,000 postal packets, including 6,318 parcels, were despatched to destinations abroad and 3,334,000 including 31,140 parcels, were received from foreign countries for delivery in Iraq.

Post Office Money Orders issued during 1931 totalled 76,825 of an aggregate value of 29,81,404 rupees, and 67,567 Money Orders, aggregating 25,95,470 rupees, were paid.

On December 31, 1931, the line and wire mileages of the Iraq Telegraph and Telephone System were 4,210 miles and 19,090 miles respectively. The number of Post and Telegraph Offices open for public telegraph traffic was 80, in addition, 62 Railway Telegraph Offices also dealt with public telegrams.

The total number of Inland Telegrams transmitted during 1931 was 153,394. Sent and received ordinary foreign telegrams totalled 41,631 and 42,350 respectively. The number of wireless messages sent was 9,937 and the number received 10,829. At the end of the year there were 32 Departmental Public Telephone Exchanges, and 26 Sub Exchanges operating private systems. The number of connections in the public system was 1,657. A Strowager Automatic Telephone Exchange has been operating at Basrah since 1923.

Currency.—The rupee currency has been displaced by a new national Iraqi currency and note issue, according to a new Currency Law published on April 19, 1931. By this law, which came into effect on July 1, 1931, but was suspended until April 1, 1932, the monetary unit became the dinar equal in value to one pound sterling, and divided into 1,000 fils. Silver coins for 50 (called the Dirham) and 20 fils will be struck, and other coins for 10, 4 (nickel), 2 and 1 (bronze) fils. Notes are for a quarter, a half, and one dinar, and for 5, 10 and 100 dinars. The 50 fils coins are of a silver alloy, the fineness of which is 500 parts of pure silver in 1,000 parts, and of a weight of 9.00 grammes, while the 20 fils coin is of a silver alloy, the fineness of which is the same, but of a weight of 3.60 grammes. Larger coins of 100 fils and 50 fils respectively have subsequently been approved for issue. The Currency is controlled by an Iraqi Currency Board sitting in London.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN IRAQ.

Ambassador — Sir Francis Humphrys, G C V O , G C M G , K.B.E., C I E (Appointed, October 4, 1932)

Counsellor — G D Oglvie Forbes

First Secretary — C H. Bateman, M C.

Air Officer Commanding British Forces — Air Vice Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C B , C M G , D S O , M C

Commercial Secretary — C Empson

British Consul, Baghdad — C A W W Were

British Consul at Basra — L H Hurst

There is also a Consul at Mosul and Vice-Consuls at Kirkuk and Diana Rowanduz

2 OF IRAQ IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister — Jafar Pasha el Askari, C M G

First Secretary — Atta Amin Beg

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA)

Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1878, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901, married on April 9, 1923, to Count Calvi di Bergolo; has three daughters, born in 1924, 1927 and 1930; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902, married

on September 23, 1925, to Prince Philip of Hesse, has two sons, born in 1926 and in 1927 respectively, Prince *Umberto* Nicola Tomaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept 15, 1904, married January 8, 1930, to Marie José of Belgium, born August 4, 1906, Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907, married to King Boris of Bulgaria, on October 25, 1930, has one daughter, born in 1933, Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914

Cousin of the King

Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy Aosta Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870, son of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Geneva. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke, in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont, and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II, who, by the Peace of Zurich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2. After the Great War—by the Treaty of Saint Germain (Sept 10, 1919) there were annexed to the kingdom the Venezia Tridentina, the Venezia Giulia with Zara, the islands of Cherso, Lussino and other minor ones. Later, on January 28, 1924, Fiume was also annexed.

The civil list has been settled (1919) at 11,250,000 lire, by a law of 1925 an allowance of 3,000,000 lire was settled on the Prince of Piedmont, Heir Apparent, Duke of Aosta and the Duke of Genoa receive an allowance of 1,000,000 lire each.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family has been given up to the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles

Albert to his Sardinian subjects According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera dei Deputati.' To co-ordinate and complete all the activity of the régime, resulting from the Fascist Revolution, there is the *Gran Consiglio del Fascismo* which is composed of the *quadriviri* of the March to Rome appointed for an indefinite period, a certain number of Members (Ministers and other high dignitaries) appointed for as long as they hold their respective office, and an undetermined number of Members to be appointed for the duration of three years, by the Head of Government The *Gran Consiglio del Fascismo* forms the definitive list of the candidates to Parliament, gives its opinion on the Statutes on the arrangement and on the lines of conduct of the Fascist Party Its approval must be obtained on all questions of a constitutional nature including those connected with the succession to the throne and the prerogatives of the Crown The Secretary of the *Partito Nazionale Fascista* is also Secretary to the *Gran Consiglio* and may be invited at the sessions of the Council of Ministers In 1932 the membership of the Fascist party consisted of 1,007,231 members belonging to the male 'Fasci,' of 608,669 belonging to the young combative 'Fasci,' of 50,996 fascist students and of 145,210 persons belonging to the female 'Fasci.'

The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life, a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire On December 20, 1932, the Senators numbered 874 of these 9 are Royal Princes

By the law of May 17, 1928, the whole electoral system has been radically changed Franchise is granted to men of 21 years of age, and also to men aged 18 years, if married or widowers with sons, who are paying a syndicate rate, or taxes to the amount of 100 lire, or are receiving a salary or pension from any public institution Criminals and certain others are excluded.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 400 members elected for 5 years. To be eligible it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate The whole country is a single constituency The National Syndicate Confederations are entitled to propose a number of candidates twice as great as the number of deputies to be elected Juridical persons and Associations of national character are also entitled to propose a certain number of candidates Out of these lists of candidates the Great Fascist Council selects 400 names which is the roll proposed to the electors If the proposed roll is not approved, fresh elections must be held In this case the lists of candidates must be presented fifteen days before the fixed day for the elections The candidates elected are those inscribed on the list which has obtained the majority of votes The seats reserved to the minority are divided among the other lists in proportion to the number of votes obtained by each list

Each Deputy has an annual allowance of 21,000 lire

The last elections took place on March 24, 1929; out of the 9,682,630 registered electors 8,661,820 (or 89.5 per cent) participated in the balloting; of these 8,517,888 (or 98.3 per cent of the electors) voted in favour of the national list of candidates

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually.

The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House, but they have no vote unless they are members.

The executive power is exercised by the King through the Government. The Prime Minister is the Chief of the Government responsible to the King for the general political direction of the Government. The Ministers are responsible to the King and the Chief of the Government for the action of their respective Offices. The Prefects are responsible, in their respective Provinces, for the high efficiency of all the Services connected with the State—with the exception of those connected with the Administration of Justice, of War, of the Navy and of the Air Service.

To discipline mass labour, the Italian State juridically admits Syndicates. Syndical Associations are either grouped territorially, or in Federations. The latter consist of thirteen Confederations, six for the employers and six for the workers. Each Confederation corresponds to the following activities: Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Banks, Transport on Land and Maritime and Air Transports. The thirteenth comprises Arts or Liberal Professions.

The National Council of Corporations is presided over by the Chief of the Government and through it is carried into effect the principle of integral corporation.

The present Cabinet appointed on September 12, 1929, and reconstituted on July 20, 1932, consists of the following Members:

Prime Minister, Chief of the Government and Minister of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs and of Corporations—Signor Benito Mussolini

Minister of War—General Pietro Gazzera

Minister of Navy—Admiral Giuseppe Sirianni

Minister of Air—General Italo Balbo

Minister of Public Works—Signor Araldo di Crollalanza

Minister of National Education—Signor Francesco Ercole

Minister of Agriculture and Forests—Signor Giacomo Acerbo

Minister of the Colonies—General Emilio de Bono

Minister of Finance—Signor Guido Jung

Minister of Justice—Signor Pietro de Francisci

Minister of Communications—Admiral Costanzo Ciano

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The State is divided into 92 Provinces, and these into 7,306 Communes. Provinces are administered by a Provincial Rectorate and a President. The President, the Vice President and the Rectors are appointed by Royal Decree. In every province there is a *Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa* which exercises functions of guardianship on Communes and on the *Opere Pie*, as well as jurisdictional functions. The *Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia Corporativa* represents the interests of the productive activities of the Province. At the head of the Commune (with the exception of Rome where there is a Governor, and Naples where there is a High Commissioner) is the *Podestà* (Mayor) who is appointed by Royal Decree and remains in charge for five years with the same powers which were formally exercised by the elected municipal authorities. In all the capitals of the Provinces and in Communes with more than 20,000 inhabitants, there exists a Council (*Consulta*) of from 10 to 40 members, selected by the Prefect of the Province from among the persons designated by the recognised local syndical associations. The

Consulta has advisory functions only, but its advice must be asked in the case of the approval of budgets and of the imposition of taxes

Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the Kingdom of Italy —

Year (1 Jan)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,388,000	—	1927	39,681,000	0.844
1872 ²	26,801,154	0.260	1928	40,064,000	0.940
1882 ²	28,459,628	0.619	1929	40,445,000	0.976
1901 ^{1,3}	32,475,253	0.702	1930	40,759,000	0.776
1911 ^{2,3}	34,671,377	0.655	1931 ^{3,5}	41,176,671	0.768
1921 ^{3,4}	38,033,000	0.929	1933	41,806,060	0.867
1926	39,349,000	0.846			

¹ February 10

² June 10

³ Census Figures

⁴ December 1

⁵ April 21

The following table gives area and population of the Provinces and departments according to the census of April 21, 1931 —

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq mile, 1931
Alessandria	1,960	756,068	385.7
Aosta	1,837	226,107	123.1
Cuneo	2,870	619,598	215.9
Novara	1,391	389,352	279.9
Torino	2,116	1,147,149	542.1
Vercelli	1,157	359,525	310.7
Piedmont	11,331	3,497,799	308.7
Genova	682	831,651	1219.4
Imperia	456	162,383	356.1
La Spezia	345	221,921	643.2
Savona	614	221,003	359.9
Liguria	2,097	1,436,958	685.2
Bergamo	1,076	584,881	543.6
Brescia	1,823	710,642	389.8
Como	798	487,277	610.6
Cremona	685	364,842	532.6
Mantova	908	397,686	440.4
Milano	1,066	2,001,875	1,877.9
Pavia	1,144	481,884	421.2
Sondrio	1,233	133,758	108.5
Varese	462	382,462	827.8
Lombardy	9,190	5,545,307	603.4

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq mile, 1931
Belluno .	1,419	210,355	148 2
Padova .	826	632,160	765 3
Rovigo .	684	315,868	461 8
Treviso .	956	560,809	586 6
Udine .	2,749	718,245	261 3
Venezia .	943	594,415	630 3
Verona .	1,195	563,159	471 3
Vicenza .	1,051	528,256	502 6
Veneto	9,823	4,123,267	419 8
Bolzano .	2,831	269,610	95 2
Trento .	2,535	390,527	154 1
Venezia Tridentina	5,366	660,137	123 0
Fiume . . .	390	106,775	273 8
Gorizia . .	1,018	205,823	202 2
Pola . . .	1,430	297,526	208 1
Trieste . .	475	348,494	733 7
Zara . . .	42	20,324	483 9
Venezia Giulia e Zara .	3,355	978,942	291 8
Bologna . .	1,431	663,032	477 3
Ferrara . .	1,013	366,611	361 9
Forlì . . .	1,122	422,831	376 9
Modena . .	1,043	448,429	429 9
Parma . . .	1,334	373,695	280 1
Piacenza . .	994	290,445	292 2
Ravenna . .	715	272,500	381 1
Reggio Emilia .	885	360,909	407 8
Emilia . . .	8,537	3,218,452	377 0
Arezzo . . .	1,236	301,147	243 6
Firenze . . .	1,497	840,287	561 3
Grosseto . .	1,735	176,991	202 0
Livorno . . .	471	245,787	521 8
Lucca . . .	685	339,991	496 3
Massa e Carrara .	446	189,678	425 3
Pisa	943	335,187	355 4
Pistoia . . .	868	202,405	233 0
Siena	1,472	260,891	177 4
Tuscany	8,853	2,892,364	326 7

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq mile, 1931
Ancona .	748	856,879	477 1
Ascoli Piceno	805	288,811	358 8
Macerata	1,070	277,696	259 5
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	294,360	263 5
Marches	3,741	1,217,746	325 5
Perugia	2,455	514,996	209 8
Terni	822	179,078	217 9
Umbria	3,277	694,074	211 8
Frosinone	1,250	413,766	331 0
Rieti	1,057	163,985	155 1
Roma	2,915	1,577,115	541 0
Viterbo .	1,409	230,186	163 4
Latium	6,631	2,385,052	359 7
Aquila degli Abruzzi .	1,945	344,466	177 1
Campobasso	1,783	375,675	210 7
Chieti .	1,001	358,953	358 6
Pescara	473	193,051	409 0
Teramo	750	226,414	301 9
Abruzzi e Molise	5,952	1,498,559	251 7
Avellino .	1,104	420,843	381 2
Benevento	999	330,950	331 8
Napoli	1,203	2,084,960	1,731 7
Salerno	1,908	657,973	344 8
Campania .	5,214	3,494,726	670 3
Bari	1,990	948,821	476 8
Brindisi	697	242,215	347 5
Foggia	2,745	505,586	184 2
Lecce .	1,069	487,138	455 7
Taranto	987	302,833	323 2
Apulia .	7,438	2,486,593	334 3
Matera . . .	1,464	157,022	107 8
Potenza . . .	2,391	350,728	146 7
Lucania . . .	3,855	507,750	131 7
Catanzaro . . .	2,084	572,625	281 5
Cosenza . . .	2,566	545,749	212 7
Reggio di Calabria . . .	1,219	550,580	451 7
Calabria	5,819	1,668,954	286 8

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq mile, 1931
Agrigento	1,174	398,886	339 8
Caltanissetta	814	245,575	301 7
Catania .	1,879	685,785	497 8
Enna .	985	225,987	229 4
Messina .	1,254	600,092	478 5
Palermo	1,927	843,742	437 9
Ragusa	582	237,910	408 8
Siracusa	852	284,369	333 8
Trapani	968	374,520	386 9
Sicily	9,935	3,896,866	392 2
Cagliari	3,568	476,232	133 5
Nuoro .	2,828	207,283	73 8
Sassari	2,908	289,610	99 8
Sardinia	9,299	973,125	104 6
Total for Kingdom	119,713	41,176,671	344 0

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages —

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1928	285,248	1,018,072	54,244	1,072,316	39,730	645,654	426,662
1929	287,800	983,368	54,337	1,037,700	38,239	667,223	370,477
1930	303,214	1,037,983	54,895	1,092,678	39,886	576,751	515,927
1931	276,740	976,140	51,493	1,027,638	37,059	606,489	421,149
1932	263,465	—	—	983,276	34,855	603,313	379,963

Emigrants — Total number in 1929, 149,831, in 1930, 280,097, in 1931, 165,864, in 1932, 83,309. In 1931, 125,079 went to European countries, and 40,785 to North and South America.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was in 1932, 73,213.

The number of Italians living in other countries is estimated at 9,600,000 (29,000 in Great Britain).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On April 21, 1931, the number of communes and their population were as follows:—

Population	Number	Population
Up to 100	2	171
From 101 to 1,000	836	576,848
From 1,001 to 5,000	4,618	11,807,514
From 5,001 to 10,000	1,178	7,955,892
From 10,001 to 25,000	509	7,888,341
From 25,001 to 50,000	103	3,478,320
From 50,001 to 100,000	44	2,803,489
Over 100,000	22	7,171,646
Total	7,810	41,176,071

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows, according to the census of April 21, 1931 —

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Agrigento	30,032	Forlì	60,824	Ravenna	78,143
Alessandria	82,567	Frosinone	16,475	Reggio di Calabria	122,728
Ancona	84,390	Genova	608,096	Reggio nell'Emilia	91,040
Aosta	20,731	Gorizia	49,239	Rieti	32,152
Aquila degli Abruzzi	52,457	Grosseto	23,997	Roma	1,008,083
Arezzo	56,976	Imperia	28,727	Rovigo	37,355
Ascoli Piceno	36,965	Lecce	46,782	Salerno	63,084
Avellino	27,445	Livorno	124,391	Sassari	53,565
Bari	171,810	Lucca	81,807	Savona	60,621
Belluno	25,425	Macerata	26,422	Siena	47,688
Benevento	36,920	Mantova	42,939	Siracusa	50,096
Bergamo	82,134	Massa	39,841	Sondrio	10,830
Bologna	246,280	Matera	20,243	Spesza	107,958
Bolzano	40,759	Messina	182,508	Taranto	105,946
Brescia	118,839	Milano	992,036	Teramo	30,667
Brindisi	39,658	Modena	92,757	Terni	62,741
Cagliari	101,878	Napoli	839,390	Torino	597,260
Caltanissetta	44,067	Novara	63,211	Trapani	60,001
Campobasso	27,402	Nuoro	9,302	Trento	56,760
Catania	227,765	Padova	181,066	Treviso	53,952
Catanzaro	41,888	Palermo	339,699	Trieste	249,574
Chieti	34,085	Parma	71,282	Udine	66,488
Como	54,138	Pavia	50,325	Varese	42,645
Cosenza	36,113	Perugia	79,270	Venezia	260,247
Cremona	64,002	Pesaro	42,549	Vercelli	39,546
Cuneo	36,150	Pescara	43,952	Verona	153,928
Enna	22,946	Piacenza	65,750	Vicenza	65,177
Ferrara	115,883	Pisa	73,041	Viterbo	37,059
Firenze	316,286	Pistoia	70,397	Zara	18,614
Fiume	52,928	Pola	55,559		
Foggia	57,232	Potenza	25,433		
		Ragusa	49,694		

Religion.

The treaty between the Holy See and Italy, of February 11, 1929, admits and confirms the principle established by the first article of the Fundamental Statute of the Kingdom of Italy that the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion is the only religion of the State. Other creeds are permitted, provided always they do not profess principles, or follow rites, contrary to public order or to moral behaviour. The profession of such creeds is free, and discussion on religious matters is freely admitted.

The appointment of Archbishops and of Bishops is made by the Holy See, but before proceeding to such appointments the Holy See submits to the Italian Government the name of the person to be appointed in order to obtain an assurance that the latter will not raise objections of a political nature.

Catholic religious teaching is given in elementary and intermediate schools. Marriages may be celebrated before a Catholic clergyman in accordance with the rules of Canon Law, or before a clergyman of other religions admitted by the State. Civil marriages when celebrated in accordance with prescribed legal formalities are also recognized.

According to the Census of 1931, 99.6 per cent of the Italians were Catholics (41,017,369), 82,481 were Protestants, 47,435 Jews, orthodox, 5,890, Muslims, 814, other religions, 2,323, atheists, 17,474, religion not disclosed, 2,885.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory up to the age of 14. It is given in 3 grades: Preparatory in the so called 'Maternal Schools' or 'Asili' maintained by the municipalities (3 years), Lower (3 years), and Higher (2 years).

The Secondary schools are divided into 2 grades. In the first grade are the Gymnasium (*Ginnasio*), the Preparatory Course for Teachers, the Preparatory Course of the Technical Institute, the Professional Schools. In the second grade are the classical Lyceum (*Liceo classico*), the Lyceum for Science, the Higher Course for Teachers, the Higher Technical Institute (which is divided into several Sections), the Academy of Arts, the Lyceum for Arts, the *Conservatori di Musica*.

Higher instruction is given in the Royal Universities and Higher Institutes, and also in the Free Universities and Free Higher Institutes ('Free' denotes that they are self supporting).

Physical education is organized by the *Comitato Olimpionico Nazionale Italiano*, which directs and co-ordinates the activity of 33 National Federations. Sports of a popular character are entrusted to the *Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro*. Physical education for boys from 6 to 14 years old is entrusted to the *Opera Nazionale Balilla*, and that for girls of the same age to the *Opera Piccole Italiane*.

Statistics of various classes of schools (1930-31) —

—		No	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	Asili for infants	9,425	20,601	745,933
	Public elementary schools	92,204	97,809	4,832,185
	Private " "	1,172	6,652	167,999

	No.	Teachers		Students		
		Men	Women	Males	Females	Total
Secondary Schools { <i>Government Schools</i> —						
Licei-ginnasi	209	2,466	570	52,958	14,606	67,564
Licei	16	—	—	—	—	—
Ginnasi	153	495	178	9,891	3,763	13,654
Licei for science	55	354	62	5,358	661	6,019
Technical institutes	115	1,591	554	31,200	5,764	36,964
Teachers' institutes	128	507	639	7,616	23,718	31,334
Preparatory professional schools	547	3,111	2,569	52,776	22,536	75,312
Secondary Schools { <i>Private Schools</i> —						
Licei-ginnasi	20	—	—	1,104	220	1,324
Ginnasi	128	—	—	6,128	1,533	7,711
Licei for science	3	—	—	187	94	281
Technical institutes	78	—	—	3,887	863	4,750
Teachers' institutes	107	—	—	337	4,974	5,311
Complementary schools	26	—	—	402	772	1,174
Other institutes	250	—	—	16,298	8,783	25,076

Statistics of Italian universities, 1930-31 —

	Date of Found ation	Stu dents	Teach- ers ¹		Date of Found ation	Stu dents	Teach- ers ²
State Universities							
Bari	1924	888	69	Pavia	1800	1,118	110
Bologna	1200	2,232	319	Perugia	1276	416	60
Cagliari	1626	459	90	Pisa	1333	890	203
Catania	1434	1,162	151	Roma	1809	4,952	673
Firenze	1624	1,118	259	Sassari	1677	280	61
Genova	1243	1,283	274	Siena	1300	216	79
Macerata	1290	109	15	Torino	1404	1,921	450
Messina	1549	802	94	Free Universities			
Milano	1924	1,728	290	Camerino	1737	211	21
Modena	1678	562	100	Ferrara	1891	224	26
Napoli	1224	5,035	437	Milano S C	1924	393	67
Padova	1222	2,184	228	Urbino	1564	77	16
Palermo	1805	1,543	250				
Parma	1502	464	116	Total		30,101	4,474

¹ Not available² Including Lecturers.

There were also twelve higher institutes for commercial education (Turin, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Rome, Bari, Catania, Naples, Florence, Palermo, and Bologna), with 8,409 students in 1931-32; six higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Bologna, Florence, Perugia, Pisa, and Portici) with 988 students in 1931-32, eight engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Palermo) with 3,015 students, the higher naval engineering college at Genoa with 133 students, and that of Naples with 157 students; the school of social science in Florence, with 140 students, the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 535 students; 10 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, Parma, Bologna, Perugia, Pisa, Naples, Messina, Sassari, and Camerino), with 615 students; 6 superior institutes for teachers (Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Messina), with 1,806 students; the school of architecture in Rome, with 238 students, and the school of industrial chemistry in Bologna, with 93 students.

The Italian Academy consists of 60 members, divided into 4 categories.

Justice and Crime.

Italy has 1 Court of Cassation, in Rome, and is divided for the administration of justice into 18 appeal court districts (with 6 detached sections), subdivided into 126 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 992 in all. There are also 18 Assize Courts and 71 detached sections. For civil business, besides the magistracy above mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

By a law of November, 1926, a special tribunal was instituted with jurisdiction in offences (*delitti*) against the security of the State.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds —

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1926	843,860	744,475	92,948	6,437
1927	897,505	795,775	95,950	5,780
1928	871,939	777,182	89,382	5,375
1929	816,121	724,416	86,993	4,712
1930	698,204	594,393	97,521	4,290

On December 31, 1931, there were 49,422 male and 3,729 female prisoners, of these 24,796 males and 1,592 females were found guilty. At that date there were 793 establishments for imprisonment before trial, 56 penal establishments, and 20 establishments for the execution of preventive measure of safety.

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the laws of July 17, 1890, and later laws, including that of June 17, 1926.

There is, moreover, the National Institution for the protection of Maternity and Infancy (*Opera Nazionale per la protezione della Maternità e dell' Infanzia*), whose relief expenditure during the year 1931 amounted to 110,456,000 lire, and the relief foundations of the Fascist Party which entertained during the same year 242,233 children in holiday resorts.

Finance.

Total revenue and expenditure for six years (in millions of lire):—

Years ending June 30	Revenue.	Expenditure	Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	million lire	million lire		million lire	million lire
1928-29	21,088	20,841	1931-32	19,868	20,404
1929-30	21,008	20,853	1932-33 ¹	20,284	21,829
1930-31	20,522	25,857	1933-34 ¹	17,713	20,614

¹ Estimates.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1933 —

Sources of Revenue	1,000 Lire	Branches of Expenditure	1,000 Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Patrimonies	110,182	Finance	10,604,870
Net receipts from Rail ways, Telegraphs, Tele phones and other State Monopolies	194,261	Justice	500,698
Direct Taxes	3,995,450	Foreign Affairs	241,920
Taxes on exchange of wealth administered by the Ministry of Finance	3,818,080	Colonies	402,126
Indirect Taxes on Con- sumptions	5,568,500	National Education	1,653,853
State Monopolies	3,222,000	Interior	761,689
Lotteries	490,000	Public Works	991,288
Receipts from other minor Public Services	142,094	Communications	722,641
Refunds and participation to expenses	619,411	War	2,984,671
Sundry receipts	427,320	Navy	1,574,923
		Aeronautics	754,200
		Agr culture and Forests Corporations	510,019
			66,503
Total Extraordinary Movement of Capital	18,49,7297 149,875 1,586,968		
Grand Total	20,234,143	Grand Total	21 828,810

On June 30, 1932, and on Dec 31, 1932, the public debt was as follows —

	Millions of Lire June 30, 1932	Millions of Lire Dec 31, 1932
Consolidated debt	71,735	71,268
Redeemable debt	17,190	17,092
Floating debt	6,647	7,556
Total	95,572	95,916

The foreign public debt on Oct 31, 1932, amounted to 1,653,361,000 lire

On June 30, 1931, the property of the State was as follows —

	Estimated Value, in thousand Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	10,371,923
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	17,001,492
Property of industrial nature	27,661,188
Material in use in army, navy, and air force	17,864,140
Property used in the service of the State	3,395,387
Scientific and artistic material	14,081,486
Total	90,375,611

Defence**I. FRONTIER**

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows — French frontier 303 miles, Swiss 450; Austrian 261; Yugoslav 152, frontier of San Marino

24, in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,166 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,472 miles, of Sicily, 693, of Sardinia, 830, of Elba and the small islands, 973, the total length of coast is thus 4,968 miles.

II. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. Liability to service begins at the age of 21 up to the age of 55.

The term of service in the active army is normally 18 months for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited' leave, i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until the age of 55.

The army is divided into the metropolitan army and the colonial troops, the former being under the Ministry of War, the latter under the Ministry of the Colonies.

The establishment of the metropolitan army for 1932-33 was 16,021 officers and 231,000 other ranks organised in 11 army corps and the military commands of Sicily and Sardinia comprising —

	Divisions	Brigades	Legions	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Batteries	Companies
Carabinieri			21						
Infantry	50	33		111	208				
Cavalry	2	2		12			60		
Artillery—									
Field				32		126		280	
Mountain				3		9		27	
Heavy				22		42		274	
Coast				3		13		18	
Anti Air				5		12		22	
Engineers				15	46				
Railway troops				1	3				
Balloonists						1			
Medical									13
Supply									12
Mechanical Transport						13			
Tanks				1	6				

Besides the above mentioned units, the Volunteer Militia for National Security was formed by decree of August 4, 1924. It is organised in General Headquarters, 4 areas (Milan, Bologna, Rome, Naples), 2 militia headquarters (Palermo, Cagliari), 33 legion group headquarters, 134 legions, and 6 independent cohorts. Its strength in 1931 was about 25,000 officers and 367,000 other ranks, inclusive of permanent formations amounting to 1,709 officers and 8,184 other ranks. Of these the average number called up for annual training was 30,400.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and by voluntary enlistment. In 1932 the strength of the Carabinieri was 1,097 officers and 50,000 other ranks.

The colonial forces consist of various colonial units, enlisted voluntarily, and native troops. The establishment in 1932 was 963 officers and 29,137 other ranks. This was distributed as follows: Tripolitania, 408 officers, 11,038 other ranks, Cyrenaica, 353 officers, 11,537 other ranks; Eritrea, 127 officers, 2,953 other ranks; Somaliland, 75 officers, 2,546 other ranks.

The army estimates for 1932-33 amount to 2,960,670,546 lire.

III. AIR FORCE.

By Royal Decree of January 1923, the Commissariat of Aeronautics was constituted. By successive Royal Decree of March 1923, the Royal Air Force was constituted as a separate body independent of the other armed forces. Finally, by Royal Decree of August 1925, the Commissariat was abolished, and instead of it was created the Ministry of Aeronautics.

The Air Force is divided into wings (*stormi*), consisting of different numbers of groups, each of them containing different numbers of squadrons. The Air Force contains the following parts: (1) The Air Force proper, (2) the Air Force co-operating with the royal army, (3) the Air Force co-operating with the royal navy, (4) the Air Force for the colonial army.

The Air Force proper remains at the entire disposal of the Ministry of Aeronautics. The wings destined for co-operation with the army, the navy and the colonial forces depend respectively on the Ministers of War, of Marine and of the Colonies.

For the financial year 1932-33 the Air Force expenditure is estimated at 754 millions of lire.

The number of aeroplanes actually in service amounts to about 2,500, but are gradually increasing.

The strength of the personnel (including officers, non commissioned officers and other ranks) amounted for the year 1932-33 to 24,650 persons.

IV. NAVY

The Treaty of Washington assigned to Italy, in capital ship tonnage, a replacement figure of 175,000 tons (177,800 metric), but the existing ships have a 'standard' displacement of only 86,532 tons. Italy, had she so desired, could have begun the construction of capital ships at any time from 1927 to 1930. Under the London Naval Treaty, she may still lay down capital ships, up to a total of 70,000 tons, at any time up to 1936. The current building programmes (1932 and 1933) include 4 cruisers of 6,790 tons and 4 torpedo boats of 600 tons. Two cruisers of 5,850 tons and a number of destroyers and submarines, all belonging to the 1931 programme, are nearing completion.

The naval expenditure for 1932-33 is estimated at 1,574,923,277 lire, as compared with 1,573,622,800 lire in 1931-32.

The Head of the Naval Administration is the Minister of Marine, assisted by an Under Secretary of State. The Ministry of Marine embraces various general and central directorates covering the personnel, the military and scientific services, naval and mechanical establishments, arms and naval armaments, medical and accountant officers, and civil personnel. Advisory Councils of the Ministry are the Board of Admirals, the Superior Marine Council; and the Committee of Ship Designs. The Office of the Chief of the Naval Staff is entrusted with the study of all problems connected with naval warfare and the employment of the various naval units.

The coast line of the peninsula is divided into zones placed under the jurisdiction of Admirals, Commanders-in-Chief of Maritime departments, with headquarters at Spezia, Naples, and Taranto. In localities more important from a strategical point of view, there exist Maritime commands (Venice, La Maddalena, Castellamare di Stabia, Messina), and in other localities there are stations under charge of Senior Naval Officers (Genoa, Leghorn, Brindisi, Pola and Zara).

The Mercantile Marine is administered by a Directorate General of the Ministry of Communications.

Summary of the Italian navy —

	Completed at end of		
	1930	1931	1932
Battleships	4	4	4
Armoured cruisers	3	3	3
Cruisers	9	14	18
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	85	86	90
Torpedo boats	34	33	30
Submarines	45	46	60

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book, but all displacements have been corrected to Washington Treaty standard

First of class laid down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Big guns				

Battleships 1st class

								knots
1910	{ Cavour	21,604	9½	9½	13 12in , 18 4 7in	2	31,000	22
	{ Cesare	21,818						
1912	{ Duilio	21,555	9½	10½	13 12in , 16 6in	2	34,000	22
	{ Doria							

Armoured Cruisers.

1905	{ S. Giorgio	9,232½	8	6½	4 10in 8 7 5in , 16 3in	2	18,000	22 5
	{ S. Marco	9,853½					20,000	23
	{ Pisa	8,760					20,000	23

Cruisers

1925	{ Trento	10,000	2½	2½	8 8in , 16 4in	{ 3	150,000	25 5
	{ Trieste						95,000	22
	{ Bolzano							
1929	{ Zara	5,070	—	—	8 6in , 6 4in	4	90,000	37
	{ Pola							
	{ Gorizia							
	{ Fiume							
	{ Bande Nere							
1928	{ Colleoni	3,700	—	—	8 4 7in , 8 3in	2	12,500	22
	{ Barbiano						25,000	26
	{ Giussano						26,000	27
	{ Cadorna						26,000	27
1911	{ Diaz	3,248	—	—	8 6in , 8 3in	2	27,000	27 5
1909	{ Libia							
1909	{ Quarto							
1910	{ Ancona	2,756	—	—	9 4in , 2 3in	4	25,000	27
1910	{ Taranto							
1912	{ Bari							
1911	{ Brindisi	2,756	—	—	9 4in , 2 3in	4	25,000	27
1911	{ Venezia							

The five cruisers last named are ex-enemy vessels. There are 16 modern flotilla leaders, of from 1,550 to 2,200 tons, and a speed from 34 to 38 knots,

and 40 destroyers with speeds of from 30 to 40 knots, nearly all completed since the war, besides many of earlier date. Eight of the cruisers and many of the destroyers are equipped as mine layers.

The *personnel* consists of over 2,440 officers and 50,000 men.

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE

The area of Italy comprises 76,637,877 acres, mainly distributed, on December 31, 1931, as follows (the figures are in acres) —cereals, 17,887,438, leguminous plants, 2,255,351, industrial plants, 554,384, vegetables, 1,138,974, vines, 1,954,974, olive trees, 1,499,466, woods and forests, 12,306,125, forage and pasture, 12,220,603. The total agricultural land extended to 70,294,640 acres.

According to the agricultural census taken on March 19, 1930, the number of firms engaged in agriculture was 4,114,116. Persons engaged in agriculture as their main occupation number 6,088,088 males and 2,704,349 females, while for 1,207,850 males and 2,938,912 females agriculture is a secondary occupation.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows —

	Acreage			Produce in thousand quintals		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Wheat	11,904,708	12,075,378	12,236,887	57,376	66,620	75,151
Barley	581,929	529,880	531,286	2,431	2,408	2,512
Oats	1,262,560	1,222,485	1,111,095	5,348	5,729	6,068
Rye	800,939	287,730	294,061	1,555	1,656	1,826
Maize	8,484,914	8,425,518	8,259,381	29,978	19,332	28,080
Rice	360,644	346,446	338,598	6,501	6,622	6,566
Beans	1,845,772	1,821,688	1,482,660	3,295	4,874	5,912
Potatoes	620,647	651,921	800,486	19,462	19,646	28,237
Sugar Beet	272,769	270,818	207,572	30,030	24,732	24,943
Vines	1,988,517	1,964,974	2,542,762	57,592 ¹	60,856 ¹	74,450 ¹
Olives	1,414,845	1,499,466	—	7,689 ¹	13,599 ¹	—

¹ Produce in metric quintals

On March 19, 1930, Italy had 973,978 horses, 869,781 asses, 455,234 mules, 15,639 buffaloes, 7,012,877 cattle, 3,264,572 pigs, 10,013,370 sheep, and 1,846,075 goats.

II. FORESTRY.

The total forest area was 5,585,400 hectares (13,802,082 acres) in 1931. The forest area belonging to the State on December 31, 1931, was 234,389 hectares (579,199 acres).

III MINES AND MINERALS

The Italian mining industry is most developed in Sicily (Caltanissetta), in Tuscany (Arezzo, Florence, and Grosseto), in Sardinia (Cagliari, Sassari, and Iglesias), in Lombardy (particularly near Bergamo and Brescia), and in Piedmont.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric

tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1931 was as follows —

Ores, &c	No of productive mines	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)	Value (in thousands of Lire)	No of Workers
Iron	13	561	27,985	1,476
Manganese	12	20	2,569	331
Copper	1	13	608	68
Zinc	59	{ 165	33,599	} 5,646
Lead				
Gold	9	5	482	128
Antimony	2	2	758	140
Mercury	10	196	42,945	1,793
Iron and cupreous pyrites	19	646	60,102	3,906
Mineral fuel	38	610	38,044	3,840
Sulphur ore	190	2,179	132,513	11,501
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	16	190	11,088	979
Boric acid	7	5	9,040	465
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	643	—	452,596	37,236

Iron and steel production in 1932 was as follows in metric tons (1931 figures in parentheses) pig iron, 460,538 (509,174), raw steel, 1,391,357 (1,452,694), rolled steel, 1,355,447 (1,637,480)

In 1931 the 9,651 quarries in activity employed 54,051 persons, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 389,763,421 lire

IV. MANUFACTURES

The Italian industrial census of October 15, 1927, showed that there were 732,109 industrial establishments in the country, having 4,005,790 employees (1,009,890 women). Of the total factories, 692,313 employed from 1 to 10 persons, 34,951 from 11 to 100 persons, 4,151 from 101 to 500 persons, and 694 over 500.

The cotton industry is the largest and most important (10,406 factories with 642,887 employees). Number of spindles in 1931, 5,439,000. Silk culture, while flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. The quantity of silk produced in Italy was (in tons), 1930, 6,197, 1931, 5,393.

The manufacture of sugar is growing in importance. Sugar output (in metric tons) in 1904-5, 74,831, 1913-14, 269,946, 1927-28, 254,954, 1928-29, 353,458, 1929-30, 405,081, 1930-31, 387,747. The manufacture of cheese is also an important industry. The production in 1926 was estimated at 2,500,000 quintals.

Commerce.

The following table shows value of Italy's special foreign trade for five years (in millions of paper lire), excluding precious metals —

Year	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	21,920 4	21,803 0	17,843 6	11,643 1	8 247 1
Exports	14,559 0	14,884 4	12,119 2	10,209 5	6,796 0

The value in lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows —

Items	Imports (in thousand Lire)		Exports (in thousand Lire)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Live animals	494,657	316,498	60,400	204,866
Meat, broth, soup, eggs	425,191	350,448	170 595	170,786
Milk, cheese products	94,674	87,057	395,523	360,009
Fish products	349,565	271 678	35 835	31,817
Colonial produce, sugar	433,305	316,447	77,745	65,125
Cereals, vegetables, roots, and their alimentary derivatives	2,093,551	1,264,446	508,114	375,797
Vegetables and fruit	58,112	69 335	1 562,536	1,313,200
Drinks	27,377	23,500	234 001	224,917
Salt and tobacco	101,358	48,933	69,986	69,907
Seeds and fruits, oils and their products	325,423	308,992	51,637	67,502
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, wax	459,080	454,697	304,320	250,066
Hemp, linen, jute, and other vegetable fibres, except cotton	252,352	171,580	420,774	277,327
Cotton	1,684,012	916,949	1,402,723	1,007,371
Wool, hair	977,598	618,810	553,673	565,662
Silk and artificial silk	361,503	227,419	2,296,615	1,600,069
Clothing, white material, and other sewn goods not included in other categories	62,397	35,817	132,366	108,268
Minerals	75,790	46,345	87,560	52,009
Cast iron, iron and steel	824,618	443,722	64,919	43 421
Copper and its derivatives	333,392	264,453	21,443	14,203
Other common metals and derivatives	190,875	121,620	65,620	56,009
Works of common metals not included in other categories	24,606	20,825	1,805	1,161
Machines and apparatus	797,839	486,239	241,342	312,587
Tools and instruments for agricultural purposes	50,976	35,749	8,801	6,720
Scientific instruments and watches	348,008	262,089	21,837	25,060
Arms and ammunition	16,225	17,063	72,855	48,589
Vehicles	190,432	81,589	425,816	566,548
Stones, earths, and minerals	1,560,437	1,234,150	392,600	324,763
Building products and cement	21,139	14,436	14,385	17,331
Earthenware products	48 046	23,006	22,540	17,633
Glass and crystal	82,758	59,071	35,830	20,169
Reinforced concrete, graphite, and mica	32,519	27,329	20,572	14,152
Wood and cork	786,665	520,017	122,729	96,511
Straw and other weaving material	13,495	9,032	34,468	26,854
Inlaying material	55,576	35,755	13,292	18,458
Mineral oils, oils of resin and tar, tyres and resin	928,004	670,071	21,449	15,509
Essential oils, perfumery, soap, and candles	46,122	42,407	100,161	52,135
Inorganic chemical products,	132,642	78,682	56,615	52,330

Items	Imports (in thousand Lire)		Exports (in thousand Lire)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Fertilizers	163,683	73,809	20,933	23,851
Organic chemical products	77,425	59,266	136,255	104,030
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	61,189	55,675	67,845	53,574
Tanning and dyeing materials, colours and varnishes	174,973	138,184	84,653	65,748
Skins and furs	643,002	435,719	367,210	305,195
Elastic and gutta-percha	181,285	84,896	195,791	144,107
Paper and cardboard	347,006	268,998	118,724	83,432
Musical instruments	38,467	17,370	17,678	17,367
Precious stones, silver, quick silver and works made out of precious stones	400,662	246,698	299,014	204,129
Fashion objects, shoes, and personal effects not included in other categories	56,214	37,511	378,420	332,207
Toys and bronzes	70,819	63,163	40,796	33,024
Vegetable materials not included in other categories	144,607	106,542	97,153	100,215
Animal materials not included in other categories	20,867	14,120	15,893	6,904
Miscellaneous	96,521	63,057	97,745	80,153
Total, all items	17,846,624	11,637,906	12,119,181	10,036,967
Gold and silver	107,085	361,038	8,333	17,520
Grand total	17,453,709	11,998,844	12,127,516	10,054,487

The following table shows the ten countries with which the principal commercial relations were maintained by Italy in 1930 and 1931 —

Countries	Imports into Italy (1930)	Exports from Italy (1930)	Imports into Italy (1931)	Exports from Italy (1931)
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Austria	412,362	388,957	290,581	318,778
Czechoslovakia	251,190	137,932	181,709	138,645
France	1,504,538	1,234,124	825,117	1,117,707
Germany	2,180,696	1,553,476	1,588,288	1,088,930
Great Britain	1,673,254	1,185,441	1,097,753	1,200,549
India	734,668	233,291	475,702	192,066
Yugoslavia	705,656	262,518	409,945	168,944
Switzerland	552,384	932,599	399,238	769,598
United States	2,537,088	—	1,827,689	1,044,313
Argentine Republic	717,495	832,509	563,865	689,082

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade Returns) in 2 years were —

Imports into U K	1930	1931	Exports to Italy	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Almonds	233,240	93,650	Coal	6,134,090	4,945,391
Raw silk	189,061	118,181	Iron and Steel	631,064	249,132
Canned vegetables	514,467	544,186	Machinery	1,035,105	697,718
Lemons	1,041,123	1,030,146	Copper Sulphate	249,717	177,393
Silk manufactures	935,255	801,591	Woolen goods	765,590	387,363
Rayon manufactures	1,057,065	1,141,568	Cottons	395,028	192,476
Motor vehicles	265,950	104,618	Cotton yarns	112,606	60,296

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	15,766	16,800	15,005	15,143	10,825
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	14,353	16,000	13,835	9,917	8,637
Re exports to Italy from U K	2,116	1,579	957	727	790

Navigation and Shipping.

On July 1, 1932, the mercantile marine consisted of 232 sailing vessels, of 59,268 tons gross, and 1,091 steamships and motorships of 3,331,304 tons gross

In 1930 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows —

—	Entered Italian Ports			Cleared from Italian Ports		
	Vessels	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons	Goods in 1,000 Tons	Vessels	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons	Goods in 1,000 Tons
Italian	242,105	62,708	16,378	242,016	62,541	7,540
Foreign	9,608	16,934	11,646	9,619	16,980	1,455
Total	251,708	79,732	27,974	251,635	79,521	8,995

Movement of vessels in 1930 at the principal Italian ports —

—	No of Vessels entered	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons entered	Goods Entered	Goods Cleared
Genoa	4,717	9,848	5,718	870
Leghorn	3,407	8,662	1,194	400
Naples	10,218	10,375	1,777	388
Messina	3,879	2,083	349	129
Catania	2,481	1,978	412	157
Palermo	5,329	3,609	517	137
Venice	3,851	4,240	2,321	473
Trieste	16,871	4,953	1,822	650
Fiume	5,984	2,180	870	219

Internal Communications

I RAILWAYS

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of railways (December 31, 1931), 22,554 km., of which 16,928 km. were State railways. Receipts from State railways in 1931, 3,860,306,000 lire; expenditure, 3,547,973,000 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify 287.8 kilometres of railways, already electrified, 1,937 km.

The total length of national roads in Italy (June 30, 1931) was 20,692 kilometres (12,860 miles), covering an area of 114,043,000 square metres.

II. AVIATION.

The statistics of aviation for 3 years were as follows :—

--	1929	1930	1931
Length of air lines (km)	14,689	14,899	18,728
Distance flown (km)	8,008,965	4,488,912	4,898,871
Passengers (No)	25,034	38,361	33,650
Parcels and letters (kg)	25,029	41,675	71,107
Newspapers (kg)	39,224	26,109	34,834
Baggage (kg)	322,110	474,759	440,878
Goods (kg)	134,815	137,610	158,284

III POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

In the year 1931 (June 30) there were 10,867 post offices. In the postal correspondence (1930-31), 2,406,355,000 pieces, including insured and registered pieces, were dealt with at ordinary rates.

On June 30, 1931, the telegraph lines had a length of 65,147 km, and the wires 534,848 km. There were 10,239 telegraph offices, of which 8,445 were State offices and 1,794 railway offices. In 1930-31, 27,222,662 private telegrams were sent inland, and 2,348,284 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1930-31 (June 30) had 307,971 subscribers. There were 904 urban systems, and also 4,052 inter-urban systems. Total number of conversations in the year, 22,633,474 (excluding international conversations).

During the year 1930-31 the maritime radio telegraphic service, with its 16 coast stations, transmitted and received 798,395 words, while local continental radio stations despatched and received 1,081,189 messages of 18,690,478 words.

Banking and Currency.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire (December 31) —

--	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
State notes	161,000,000	80,000,000	—	—	—
Bank notes	17,295,893,000	16,774,337,000	15,680,452,000	14,294,823,000	13,672,000,000

The total coinage in circulation at the end of January, 1932, was . silver, 1,635,143,750 lire, nickel, 448,886,049 lire, bronze, 54,330,806 lire, total, 2,138,360,605 lire.

The value of the money coined in each year —

--	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1901-25	7,024,160	123,991,752	176,329,800	33,158,448	340,504,160
1927	5,400	982,806,540	70 0	—	982,812,010
1928	—	236,518,460	35 0	—	236,518,495
1929	—	237,016,000	35 0	—	237,016,035
1930	—	134,801,000	160 0	—	134,801,160
1931	—	1,760	185 0	828,781	825,716

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of May 6, 1926, there is only one bank of issue, the Banca d'Italia. The position of the Bank on February 10, 1933 —

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY

Ambassador Ex and Plen—Rt Hon Sir R W Graham, G C B , G C M G , G C V O , appointed November 25, 1921

Counsellor—J Murray, O M G

Secretaries—P B B Nichols, M C , H M G Jebb and J H U Lambert

Commercial Secretary—R M A E Turner, O B E

Naval Attaché—Capt R B Ramsay, M V O , R N.

Military Attaché—Col H R G Stevens, D S O

Air Attaché—Group Captain T G Hetherington, O B E

Consuls-General—G A Fisher (at Naples), E W P Thurstan, C M G (at Genoa), and G B Gilliat Smith (at Milan)

There are also Consular representatives at Cagliari, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Leghorn, Palermo, Rome, Spezia, Trieste, Turin, and other towns

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N) to Cape Dumeirah on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N) The length of coast is about 670 miles The total area is 45,754 square miles, and the population according to a census taken in 1931 is 621,776 inclusive of 4,565 Italians Massawah has (1931) 4,154 inhabitants, of whom 654 are European, mainly Italian The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea level, with 21,601 inhabitants (3,101 European) The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans The principal languages of Eritrea are Tigry and Tigré, two languages originating from the ancient Ghehz, the Ethiopian language, which is the ecclesiastical language of the Eritrean Christians. Tigry is spoken by the Abyssinian stock and Tigré in the North, in Massawah and district, and is understood to a certain extent in the whole of Eritrea Other languages are spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands and ports

Military force (1932) 98 officers, 111 non commissioned officers, and about 3,500 native troops, exclusive of the police force of the colony

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies

Governor—Riccardo Astuto dei Duchi di Lucchesi

For the financial year 1932-33 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea are estimated at Colonial revenue, 51,294,280 lire , State contributions, 23,000,000 lire ; expenditure, civil administration, 32,311,790 lire ; military, 18,982,490 lire

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and the plains, where the climate is tropical and the rains fall in winter, and the uplands, where the climate is cool, and sometimes cold, and the rains fall in summer. Both in the lowlands and the uplands the annual rain is sufficient for the successful raising of the crops Irrigation works are being carried on in the lower zone in order to facilitate intensive production by Italian farmers Pasture is abundant, and the pastoral population is partly nomadic. Pearl-

fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago. There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Hamasien.

At Massawah the imports by sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows —

—		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports	Lire	201,360,446	195,627,391	207,503,799	176,614,828	186,825,100
Exports	"	60,196,871	93,712,746	72,499,008	76,270,192	69,068,350
Tonnage entd	Tons	688,657	600,960	597,631	572,205	572,742
(Steamships only)						

Through the land frontier the imports in 1931 amounted to 28,217,293 lire, and the exports to 36,284,668 lire.

There are 75 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara, 65 miles from Asmara to Cheren, and 53 miles from Cheren to Agordat. The line from Agordat to Tessenet, under construction, has reached a point 65 miles from Agordat. There are monthly sailings between Massawah and Genoa and Massawah and Trieste, and weekly sailings for Egypt, and frequent sailings for the Far East. There are 10 post offices. There is a telegraph line of 465 miles in length with 10 public offices. There are 1,074 miles of telephone lines with 10 public offices. Wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah, Assab, Asmara, and Marsa Fatma Eri. They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (St. Paolo of Rome). There is thus through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and Maria Theresa thalers. The Italian mint in 1918 issued a new silver coin, the *Tallero d'Italia*, the weight of which is 28.0668 grammes, 835 fine.

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony of Italian Somaliland has an area of about 194,000 sq miles and a population (1931) of 1,010,815 (1,630 Italians and 28 other Europeans). It extends along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to Dik's Head in Kenya Colony. The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 6, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from the confluence of the Ganale with the Dawa, thence to Bender Ziada (45th parallel) on the Gulf of Aden following an irregular line which runs at a mean distance of 180 miles from the coast through Jet, Ato, El Gorum, Bur Lelmis, Bur Gumburn, Bur Burdubo, and Bur Galambaladi to Bender Ziada.

As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain has ceded Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu (Chisimaio). This district is incorporated in Somalia and forms one of its provinces. [See map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1925.]

Italian Somaliland comprises (I) The territories of Northern Somalia, viz — (1) The territory of the Mijertins, from Bender Ziada, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabà on the Indian Ocean (8° 18' N lat.); (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape Gabà to Cape Garad (6° 47' N lat.), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah; (3) the territory of Obbia, from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of El Gabobe (about 4° 30' N. lat.). (II) Southern Somalia, formerly called 'Benadir,' which extends from 4° 30' N lat. to Ras Chiamboni (Dik's

Head) Mogadiscio (population 29,562, of whom 675 are Europeans), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. In Southern Somaliland the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele and the Juba is inhabited and cultivated by the natives, and in the district of Merca Genale and in that of Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi there are Italian plantations with a cultivated area of some 70,000 acres. In Northern Somaliland agriculture is almost unknown, the Myertins rear camels and sheep. Exports (1931) were 78,823,060 lire, imports, 128,789,227 lire. Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, iron, machinery, timber, exports sesame oil, gum, hides, butter, cotton and cotton seed oil, resin, kapok and ivory. In 1931 there were 71 miles of railway open to traffic. In 1931 exports to U K amounted to 28,589% and imports from U K 12,931%. Re-exports from U K in 1931 amounted to 24%. Length of roads 6,200 miles, steamship service on the Juba River from Kismayu to Bardera. In 1931, 1,127 ships entered and 1,144 cleared the ports of the colony. Military force (1932), 123 (Italian) officers, 73 non-commissioned officers and 3,047 (coloured) men. A detachment of the Flying Corps has recently been added.

Governor — Maurice Kava (1931)

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1932-33 is as follows: Revenue proper of the colony, 23,000,000 lire, State contribution, 42,900,000 lire, special administration, 5,740,000 lire, total, 71,640,000 lire. Civil expenditure, 50,286,000 lire, military, 21,354,000 lire, total, 71,640,000 lire.

Twenty three wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony. The wireless station at Asfoi communicates directly with Italy.

There are in the Colony 9 principal post offices (Mogadiscio, Merca, Brava, Khismayu, Baidoa, Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, Obbia, Asfoi and Alula), and 15 secondary post offices. A railway runs from Mogadiscio to Asfoi Adaler Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi (70.23 miles).

The currency is the Italian lira (silver coins and currency notes issued by the Banca d'Italia).

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

Governor (with Headquarters in Tripolitania) — Marshal Pietro Badoglio (appointed December, 1928)

Lieutenant Governor of Cyrenaica — General Rodolfo Graziani (appointed March, 1930)

Italian Libya lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east, in longitude from about 9° to 25° east. The extreme northerly point of Libya is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north. The territory in effective occupation was greatly extended southwards in 1930-31. According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the western frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummo including Ghat. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained Jaraboob from Britain. By the Italo-Egyptian Treaty of December 5, 1925, the Eastern boundary is the 22nd parallel.

Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and though, in 1711, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September,

1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter occupied Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has been recognised by the Great Powers.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (since January 24, 1929) into two districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Benghazi.

TRIPOLITANIA.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is estimated at about 347,500 square miles. According to a census taken on April 21, 1931, there were 522,914 natives and 29,749 Europeans (24,700 Italians). It is estimated that of the total population, 500,356 are Mussulmans, 21,342 Jews, and 1,216 other religions. Of the Mussulman population the negroes of various races form about 35 per cent. Arabic is more generally spoken than written, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages. The principal towns of Tripolitania are on the coast: Tripoli with 71,793 inhabitants (1931 census), Misurata with 43,000, and Homs with 31,000. Inland are the caravan halting places, Ghadames, Sinaueu, Mizda, Murzák, and Ghat.

Justice.—In both districts justice, in so far as personal status or family or succession matters are concerned, is administered by Mohammedan or rabbinic tribunals for native Mohammedans or Jews according to their own religious law, and by regional tribunals according to Italian law in civil and commercial matters, whether the parties concerned be Italians, strangers or natives, except for special concessions made by the Colonial Judiciary to native mentality. Criminal cases are tried by the regional tribunals with the assistance of two assessors, chosen from the citizens of the best class, who with the President (a professional magistrate) form the Judicial College. One of the assessors must be a Mussulman or a Jew, according to the religion of the accused, but the judges of the metropolitan citizens are all Italians. More serious penal cases are tried by the Court of Assize, consisting of the President of the Court of Appeal with four assessors, two of whom must be Mohammedans or Jews, according to the religion of the accused. Appeals in both the districts, whether in civil or in criminal cases, are heard by the Court of Appeal for Libya, which was instituted in December, 1912, with its seat at Tripoli. There is a final appeal to the Supreme Court of Cassation at Rome. Disputes as to titles to land (which have to be inscribed in the Land Registry) are tried in the first instance by the Land Registry Office, from which there is an appeal to the Regional Tribunal composed of a judge and four assessors, and finally to the Court of Appeal of Libya.

Finance.—For the financial year 1932-33 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 80,000,000 lire; State contribution, 167,500,000 lire; special administration, 2,266,537 lire; civil expenditure, 94,148,537 lire; military expenditure, 155,618,000 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Tripolitania consists of a corps of Colonial troops numbering 429 officers, 835 non commissioned officers, and 11,866 men (8,784 natives and 3,122 Italians). There is an aviation station

near Tripoli, also a naval command with its station at Tripoli and a higher naval officer at its head. To this are attached some light vessels and tugs, stationed in the harbour.

Production and Industry.—Tripolitania has three zones from the coast inland—the Mediterranean, the sub-desert and the desert. The first, which covers an area of about 17,231 square miles, is the only one properly suited for agriculture, and may be further subdivided into (1) the oases along the coast, the richest in N Africa, in which thrive the date-palm, the olive, the orange, and all Mediterranean plants (the yield of dates in 1931 was 50,000 metric tons), (2) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture (the barley crop in 1931 was 20,000 metric tons and the wheat crop 4,000 metric tons) This district is the one where Italian colonisation has chiefly spread, it has olive, almond and mulberry trees and ricinus plants, (3) the dunes, which are being gradually afforested with acacia, robinia, poplar and pine, (4) the Jebel (the mountain district, Tarhuna, Garian, Fessato), in which thrive the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees, and which on the east slopes down to the sea with the fertile hills of Msellata. The sub desert zone produces the alpha plant. The desert zone contains some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadamas, Ghat and Fezzan, which produce olives, alpha, henna, palms, oranges, grapes and almonds. In 1928 (latest census) there were in the colony: 506,489 sheep, 336,642 goats, 48,051 cattle, 43,008 camels and 38,073 donkeys, mules and horses.

Sponge-fishing and tunny fishing are of great importance. In 1931, there were 7 fisheries working, the number of tunnies caught was 9,326 compared with 10 fisheries, 6,932 tunnies in 1930. In 1930 the quantity of sponges fished amounted to 103,010 kilogs. Among the other industries the most flourishing is that of tobacco and tobacco manufactures. In 1931 the tobacco crop yielded 700 metric tons (500 metric tons in 1930). The exports of the products of the tobacco manufacture reached in 1930 the sum of 2,600,000 lire. The Mellaha salt pits yielded 22,000 tons of the best salt in 1931, nearly the whole of it being exported. Among the other products are matting, carpets, leather articles, fabrics embroidered with gold and silver, and other articles of value of a local character.

Commerce.—There is a considerable caravan trade between Tripoli and Central Sudan. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers, which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 40,000l to 50,000l annually.

The trade of Tripolitania was: Imports, 1930, 215,266,000 lire, 1931, 185,082,830 lire, exports, 1930, 36,136,000 lire, 1931, 29,710,540 lire. In 1931 the exports to the United Kingdom were 11,657l and the imports 46,098l. Re exports from U K in 1931 were 3,297l.

Communications.—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long-frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Bengardane (Tunna). In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Tripoli.

Total length of railways, 161 miles. The principal lines in Tripolitania are a line 78 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Zuara; one 13 miles long, from Tripoli to Tagiura, and one 52 miles long, from Tripoli to Azizia, Henacir, and El Abiat. There are 2,820 miles of carriage road.

There are fortnightly steamship sailings from Tripoli to Naples. From Tripoli to Syracuse and *vice versa* there are two steamship sailings every

week. Malta is always touched. From Tripoli along the coast there are weekly steamship sailings.

During the year 1931, 537 steamers and 151 sailing vessels entered the port of Tripoli, landing 168,517 tons of goods and 23,279 passengers; while 537 steamers and 149 sailing vessels left the port embarking 46,953 tons of goods and 20,444 passengers. During the same period the post office issued post money orders for 89,517,971 lire and paid out money orders amounting to 78,950,777 lire. The number of messages despatched was 238,310, and those received were 216,599. The railways carried 179,409 passengers and 360,373 tons of goods.

Banking and Currency—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma, the Cassa di Risparmio, the Cassa di Piccolo Prestito and other banks carry on financial operations. The official currency is the Italian, but English pounds and francs are also used in commercial transactions.

There is a British Consul at Tripoli and a Vice Consul at Homs.

CYRENAICA.

Area and Population—The area of the territory is estimated at about 73,000 square miles, and with the hinterland (zone of Cufra) 212,000 square miles. According to a census taken on April 21, 1931, the population was estimated at 165,000 (19,000 Europeans, mainly Italians). The principal town is Benghazi with 43,000 inhabitants in April, 1931.

The oasis of Jarabub, on the eastern border of Cyrenaica, was ceded by Egypt to Italy, and Italian troops occupied it on February 7, 1926. On the other hand, the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sollum on the sea was rectified in favour of Egypt.

Justice.—For details as to the Administration of Justice, see above under Tripolitania.

Finance.—For the financial year 1932-33 the revenue and expenditure of Cyrenaica were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 48,680,000 lire, State contribution, 182,600,000 lire, total, 231,280,000 lire, civil expenditure, 93,287,000 lire, military expenditure, 137,992,000 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Cyrenaica consists (1932) of 361 officers, 662 non-commissioned officers and 9,218 men (7,163 natives and 2,055 Italians).

Production and Industry.—Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. An impulse will be given to agriculture by the establishment of large numbers of Colonists from Italy. Bananas are grown at Derna, and experimental planting of wine grapes at Guarscia, under Government supervision, has given promising results. Barley is the chief food of the people. In 1930 the yield in sponge fishing amounted to 62,743 kilos. There is one tunny fishery near Benghazi, catch in 1931 was 392 tunnies and 4,023 pilchards. The development of the valuable salt pans of Benghazi is being advanced slowly. In 1931 the yield was 25,000 tons.

Commerce—The trade of Cyrenaica was (1931) imports, 146,945,540 lire, exports, 19,314,670 lire. The principal imports are cotton goods and

sugar, exports (1931), sponges (6,604,970 lire), hides and skins (1,037,700 lire), wool (1,452,020 lire), cattle (40,210 lire), camels (1928, 283 in number), and carpets (1928, 261,000 lire)

Communications.—Good carriage roads join the coastal centres, and run from there inland, linking up with the old caravan routes which lead through the oases to Darfur, Wadai, and Borker On August 31, 1932, there were 380 miles of road completed A steamer calls every week at Benghazi from Syracuse Another steamer calls every two weeks from Genoa, Leghorn, Palermo, Tunis and Tripoli at Benghazi and continues to Derna and Alexandria (Egypt) In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Benghazi A railway line 67 miles long runs from Benghazi to el-Abiar and on to Barce, and one 35 miles long from Benghazi to Soluch In 1931, 1,170 vessels of 1,076,081 tons entered, and 1,153 vessels of 1,072,900 tons cleared the ports The length of railway open to traffic was 170 km (106 miles) The number of passengers was 106,563, and the goods traffic 145,975 metric tons

In Cyrenaica the telegraph lines have a length of about 187 miles (1931), with 12 civil telegraph stations, and 36 military radio stations There is a cable from Benghazi to Syracuse During the year ending June 30, 1930–31, 81,685 postal money orders for an amount of 67,972,605 lire were issued and 21,358 amounting to 50,217,575 lire were received During the same period 498,642 messages were despatched and 402,794 received The railways (1930–31) carried 106,563 passengers and 145,975 tons of goods

Banking and Currency —The Banca d'Italia and the Banco di Roma carry on financial operations In 1925 the Cassa di Risparmio della Cyrenaica opened at Benghazi and Derna, and now has branches at Barce, Cirene, Derna and Tobruk

There is a British Consul at Benghazi There are also French, Spanish and Greek Consuls

AEGEAN ISLANDS

Italy occupied the Aegean Islands in 1912, during the Tripoli War By the Treaty of Lausanne, which came into force on August 6, 1924, Turkey ceded them, with the island of Castellrosso, to Italy in full sovereignty The military regime in the islands lasted from the occupation, May 4, 1912, to August 7, 1920 The civil regime was then established, Governors being appointed The Governor, who is subject to the Foreign Office in Rome, is head of the administration, his authority is represented in the smaller islands by the Regent of the Government of Cos and five delegates in the islands of Lero, Calimno, Symi, Scarpanto and Castellrosso The municipalities of the cities of Rhodes and Cos debate autonomously the matters within their province The municipal councils of these two cities are appointed by the Governor The other towns and villages are administered by *sindaci* and *demogeronts* elected by the people according to ancient customs

Governor —Mario Lago (Appointed February 1923)

Area and Population.—The following are the Italian islands in the Aegean with their areas and population in 1931 (Italian names in brackets) —

Island	Area in sq miles	Population 1931	Island	Area in sq miles	Population 1931
Rhodes (Rodi)	542	54,818	Karchi (Calchi)	12	1,788
Cos (Ceo)	109	21,169	Symi (Simi)	24	9,462
Patmos (Patmo)	12	2,990	Astypalaea (Stampalia)	87	1,610
Lipso (Lisso)	6	962	Karpathos(Scar panto)	107	6,574
Kalymnos(Calino)	38	16,512	Casos (Caso)	24	1,925
Leros (Lero)	24	6,151	Castelrosso	3	2,230
Nisyros (Nisiro)	15	8,486			
Tilos (Piscopi)	24	1,228			

The chief towns are Rhodes (capital) with 25,447 inhabitants, Calimno, 16,512, Cos, 11,571, Symi, 9,462

Justice—The special judiciary of the Aegean Islands includes (1) the Department of Judicial Services, under which are all the judicial offices of the possession, (2) the Tribunal of Second Instance (appeal), (3) the Assize Court, (4) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Rhodes, with jurisdiction over the islands of Calchos, Symi, Piscopi, Scarpanto, Caso and Castelrosso, (5) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Cos, with jurisdiction over all the other islands. The magistrates are metropolitans. Special Ecclesiastical and Mixed Tribunals which exert authority in matters of personal status also operate for the Orthodox, Moslems, and Jews, and Mixed Tribunals of Appeal. These special tribunals apply the provisions of Byzantine, Koranic and Talmudic law.

Finance.—The State contribution is 3,000,000 lire on a budget of 36,000,000 lire (1932-33)

Education—There are Government schools for boys and girls, both elementary and secondary, and practical agricultural school, commercial school of first and second degree, and a normal school, and private schools, both elementary and secondary, for the various communities.

Defence.—The Aegean Islands are garrisoned by an infantry regiment of two battalions, one stationed at Rhodes and the other at Cos. These battalions send detachments to the smaller islands. The Royal Navy has a station at Rhodes, to which are attached the units scattered over the Aegean and the naval base of Porto Lago in Leros. The police and passport service is in the hands of the Carabinieri (one company). The Customs services are carried out by the Finance Guard (one company).

Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation.—The agriculture of the islands of Rhodes and Cos is highly developed. These islands are famous for the cultivation of the very famous table grapes, other white and black grapes. Olives, tobacco, oranges, and other fruits, and vegetables are also cultivated. The most important industries are the manufacture of oriental carpets, wines in bottles, olive oils, artistic pottery, and tiles, that are specially exported to Italy and to Egypt. The market to which the greater part of the exports is directed is Egypt, which is connected with Rhodes by speedy steamship lines. Rhodes is developing a considerable tourist traffic, partly dependent on the thermal springs at Calitea. Sponge fishing is of great importance in the islands of Calimno, Symi and Castelrosso. The transit and inter island commerce gives rise to a brisk harbour movement of sailing vessels and small steamers,

which serve the neighbouring islands. This traffic is heightened by the peculiar geographical situation of Rhodes. The countries which import manufactures and food-stuffs are principally Italy, Egypt and Turkey. The trade of Aegean Islands was (1931) imports, 73,264,000 lire; exports, 12,488,000 lire. There are no railways, but there exist about 200 miles of good roads.

Communications—Every week a steamship sails from Brindisi and from Alexandria to Rhodes and *vice versa*. The means of communications are assured by steamships and motorships of the Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica, Messageries Maritimes and many other steamship companies which touch at Italian ports of the Tyrranean and Adriatic Seas and the Piræus, Smyrna, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. There is an air mail every week from Brindisi and Athens to Rhodes.

There are in Rhodes almost 200 miles of good roads and there are telegraph lines (cable and wireless) and automatic telephones in each island.

Banking and Currency.—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Roma, the Banco di Sicilia and other banks carry on financial operations. Italian money is current, the metric system of weights and measures is in use.

There is a British Consul at Rhodes.

Concession of Tientsin.—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Pei-Ho and has an area of about half a square kilometre with a population of 6,261 (Chinese, 5,725, Italians, 392, other Europeans, 144) in 1931.

Island of Saseno.—½ miles long and 1 24 miles broad. Lies at the entrance of the Vallona Bay (Albania) and is inhabited by some few shepherds and by marines of the Royal Navy. The island owns a radio-telegraphic station.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B C, and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shōgun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century, and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō, but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan — Hirohito, born at Tōkyō, April 29, 1901, succeeded his father, Yoshihito, December 25, 1926, married, January 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born March 6, 1903, daughter of H I H Prince Kuninomiya (died January 27, 1929). Offspring — Imperial Princess. — I, Princess Shigeko (Terunomiya), born December 6, 1925. II, Princess Sachiko (Hisanomiya), born September 10, 1927, died March 8, 1928. III, Princess Kazuko (Takanomiya), born September 30, 1929. IV, Princess Atsuko (Yorinomia), born March 7, 1931.

Empress Dowager — Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō, married, May 10, 1900, to late Emperor.

Brothers of the Emperor — I, Prince Yasuhito (Chichibunomiya), born June 25, 1902, married, September 28, 1928, to Setsu Ko Matsudaira. II, Prince Nobuhito (Takamatsunomiya), born January 3, 1905, married, February 3, 1930, to Kiku Ko Tokugawa. III, Prince Takahito (Suminomiya), born December 2, 1915.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are

consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties, and he exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (404 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age (16 in number), (2) princes and marquises of the age of 30 and upwards (15 princes and 30 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 30 and upwards, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, to the total number of 18 counts, 66 viscounts and 66 barons, (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition, not to exceed 125 in number, the term of membership being, in principle, for life, (5) 4 members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences above the age of 30 years, who have been elected by the members of that body, (6) 1 or 2 persons above the age of 30 years, who have been elected in Hokkaido and each Fu and Ken from among and by respectively 100 or 200 male inhabitants thereof, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, trade or industry, to the total number of 66. The term of membership under (3), (5) and (6) is seven years.

Until May 1925 the suffrage for the House of Representatives was restricted by qualification arising from payment of taxes. But in May 1925 general manhood suffrage was enacted to come into force at the first general election. According to the new law, the members of the House shall number 466 (at present, 455), a fixed number being returned from each electoral district for a term of 4 years.

The proportion of the total number of members to the population of Japan proper is 1 to 133,309. In principle, all the male Japanese subjects above the age of 25 years are electors and those above the age of 30 years eligible. Heads of the families of peers and persons in the army and navy can neither elect nor be elected, holders of certain specified offices in the Government are ineligible, and no Government officials except the *seimukan* (political) class are, while in office, permitted to be members of the House. Such persons as have not lived continuously for not less than a year within the same city, town or village, shall not be registered as electors. Voting is by secret single ballot.

The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 7,500 yen, Vice-Presidents, 4,500 yen, elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 3,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

At the elections held on February 20, 1932, the following parties were returned to the 56th Diet:—Seiyūkai, 303, Minseitō, 146, Labour, 5; Other Groups, 12.

The Cabinet (appointed on May 26, 1932) consists of the following members—

Prime Minister — Makoto Saito
Minister for Foreign Affairs — Count Uchida
Home Affairs — Tatsuo Yamamoto
Finance — Korekiyo Takahashi
War — Lt. General Sadao Araki
Navy — Admiral Keisuke Okada
Minister of Justice — Matsukichi Koyama
Education — Ichiro Hatoyama
Agriculture and Forestry — Fumio Goto
Commerce and Industry — Kumakichi Nakajima
Communications — Hiroshi Minami
Railways — Chuzo Mutsuchi
Overseas Affairs — Ryutaro Nagai

Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo, Chōsen, formerly Korea, Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin, and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi'), towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor ('Chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fukwai' or 'Ken kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Ken-sanji-kwai'), of which the governor is president, in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president, and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural assemblies give decisions upon certain matters prescribed by the Law (chiefly upon financial affairs), and municipal, town and village assemblies, upon public affairs in general. The prefectural council gives decisions upon matters delegated by the prefectural assemblies and upon matters of pressing necessity when the assembly is not in actual session.

Citizenship in a municipality, town, or village, is recognised, in principle, for every male person above the age of 25 years who has resided for two years continuously within the municipality, town or village, with similar exceptions to those in the case of the suffrage for the House of Representatives. Every citizen is qualified to elect and be elected for the municipal, town, or village assembly of his own city, town or village, and also for the prefectural assembly of the prefecture to which his city, town, or village belongs.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chōsen has a Governor General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being subdivided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 5 provinces (Shū), each of which has a governor. Karafuto is divided into 7 local divisions (Shichō).

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshū (mainland), Kiu-shū, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu (Luchu Islands), Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands), Bōkotō (Peacadores) islands, the

peninsula Chōsen (Korea), and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin) Total area is shown as follows —

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles		
		Principal Islands	Total with Adjacent Small Islands	Per cent
Mainland	192	—	88,911	84.11
Shikoku	75	—	7,248	2.78
Kiūshū	158	—	16,236	6.23
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	44	—	84,276	18.15
Riūkiū	55	—	921	0.85
Included in Japan proper	Sado	—	329	0.12
	Awaji	—	229	0.09
	Oki	—	135	0.05
	Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands	—	40	0.02
	Iki	—	55	0.02
	Tsuushima	—	274	0.10
	Chishima or Kurile Islands	—	3,969	1.52
	31	—		
Total (Japan proper)	524	—	147,592	56.62
Chōsen (Korea)	1,018	—	85,228	32.70
Taiwan (Formosa)	14	18,806	18,840	5.61
Bōkotō (Pescadores)	63	24	49	0.02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	2	13,928	13,984	5.35
Grand Total (Empire of Japan)	1,621	—	260,644	100.00
{ Kwantung South Sea Mandated Territories	123	1,241	1,337	—
	623	—	880	—

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 632 rural districts, 109 cities, 1,708 towns, and 9,986 villages (April 1, 1932)

Taiwan (Formosa) and Bōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. In March, 1915, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the lease of the territory on Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to 99 years. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan.

By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia, and the right to settle in the province, and in Shantung the transference of all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Germans, also the extension of the lease of Port Arthur to 99 years, and a joint control over certain industrial works in which they have a large financial interest, besides other privileges. (For full details, see Introduction to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916.)

The population of Japan, according to the census of October 1, 1930, is shown as follows. —

	Area sq miles	Population according to the Census of the 1st Oct 1930			Pop per sq mile
		Total	Male	Female	
The Empire of Japan .	260,644	90,896,043	45,675,201 ¹	44,720,497 ¹	347
Japan proper	147,593	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	437
Corea	85,228	21,058,305	10,763,230 ¹	10,294,739 ¹	247
Formosa	13,889	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	331
Karafuto	13,934	295,196	168,532	126,664	21
Kwangtung Province (Leased Territory)	1,488	1,328,011	809,044	518,967	924
South Sea Mandated Territories	830	69,626	37,920	31,697	84

¹ Provisional figures

Estimated population of Japan on October 1, 1932, 32,821,000 males and 32,975,000 females, total, 66,296,000

On October 1, 1930, the number of Japanese residing abroad was 634,913 (361,434 males and 273,479 females). Of these, 158,334 men and 111,547 women were in America, 131,637 men and 105,002 women in Asia, 68,912 men and 55,949 women in Australasia, 2,509 men and 954 women in Europe, and 42 men and 27 women in Africa. On December 31, 1930, the number of foreigners in Japan was 40,651, of whom 30,836 were Chinese, 2,162 English, 2,026 American, 1,097 German, 521 French, 174 Portuguese, 103 Dutch, 1,666 Russian, 322 British Indians, 222 Swiss, 176 Canadian, and 138 Italian.

Movement of population for five years —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Divorces	Excess of Births
1927	487,850	2,060,787	1,214,323	116,922	50,626	846,414
1928	499,555	2,135,862	1,236,711	120,191	49,119	899,141
1929	497,410	2,077,026	1,261,228	116,971	51,222	861,793
1930	506,674	2,085,101	1,170,867	117,780	51,295	914,224
1931	496,574	2,102,784	1,240,891	116,506	50,609	861,893

In 1931 the figures represented per 1,000 of the population, 7.60 for marriage, 32.17 for births, and 18.98 deaths.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on October 1, 1930 (census figures):—

Tōkyō .	4,978,390	Kure	190,282	Saseho .	133,174
Ōsaka .	2,453,573	Sendai	190,180	Niigata .	125,108
Nagoya .	907,404	Sapporo	168,576	Sakai .	120,848
Kōbe .	787,616	Yawata	168,217	Wakayama	117,444
Kyōto .	765,142	Kumamoto	164,460	Yokosuka	110,301
Yokohama .	620,306	Kanazawa	157,311	Hamamatsu	109,478
Hiroshima	270,417	Otaru .	144,887	Moji .	108,180
Fukuoka	228,289	Okayama	139,222	Kawasaki .	104,851
Nagasaki .	204,626	Kagoshima	137,236		
Hakodate	197,252	Shizuoka	136,481		

Religion.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects, (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations). There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1930 Shinto shrines numbered 49,582 (besides 62,157 minor shrines), and the priests, 15,069, Buddhist temples (1929), 71,843 (besides 34,988 minor temples), high priests and priestesses, 54,374. There were, in 1929, 2,591 licensed preachers and 1,740 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects, these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The following are the educational statistics for 1929-30 —

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Kindergarten	1,397	4,301	114,749
Elementary schools	25,626	233,476	9,860,877 ¹
Middle " for boys	553	13,775	548,584
Girls High "	970	14,881	367,736
Normal "	106	4,886	68,402
Schools for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes	122	947	7,738
High schools	32	1,280	18,110
Universities and colleges	48	5,707	67,555
Technical schools	957	18,943	280,904
Special technical schools	50	1,809	19,049
Special schools (excluding special technical schools)	102	4,623	64,095
Preparatory technical schools	15,284	18,052	1,236,335

¹ 5,148,328 males and 4,712,540 females

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 41 other institutions of university rank (1929-30)

Particulars of the Imperial universities are given as follows —

University	Location	Established	1929-30	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University	Tokyo	1877	648	7,803
Kyoto Imperial University	Kyoto	1897	480	5,478
Tohoku Imperial University	Sendai	1907	245	1,562
Kyushu Imperial University	Fukuoka	1910	258	2,001
Hokkaido Imperial University	Sapporo	1918	275	2,196

The remaining 41 institutions had 3,806 teachers and 48,430 students. In 1931, there were 4,609 libraries in Japan, with 9,635,566

volumes In 1930, 22,476 original books and translations, and 10,130 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment There are four classes of courts in Japan, namely, subdistrict courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation In the court of cassation five judges preside, in the courts of appeal and in the district courts three judges, in each case one of them being the chief judge In the subdistrict courts a single judge presides A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor

The following are the criminal statistics for four years — In 1926, 155,816 criminals were condemned, in 1927, 105,780, in 1928, 144,409, and in 1929, 152,239

In 1929 there were 56 prisons, 97 detached prisons and houses of correction Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1929 — Men, 41,097, women, 745, total, 41,842

Pauperism

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen, that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury, and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury

The relief statistics for 3 years show expenditure as follows (in yen) —

Year	Food	Clothing	Providing with work	Shelter and Temporary lodgings	Total (including miscellaneous)
1927-28	255,552	91,253	140,774	81,823	606,632
1928-29	112,809	50,697	64,435	126,261	375,086
1929-30	131,665	85,181	257,986	79,904	512,899

In 1928-29 the Government relieved 12,332 persons to the amount of 549,000 yen On March 31, 1929, 604 foundlings were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 98,081 yen There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons The number of hospitals in 1928 was 2,003 (12 state, 92 public and 1,899 private).

Finance.

I IMPERIAL

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary

—	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹	1933-34 ¹
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Revenue	1,826,445	1,696,972	1,581,082	1,943,812	1,841,000
Expenditure	1,736,817	1,587,864	1,476,875	1,943,812	2,239,000

¹ Estimates

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1933

Revenue 1932-33	1000 Yen	Expenditure 1932-33	1000 Yen
Ordinary —		Ordinary —	
Land tax	58,483	Civil List	4,500
Income tax	131,143	Foreign Affairs	15,049
Business tax	32,358	Home Affairs	47,190
Liquor tax	196,488	Finance	337,636
Sugar excise	71,953	Army	166,816
Tax on Textile fabrics	30,433	Navy	140,767
Customs duties	128,984	Justice	81,490
		Education	128,008
Total Taxes ¹	708,007	Agriculture and Forests	28,076
Stamps	66,022	Commerce and Industry	4,682
Public Undertakings and State Property	448,820	Communications	302,881
		Overseas Affairs	2,149
Total ordinary (including other receipts)	1,281,975	Total ordinary	1,208,653
Extraordinary Revenue	661,837	Extraordinary Expenditure	735,160
Total Revenue	1,943,812	Total Expenditure	1,943,813

¹ Including all items

Public debt, March 31, 1932 — Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent), 4,715,078,200 yen, foreign loans (4 to 6½ per cent), 1,472,579,275 yen, total, 6,187,657,475 yen. Floating debt, March 31, 1932, 641,605,254 yen, government rice purchase notes, 75,726,143 yen. Finance debt, 148,280,000 yen. Total debt, January 31, 1932, 7,053,268,872 yen.

II LOCAL

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1932-1933 was 430,514,894 yen, and expenditure 430,514,894 yen. The revenue of the cities in 1931-32 was 629,387,387 yen, and the expenditure was 629,284,559 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1931-32 was 437,829,421 yen, and the expenditure was 437,654,332 yen. The total local debt at the end of March, 1931 was 2,374,415,824 yen.

Defence.

I ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit'. The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Gen-eki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit'. Service in the ranks is for 2 years in all arms, then for 5 years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobu*). Reservists are usually called out once during their reserve service, for 3 weeks. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kōbi*. Service in the *Kōbi* is for 10 years, with usually one period of training of 3 weeks. At the end of their *Kōbi* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve*, is called *Hojū*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as 'fit' as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the *Hojū* for 12 years and 4 months, during which a part of them is called out for training. After completion of this they are passed to the *Kokumin* until 40 years of age to complete their army service.

The *Kokumin* is divided into two 'bans'. The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the *Kokumin*. The second ban consists of *Jōbi*, *Kōbi*, *Hojū*, and those of which do not serve for the first ban. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the *Hojū*, (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service, and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the *Kōbi* from the *Hojū* are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The standing army of Japan consists of 17 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 2 independent regiments of mountain guns, and 8 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The divisional artillery consists of a regiment of field or mountain artillery (6 batteries of 4 guns). A regiment of cavalry of 2 squadrons, and a battalion of engineers, and also a battalion of transport service complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount dépôt accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of the active army and the first and second reserves in 1932 was 17,343 officers and 259,304 other ranks.

The air personnel for the army numbered in 1932, 6,944, organised in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps. The number of aeroplanes in service was 584, in reserve 254. It is proposed to increase the number in service by 300.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country, the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from each district of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 18th and 14th divisions. Abroad there are 16,000 men in Manchuria, and 800 in North China.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved rifle; calibre, 6.5 mm. (.256") machine guns and light machine guns, infantry cannons and infantry howitzers, a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction, and also with heavy and light machine guns. The field gun is a q f shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14.3 lbs. The mountain artillery has a gun

of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4 6" and 5 9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lbs and 80 lbs respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

The military budget for 1930-31 amounted to 210,800,000 yen.

II. NAVY

The administration of the Navy is in the charge of the Minister of Marine, under whose control is also the Naval Technical Department for Naval Construction, while the Chief of the General Staff is directly responsible to the Emperor for Operation, Mobilization, and Intelligence.

The coast of Japan is divided into three maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo.

The Japanese Fleet was markedly affected by the Washington Agreement, though Japan remains the third great naval power of the world. Her replacement tonnage was fixed by the Treaty at 815,000 tons in capital ships, which is superior to the strength allowed to France and Italy. By the London Treaty, no capital ships may be replaced during 1931-36. The existing ships are in process of being modernized, it is said at a cost of 5,000,000¹. Recent programmes have been concerned mainly with the building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines for the purpose of replacing obsolete ships. Under the Fleet Replacement Law there are to be built during 1931-38 4 cruisers of 8,590 tons, 12 destroyers, 9 submarines, 1 large and 3 small minelayers, 6 minesweepers and 4 torpedo boats.

The principal state dockyards are at Kure and Yokosuka, where capital ships have been built, and there is a dockyard also at Sasebo, where lighter vessels are constructed. The earthquake of September 1, 1923, almost destroyed the dockyard of Yokosuka, which is the Japanese Portsmouth, but no ship of the active fleet was damaged seriously, and considerable sums have since been devoted to the reconstruction of the yard. The Kawasaki private shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki are well equipped with modern plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uruga and elsewhere, as well as the government armour and armament factory at Kure. Japan has made herself practically independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships.

A statement of the Japanese fleet follows —

	Completed at end of		
	1930	1931	1932
Battleships	10	10	9
Armoured Cruisers	7	7	7
Aircraft Carriers	3	3	3
Cruisers	27	27	31
First-class Gunboats	2	2	2
Destroyers	106	110	101 ¹
Submarines	67	67	62 ²

¹ The destroyers are 67 first-class and 34 second class.

² The submarines are 27 first-class, 35 second-class.

The following table includes all the battleships which are being retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers.

Year of laying down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				

*Battleships*¹

		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1911	Kongō	29,330	8	10	8 14 in , 16 6 in	4	64,000	26.0
1912	Kirishima							
1912	Haruna							
1912	Fusō	29,330	12	12	12 14 in , 16 6 in.	6	40,000	22.5
1918	Yamashiro							
1915	Ise	29,990	12	12	12 14 in , 20 5 5 in	6	45,000	23.0
1915	Hyuga							
1917	Nagato	32,720	12	14	8 16 in , 20 5 5 in	8	80,000	23.0
1918	Mutsu							

Armoured Cruisers (rated as Coast Defence Vessels).

1897	Asama	2,240	7	6	4 8 in , 8 6 in	4	18,000	16
1898	Adzuma	8,640					17,000	16
1898	Yakumo	9,010					15,500	16
1899	Idzumo	9,180					14,700	16
	Iwate	7,080	6	5½	1 10 in , 2 8 in , 4 6 in 4 8 in , 14 6 in	4	13,500	14
1902	Kasuga							
	Nisselin							

Cruisers

1910	Hirado	4,400	—	—	8 6 in , 2 8 in A A	3	22,500	26
1917	Yahagi	3,230	—	—	4 5 5 in , 1 8 in A A	6	51,000	31
1917	Tatsuta							
1917	Tenryu							
1922	Yubari	2,890	—	—	6 5 5 in , 1 8 in A A	4	57,000	33
1919	Kiso	5,100	—	—	7 5 5 in , 2 3 in A A	8	90,000	33
1919	Kitakami							
1919	Ohi							
1918	Tama							
1918	Kuma	5,170	—	—	7 5 5 in , 2 3 in A A	8	90,000	33
1920	Nagara							
1920	Natori							
1920	Yura							
1920	Kinu	5,195	—	—	7 5 5 in , 2 3 in A A	8	90,000	33
1921	Izudun							
1922	Abukuma							
1922	Jintan							
1922	Sendai	7,100	2½	6	6 8 in , 4 3 in A A 6 8 in , 4 4 7 in A A	12	95,000	33
1922	Naka							
1922	Furutaka							
1922	Kako							
1924	Aoba	10,000	3?	6	10 8 in , 6 4 7 in A A	12	100,000	33
1924	Kinugasa							
1924	Nachi							
1924	Myoko							
1925	Ashigara	9,850	3?	6	10 8 in , 6 4 7 in A A	8	100,000	33
1925	Haguro							
1927	Atago							
1927	Takao							
1928	Ohokai	26,900	6?	—	4 5 5 in , 2 8 in A A 10 8 in 12 4 7 in A A	—	80,000	25
1928	Maya						91,000	28
1919	Hosho	7,470	—	—	4 5 5 in , 2 8 in A A	—	80,000	25
1920	Kaga	26,900	6?	—	10 8 in	—	91,000	28
1920	Akagi				12 4 7 in A A	—	181,200	28.5

Aircraft Carriers.

1919	Hosho	7,470	—	—	4 5 5 in , 2 8 in A A	—	80,000	25
1920	Kaga	26,900	6?	—	10 8 in	—	91,000	28
1920	Akagi				12 4 7 in A A	—	181,200	28.5

¹ The battleship *Hyet*, which has been rendered non effective under the terms of the London Treaty, is omitted from this table

Ships building or completing include the aircraft carrier *Ryūjō* of 7,600 tons, six destroyers, nine submarines, four minelayers and six minesweepers

The gross amount of the Navy Estimates for 1930-31 was 262,937,688 yen , for 1931-32, 210,341,290 yen ; and for 1932-33, 211,700,712 yen The active personnel numbers 89,459

Production and Industry (in Japan proper).

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors and the remaining portion of it by tenants According to the official report of January 1, 1932, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was 41,535,881 acres, of which under rice, 7,318,027 acres , other cereals, 6,923,968 acres , forests, 21,493,241 acres , plains, 4,192,630 acres , buildings, 1,188,759 acres

The forest area on January 1, 1931, was 49,128,737 acres, of which 17,902,696 acres belonged to the State, and 3,156,274 acres to the Imperial household

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Produce (metric tons)		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Rice	7,802,546	7,938,236	7,953,021	10,763,667	12,063,200	9,960,319
Wheat	1,202,930	1,204,401	1,227,552	1,140,703	1,104,851	1,155,537
Barley	959,086	982,403	931,807	1,284,400	1,279,128	1,330,966
Rye	1,217,703	1,183,163	1,456,176	1,321,014	1,098,278	1,543,104
Tobacco	89,317	90,078	90,236	61,673	61,382	63,361
Tea	106,207	94,427	93,351	39,392	38,646	38,305

In 1930, the number of oxen was 1,498,260 , horses, 1,489,979 , sheep, 23,702 , goats, 217,189 , swine, 742,311

The mineral and metal products for 1929 and 1930 were —

Mineral or Metal		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Gold	grammes	10,422,322	14,764,627	12,068,000	16,120,000
Silver		160,604,484	6,139,329	175,064,600	4,511,000
Copper	kilos	75,469,049	69,399,311	79,033,000	50,231,000
Lead	"	3,873,944	853,231	3,581,000	686,000
Pig iron	m tons	133,616	5,979,316	1,161,894	42,409,000
Steel	"	2,037,198	189,296,435	1,919,290	153,543,000
Iron pyrites	"	618,743	7,893,481	561,898	7,029,000
Coal	"	34,237,317	245,761,504	31,376,000	192,996,000
Sulphur	"	65,464	3,638,048	62,360	3,396,000
Crude petroleum	hectolitres	3,113,399	13,707,355	3,166,000	14,272,000
Total value (including all others)		—	569,809,059	—	537,411,000

In 1930, the number of mining workers was as follows —in collieries, 204,526 ; in metal mines, 45,025 , various, 8,918 , total, 258,469

In 1931, the total number of cocoons obtained was 364,021,706 kilos, valued at 275,555,721 yen

On December 31, 1930, the number of employees in the 62,284 factories was 1,633,563 (796,282 males and 887,281 females)

The value of the principal manufactures in 1930 was as follows woven goods, 1,102,367,461 yen, earthenware, 62,419,980 yen, lacquered ware, 28,244,095 yen, matting, 14,144,615 yen, oil, 34,102,586 yen, grege silk, 536,663,848 yen, leather, 25,666,003 yen, sugar, 129,560,236 yen.

At the end of 1930 there were 20,306 textile factories operating in Japan, employing 163,056 men and 740,843 women. The number of spindles, at the end of 1929, was 6,836,516, and of looms 77,898

In 1930 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 162,928,226 yen; the manufactured products to the value of 146,969,338 yen. The production of salt in 1930 was 628,682,140 kilograms, in 1931, 521,125,000 kilograms

Commerce.¹

Trade for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	2,196,814,780	2,216,240,020	1,546,071,870	1,235,675,266	1,431,461,000
Exports	1,971,955,350	2,148,618,650	1,469,352,293	1,146,981,820	1,409,992,000

¹ Excluding bullion and specie.

Commerce by countries —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	94,808,489	113,387,836	25,486,268	13,405,600
Belgium	8,024,183	4,736,411	1,973,974	2,448,994
Egypt	16,222,710	18,567,562	28,067,110	22,820,859
Canada	46,164,489	35,672,842	17,884,784	13,067,190
British India	180,405,249	133,165,251	129,262,375	110,367,374
Straits Settlements	28,925,862	21,857,976	26,930,929	19,119,864
China	161,666,632	145,697,197	260,825,888	155,750,668
France	16,635,566	12,407,673	26,802,071	15,774,772
French Indo-China	7,907,284	6,880,919	2,412,457	1,709,863
Germany	106,183,836	78,244,153	11,106,454	8,102,923
Great Britain	92,561,422	63,335,222	60,682,453	51,830,546
Dutch Indies	59,983,504	46,080,522	66,047,646	63,450,143
Holland	2,988,064	2,884,613	8,074,399	10,097,236
Hawaii	73,957	268,829	6,392,711	5,625,072
Hong Kong	538,201	498,501	55,646,381	36,764,390
Italy	4,259,196	4,275,785	6,120,588	3,204,325
Philippine Islands	10,759,638	8,987,763	28,369,499	20,425,381
Chile	3,100,378	2,942,849	2,471,615	304,785
Asiatic Russia	37,218,443	30,864,503	26,973,351	14,941,478
Sweden	3,634,439	8,580,826	989,090	1,239,769
Siam	18,843,017	6,792,437	9,474,621	4,721,842
Switzerland	15,281,621	10,896,158	660,337	468,258
U S of America	442,881,606	342,289,352	506,112,145	425,330,176

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports —

Imports	1931	1932	Exports	1931	1932
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen		1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Rice and paddy	6,971	12,162	Green tea	8,233	8,172
Wheat	32,936	49,573	Aquatic products	10,177	7,756
Beans and peas	87,850	42,069	Beans and peas	5,080	5,906
Sugar	15,603	3,332	Vegetable oil	5,227	5,298
Chile nitrate	2,691	2,049	Sugar, refined	14,868	7,796
Oil cake	44,849	34,599	Camphor	2,945	3,589
Ammonium sulphate	15,861	7,035	Menthol crystal	2,984	3,689
Cotton, raw	296,273	447,402	Coal	15,009	13,450
Wool	86,148	87,561	Waste silk	2,393	1,241
Woollen or worsted yarns	12,429	5,111	Raw silk	355,395	382,365
Tissues of wool	9,993	10,486	Cotton yarns	8,510	21,547
Tissues of cotton	4,875	4,132	Silk tissues	82,766	110,828
Pulp	11,840	15,331	Cotton tissues	198,732	288,712
Coal	28,269	27,355	Straw plaiting	1,821	3,229
Wrought iron	36,268	52,027	Potteries	19,307	22,985
Lead	8,128	9,972	Wood	9,954	11,330
Alkalis	8,150	6,335	Paper	20,995	14,023
Machinery	48,748	58,617	Toys	9,824	15,119
Wood	43,880	35,030	Matches	1,409	987
Coal tar dyes	7,285	9,066	Cement	9,000	8,546
Mineral oil	35,993	36,535	Glass	6,534	9,282
			Lamps	7,784	12,753
			Cotton undershirts	16,478	20,733

The bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1932 amounted to imports, 140,000 yen, exports, 121,378,000 yen, 1931, imports, 11,177,052 yen, exports, 421,400,287 yen

The staple articles of trade between Japan and Great Britain (Board of Trade Returns) for 2 years were —

Imports into U K	1930	1931	Exports to Japan	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Raw silk	629,240	742,065	Cotton goods	375,897	257,289
Silk manufactures	765,506	501,634	Woollen goods	758,619	818,087
Straw plaiting	124,852	65,157	Woollen and worsted yarns	185,540	253,378
Peas (tinned)	274,904	287,612	Iron and steel	1,273,155	854,163
Soya bean oil	576,859	412,918	Machinery	1,595,455	691,810
Toys	180,698	216,262	Paper and Cardboard	158,808	146,646
Fish (including canned salmon)	819,139	659,831	Chemicals	1,092,615	917,190

Total trade between Japan and U K for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Japan to U K	8,732	9,132	7,820	7,952	6,693
Exports to Japan from U K	14,536	13,436	8,229	6,186	5,733
Re-exports to Japan from U K	265	207	168	145	109

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years —

	Entered				Cleared			
	1930		1931		1929		1930	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Steam	18,767	53,477,021	17,887	56,807,994	18,227	55,876,000	18,771	58,817,683
Sailing	61	5,818	48	4,824	86	11,000	71	7,816
Total	18,818	54,482,839	17,930	56,812,818	18,313	55,887,000	18,842	58,825,204

Of the total steamships entered in 1931, 1,390 vessels of 7,093,160 tons were British, 530 of 3,215,153 tons American, 245 of 1,077,855 tons German, 294 of 929,439 tons Norwegian, 51 of 96,664 tons Chinese, 115 of 752,809 tons French, and 13,172 of 37,019,321 tons were Japanese.

On Dec 31, 1930, the registered merchant navy (Japan Proper) consisted of 3,351 steamers of European style, of 3,907,908 tons, and 15,379 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 896,231 tons. There were only 19 steamships of more than 10,000 tons, all belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. On July 1, 1932, the mercantile marine comprised 1,964 vessels of 4,225,014 tons gross.

Internal Communications.

The total length of roads in Japan is 585,449 miles (1929).

The first railway in Japan was built in 1872, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. By 1880 there were 73 miles of railway in operation, by 1900, 3,638 miles, by 1910, 5,354 miles, by October, 1923, 9,974 miles. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1930-31 —

	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles	9,002	4,861	13,363
Gross income, yen	439,283,129	81,066,696	520,292,825
Expenditure, yen	284,824,020	52,478,895	337,297,415
Goods carried, tons	64,087,099	22,949,877	87,036,976
Passengers, number	824,152,598	428,870,560	1,252,528,158

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. The work is expected to be completed in 1943, and the cost estimated at 1,408,000,000 yen. Japan has been conceded by China the right to build five railway lines in Manchuria and Mongolia. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Japanese Government railways. On June 30, 1929, there were 3,492 miles electrified, of which 153 miles were state-owned and 3,339 miles owned by private companies.

There are (1930-31) 1,280 miles of electric tramway in Japan.

The air traffic has been as follows (years ended March 31) —

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Number of aviators	249	273	386	412	460
Number of flights	14,747	17,987	17,528	20,628	30,018
Number of machines	88	100	107	118	123
Distance flown (kilometres)	762,354	878,230	1,106,802	1,711,623	2,846,052
Hours flown	5,949	7,318	8,894	12,108	15,459

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years (ended March 31) —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Letters	4,863,287,510	4,764,671,266	5,096,611,368	4,409,551,651
Postcards				
Newspapers and periodicals				
Parcels	60,555,887	63,835,027	68,650,588	60,067,753
Post and telegraph offices	10,617	10,800	11,088	11,296
Telegrams received	70,108,000	69,235,000	67,844,246	61,150,590
Telegraphic line (miles)	31,882	31,901	32,145	32,210
" wire (miles)	193,099	200,566	214,572	222,622
Telephone line (miles)	29,047	31,105	34,075	35,806
" wire (miles)	2,515,230	2,790,130	3,041,808	3,277,737
Number of telephone messages	2,439,878,924	2,730,238,000	2,881,123,698	2,992,928,336
Number of telephone subscribers	609,146	655,721	690,043	715,020

Currency and Banking

Coinage issued in the years stated —

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	—	1,513,860	—	51,431,000	215,791,000
Silver "	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,800,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Bronze "	140,000	125,000	30,000	—	50,000
Nickel "	5,000,000	3,750,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	—
Total	15,140,000	15,893,860	15,830,000	56,431,000	216,841,000

The notes of the Bank of Japan are of seven denominations, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 yen

The total amount of notes in circulation on Jan 28, 1933, was 1,226,972,000 yen, cash and bullion 459,660,000 yen, discounts 661,999,000 yen, advances 119,784,000 yen, state and public deposits 423,443,000 yen. On March 31, 1929, the gold stock of Japan was 1,178,000,000 yen, of which 91,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,087,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan. The embargo on the export of gold, imposed on September 12, 1917, was removed on January 11, 1930, and Japan thus returned to the gold standard. The embargo, however, was re-imposed on December 13, 1931, to check the gold efflux.

The modern banking system dates from 1872. The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaidō Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chosen. There are also (1931) 19 agricultural and industrial banks, 680 ordinary banks, and 87 savings banks. The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was as follows

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Per cent.
1929	1,733,192,000	989,447,000	12,203,003,000	338,831,000	7½
1930	1,695,286,000	995,096,000	11,731,161,000	292,502,000	7 3
1931	1,656,374,000	982,900,000	11,168,940,000	266,518,000	6 6

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1931, numbered 36,719,034, and their deposits amounted to 2,495,348,632 yen, on March 31, 1932, there were 39,396,330 depositors with 2,796,189,761 yen to their credit

Money, Weights, and Measures

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2s $0\frac{1}{2}d$, which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows — Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (10 and 5 sen pieces), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are 900 fine, and the silver coins 720 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old copper 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces are used as formerly.

Weights and measures are as follows —

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>monmé</i>	= 1 323 lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	= 8 267 lbs „
„ <i>Sun</i>		= 1 193 inches
„ <i>Shaku</i> (10 sun)		= 11 930 inches
The <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	= 5 965 feet
„ <i>Chô</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	= $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, 5 4229 chains
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chô</i>	= 2 44 miles
„ <i>Ri</i> sq		= 5 9552 sq miles
„ <i>Tsubo</i>		= 3 9538 sq yds
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure		= 2 45 acres
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid		= 39 6804 gallons
„ „ dry		= 4 9601 bushels
„ <i>To</i> , liquid = $\frac{1}{10}$ <i>koku</i>		= 3 9680 gallons
„ „ dry		= 1 9851 pecks

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921, but has not yet been enforced. The following rates are recognised —

metre	= 3 3 <i>shaku</i>
gramme	= 0.266667 <i>monmé</i> ($\frac{1}{18}$ <i>monmé</i>)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary — His Excellency Tsuneo Matsudaira, G. C. V. O. (Appointed July 24, 1928.)

Counsellor — Sotomatsu Kato, C. B. E.

First Secretary. — Kanzo Shiozaki.

Second Secretaries. — Kumauchi Yamamoto and Takashi Mori.

Third Secretaries. — Yutaka Ishizawa and Yoshitaro Yamada.

Attachés. — Akira Miyazaki, Hisanaga Shimadzu, Hisanari Yamada, Shigenobu Shima, Toshio Katsube, Koichi Asakai, Shiro Ishiguro, and Takezo Toko.

Naval Attaché — Captain Arata Oka.

Military Attaché — Major General Rikichi Ando.

Financial Attaché — Juichi Tsushima.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General. — Shinjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors. — Yoshio Sumino, M. Yamashita, and I. Kakegawa.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Middlesbrough, and Manchester

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary—Hon Sir Francis Oswald Lindley, G C M G, C B, C B.E., appointed May 27, 1931

Counsellor.—T M Snow

Counsellor (local rank) —W B Cunningham

Secretaries —A D F Gascoigne and E E Crowe

Naval Attaché —Captain J G P Vivian, R N

Military Attaché —Lt Col. E A. H James, R E

Commercial Secretary —H A Macrae, M B E

Commercial Counsellor —G B Sansom, C M G

There are Consular Representatives at Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tamsui (in Formosa), Dairen, and Seoul

3 OF JAPAN IN CANADA

Minister —Iemasa Tokugawa (appointed April 30, 1929)

4 OF CANADA IN JAPAN

Minister —Herbert Meredith Marler (appointed January 12, 1929)

KOREA (CHŌSEN)

Government.—By a treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 22, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and the title of the country was changed back to 'Chosen,' from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor General established. By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Korea is to be treated as in all respects an integral part of Japan, Koreans to be on the same footing as Japanese. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them.

Governor General —General Kazunari Ugaki (June, 1931)

Area and Population —The area is 85,228 square miles. Population at the end of 1930, 20,256,563 (10,320,067 males and 9,936,496 females). Of this number, 501,867 were Japanese, 19,685,587 Koreans, and 69,109 foreigners. The 1930 returns give the number of British subjects as 235, Americans 838, French 76, and Germans 80. At the end of 1930 the population of the largest cities and towns was as follows —Keijo-fu (Seoul), the capital, 350,426 (97,758 Japanese), Fusan fu (Pusan), 130,397 (44,273 Japanese), Heijo fu (Pyong Yang), 136,927 (18,157 Japanese), Taikyu fu (Tai Ku), 101,078 (29,633 Japanese), Chemulpo 63,658 (11,238 Japanese).

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

Religion and Education.—The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly considered essential to the education of the upper classes, has given way under Japanese and foreign influence to a more practical system of instruction, but the worship of ancestors is still observed with as much punctiliousness as in China. In the country

there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. There is a large number of Christian converts. French missionaries were working in the country from 1784 and struggled for a century in the face of official persecution. The ban on Christianity was raised in 1882 and the first Protestant missionaries came to Korea in 1884. In 1930 there were 321 foreign missionaries working in Korea and a membership of 314,534 converts (communicants) was claimed. The missions early established numerous hospitals and schools throughout the country.

Since annexation the Japanese authorities have provided schools in all parts of the country, but it is recognized that much is required to be done, as less than 40 per cent of the Koreans are literate. Plans are now being drawn up to establish an elementary school in every *myen* or village, but lack of funds hinders the speedy attainment of this ideal. Technical schools are being gradually introduced.

In 1931 there were for the education mainly of Japanese 467 elementary schools with 71,836 pupils and 2,010 teachers, 11 middle schools with 6,026 pupils, 1 medical school, a law school, 3 normal schools with 1,569 students and 101 teachers, a higher technical school, a higher commercial school and a higher agricultural school, 25 girls' high schools with 8,947 pupils, and 203 kindergarten schools and various private schools. For the education of Koreans there were 1,176 common schools with 476,246 pupils, and 80 private common schools with 23,464 pupils, 26 higher common schools (11 private) with 12,799 pupils, 16 (10 private) higher common schools for girls, with 4,749 pupils, besides various industrial schools. There is a University at Seoul with 534 students (May 31, 1931), of whom 182 were Koreans and 352 Japanese. The preparatory course has 318 students.

In Seoul there are three daily Korean newspapers, and 2 Japanese besides others published at Chemulpo and in other parts of the country. There is a Government-subsidised daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul.

Finance.—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years are shown as follows —

Revenue	1931-32	1932-33	Expenditure	1931-32	1932-33
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary	202,057,540	179,556,988	Ordinary	186,672,827	168,514,689
Extraordinary	37,672,243	35,899,419	Extraordinary	53,056,936	51,941,718
Total	239,729,783	215,456,407	Total	239,729,783	215,456,407

The outstanding debt (March 31, 1932) is 406,996,480 yen.

Production.—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country, the cultivated area at end of 1930 was 10,796,113 acres. The Japanese own nearly one-half of the cultivated land. The chief crops are rice (about 33 per cent of the cultivated area), barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 4 years were (in bushels) —1927, 103,045,131, 1928, 80,485,957, 1929, 81,617,865; 1930, 95,903,385. In 1930, 37,839,940 bushels of barley were produced, 22,450,240 bushels of soya beans, 169,772,397 lbs of Upland American cotton and 55,255,349 lbs of native cotton. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. In 1930, 54,835,967 pounds of apples and 26,594,750 pounds of pears were produced. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1929 there were produced 2,424,010 bushels of cocoons, in 1930, 2,775,160

bushels Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1930, there were 1,611,585 cattle, 55,544 horses, 1,386,891 pigs, 7,676 donkeys and 23,813 goats The fishing industry is developing, value of catch in 1930, 50,129,028 yen

Gold mining is carried on, the value of the 1930 output was 6,207,644 yen There are several foreign-owned gold mines in active operation Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, the development of these resources has been impeded by defective means of communication, but is making steady progress The output of pig iron in 1930 was valued at 5,928,071 yen, iron ore at 2,808,173 yen, and coal 5,827,966 yen Anthracite coal mines in the north of Korea are in operation Graphite and mica also are found in fair quantities The total value of mineral products in 1930 was 24,654,463 yen The Government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 36,534,817 lbs. in 1930 At end of 1930 there were 4,249 factories with 81,790 employees, while the value of the output was 320,007,290 yen

Commerce.—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Seishin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Joshin and Shin wiju

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	383,417,007	413,990,943	423,093,551	367,050,000	270,466,331
Exports	353,924,702	365,978,524	345,664,056	266,540,000	261,798,539

The imports in 1931 included cotton goods, 26,522,391 yen, machinery, 9,389,508 yen, silk goods, 10,614,921 yen, timber, 4,879,984 yen, mineral oil, 6,706,133 yen, grass cloth, 2,414,715 yen, sugar, 5,640,560 yen, paper, 5,816,832 yen, flour, 3,804,028 yen, fertilisers, 8,632,615 yen; and coal, 8,521,705 yen The principal exports were rice, 138,478,355 yen, beans, 13,807,822 yen, hides, 1,391,891 yen, cattle, 2,793,412 yen, silk, 12,015,054 yen, cocoons, 1,553,073 yen; and gold ore, 1,105,858 yen Of the total imports in 1931, the value of 217,770,365 yen was from Japan, of the exports, the value of 249,026,697 yen was to Japan From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, direct imports amounted to 1,313,419 yen and 4,550,470 yen, but there is also considerable indirect trade via Japan

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) were 145,182/ in 1930, 58,705/ in 1931, and 112,201/ in 1932, exports to United Kingdom were 1,295/ , 217/ and 31/ , and re exports from U K were 231/ , 4,862/ and 100/ in the three years respectively

Shipping and Communications —The shipping entered at the open ports in 1931 had a tonnage of 9,653,786, and those that cleared a tonnage of 9,679,305 In March 1931 there were 197 steamships, of 54,957 tons, and 692 sailing ships, of 22,905 tons, registered in Korea

Transport in the interior is by rail, road (motor-car, oxen, pack-horses, etc.), and river The railways are being rapidly extended and the roads are being gradually improved At the end of March 1931 there were 11,872½ miles of completed roads Length of railways, 1932 (public and private), about 4,950 miles, number of passengers carried (1931–32) 19,673,740.

Number of post offices 781 There were 24,845 miles of telegraph wire

open (March 1932), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced into all the principal towns, length of lines 90,105 miles (March, 1932). During the fiscal year ended March 1932 189,408,735 telephone messages, and 5,596,075 telegrams were sent.

In 1931-32, 238,411,914 ordinary mails were collected and 255,358,734 delivered, 2,005,692 parcels were collected and 3,200,541 delivered.

Currency and Banking—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1932 (Jan.) there were 15 banks, semi Government and ordinary, with 60,971,000 yen paid up capital, with total deposits at December 31, 1931, amounting to 180,114,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chosen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government General of Chosen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chosen has a paid up capital of 25 million yen, the deposits amounting to 111,462,998 yen (Dec 31, 1931). Notes issued at Dec 31, 1931, 100,909,792 yen. Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan, silver bullion, however, must not exceed one fourth of the total reserve. The postal savings banks had 2,283,871 depositors with a total amount 41,432,669 yen on March 31, 1932.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10, and 20 yen, silver of 10-, 20, and 50-sen, nickel of 5 sen, and 10-sen, and bronze of 1 sen. The gold coins, however, are not in general use, the ordinary medium of commerce being the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Chosen which are issued in the following denominations, viz 100 yen, 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen, and 1 yen. The old nickel coin has been wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now rarely seen, and then only in remote parts of the country. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

British Consul-General at Seoul—William Massy Royds
Vice Consul—L. H. Whittall

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

The Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

Governor-General—Eizo Ishizuka

The Island has an area of 13,890 square miles, with a population according to the census of Oct 1, 1930, of 4,592,537 (2,853,288 males and 2,239,274 females). There were 220,780 Japanese, and 43,118 foreigners in the Island in 1929. The chief towns are Taihoku (195,555 inhabitants in 1925 Census), Tainan, Kōrun, and Taichu. The official language is Japanese, but Chinese (Amoy dialect) is the most used.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled

in Taiwan. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives. In 1930-31 there were for the instruction of the Japanese 134 primary schools, with 876 teachers and 34,163 pupils. For the instruction of the natives there were 757 schools, with 5,411 teachers and 248,478 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, an industrial school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese. The University of Formosa was opened in April, 1928.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	147,523,811	150,240,607	129,757,760	115,370,120	98,090,805
Expenditure	109,109,280	122,295,326	109,970,881	115,370,120	98,090,805

¹ Budget estimates

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric, while camphor is worked in the forests under a Government monopoly. The production of crude camphor and camphor oil respectively was in 1925, 2,447,043 lbs and 5,019,131 lbs; in 1926, 1,665,817 lbs and 4,633,284 lbs, and in 1927, 1,719,510 lbs and 11,639,760 lbs. The quantity of tea produced in 1931 was 21,656,800 lbs; in 1930, 22,977,064 lbs, in 1929, 24,209,044 lbs. Production of rice in 1932, 45,029,066 bushels, in 1931, 37,121,725 bushels. Area under cane and production of raw sugar in 1928, 257,231 acres, 722,788 tons; 1929, 285,336 acres, 973,595 tons, in 1930-31, 208,421 acres, 784,655 tons, 1931-32, 243,666 acres, 957,720 tons. There are active fisheries: value of catch in 1930, 11,771,144 yen. The number of animals (December 31, 1930) was — horses, 325, goats, 83,875, cattle, 92,323, pigs, 1,750,464, buffaloes, 298,586. The industries comprise flour milling, sugar, tobacco, oil, spirits, iron work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress: gold (636,486 yen), silver (10,790 yen), copper (3,611,986 yen), and coal (9,618,416 yen) being the principal minerals in 1930, the output of coal in 1930 was 1,598,728 tons. The total value of minerals in 1930 was 15,141,198 yen. There were 43 new style and 78 old style sugar mills in Taiwan in 1931.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan, imports in 1930, 45,131,193 yen from foreign countries, 123,127,117 yen from Japan; total imports, 168,258,310 yen, exports, 22,807,963 yen to foreign countries; 218,633,341 yen to Japan; total exports, 240,441,304 yen. In 1931 the imports from Japan amounted to 114,763,307 yen, exports to Japan 201,424,107 yen. Imports from other foreign countries, 30,858,816 yen, exports to other foreign countries, 19,448,759 yen. Total imports, 145,622,123 yen; and total exports, 210,872,866 yen. The chief exports in 1931 were tea, 7,363,130 yen; sugar, 2,856,530 yen; camphor and camphor oil, 1,586,448 yen; alcohol, 332,850 yen, coal, 2,295,114 yen. The chief imports in 1931 were manures, 13,686,085 yen, soya beans, 1,537,285 yen, timber, 1,103,782 yen, gunny bags, 1,652,823 yen.

In March 1930 there were 25 steamships, of 4,962 tons, and 144 sailing

vessels, of 8,170 tons, registered in Formosa In 1930, 1,886 vessels of 3,640,258 tons entered the ports of Formosa from countries and Japan.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island There were, in 1930, 620 5 miles belonging to the Government and 387 2 miles to private companies, and 1,053 3 miles to exclusive use of private companies In 1932 there were 178 post offices, through which passed packets (including parcels), 67,808,987 The telegraph service has 194 offices, length of line 875 miles, of wire, 3,735 miles, messages (1932), 3,031,134 Telephone line, 2,285 miles, calls, 66,843,999

The post office savings bank had 484,072 depositors with 17,855,759 yen to their credit (1931-32)

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan

Bōkotō, or the **Pescadores**, consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude It has an area of about 13,935 sq miles, and, in 1930 (census), the population was 295,187 (168,528 males, 126,659 females) The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold, coal raised in 1930, 644,963 tons

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1932, is estimated at 23,092,628 yen, and expenditure 23,092,628 yen

The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 1,444 sq miles, and a population (October 1, 1930) of 1,328,011, of whom 809,044 were males and 518,967 females At the end of 1930, there were 1,055,550 Chinese and 233,158 Japanese (exclusive of army and navy) The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairend, formerly called Dalny) At the end of 1930 there were 55 elementary schools with 29,642 pupils, 10 secondary schools with 4,833 pupils, and 8 girls' schools with 3,920 pupils, for the instruction of the Japanese, and 155 schools with 36,026 pupils for the instruction of the natives, also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital

The revenue for 1932-33 is estimated at 22,736,016 yen, and expenditure, 22,736,016 yen

At the end of 1930 there were 140 steamships of 359,835 tons, and 104 sailing vessels of 4,151 tons, registered in Kwantung

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables There is an active fishing industry, the value of the catch in 1930 (9,562,015 kwan) being 3,848,214 yen, as compared with 12,831,256 kwan in 1929, valued at 4,682,117 yen The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory In 1930 production amounted to 415,777,800 kin Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinohow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory The trade is mostly with Japan and China Imports (1931), 97,934,730 yen, exports, 192,872,735 yen, of which 53,287,704 yen were imported from Japan, and 74,886,138 yen exported to that country

Dairen has a fine harbour, ice free all the year, and protected by a break-water 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Harbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System, 8,115,808 passengers and 15,193,272 tons of goods were carried during 1930-31. In 1930 its total length was 699 miles.

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These include —(1) *The Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l*. Sipan is the seat of Government. The Japanese population of the islands at October 1, 1930, numbered 19,835, and the natives 49,695. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands*—The Carolines consist of about 549 coral islets, Ponape having 8,910 inhabitants, Yap 6,735, and Parao 8,101 (each at October 1, 1930). The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. For administrative purposes the islands were divided into two groups: (a) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as the centres of administration. There are in Truk 749 Japanese, 23 Foreigners, and 15,200 natives; in Ponapé there are 689 Japanese, 20 Foreigners, and 8,201 natives. (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 2,078 Japanese, 6,009 natives, and 14 Foreigners. In Yap there are 241 Japanese, 6,486 natives, and 8 Foreigners.

(3) *Marshall Islands*—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), first came under German rule in 1885. The population on April 1, 1930, was of 335 Japanese, 17 foreigners, and 9,356 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit, Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco palm (1,705 hectares). The chief export is copra.

Justice is administered in 3 district courts and in a court of appeal. The islands contain 13 primary schools for Japanese and 23 for natives. Besides coco palm, the principal products are sugar cane (island of Saipan) and cotton (islands of Rota and Tinian). In 1930, there were in the islands 3,446 cattle, 2,215 goats, and 9,486 pigs.

The revenue for the Pacific Islands for 1931-32 is estimated at 4,953,453 yen, and expenditure, 4,953,453 yen.

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LATVIA.

(LATVIJAS REPUBLIKA)

LATVIA, along the southern part of the Baltic littoral, is inhabited chiefly by Letts. As early as the 13th century the Letts fought against the Germans (battle of Durbe, 1260), but in the long run the Germans carried the day, and the state created by the Teutonic Order under the form of a Federal Republic (consisting of Estonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560. Eventually, Estonia passed under the rule of Sweden, Latgale and Livonia under that of Lithuania-Poland, while Piltene and Oesel became Danish. Courland alone retained her independence under the form of a vassal duchy of Lithuania-Poland. In 1621 Livonia was annexed by Sweden, and in 1710 by Russia. In 1772, after the first partition of Poland, Latgale was assigned to Russia, and in 1795 Courland joined Russia. From this time onwards, Latvia was under Russian rule.

In 1917 Lettish public opinion expressed itself in favour of the separate existence of Latvia, and announced its view officially in the Russian Constituent Assembly in January 1918. An organization for establishing the independence of the country was formed, and on November 18, 1918, it proclaimed in Riga the sovereign Free State of Latvia, which has been recognised as an independent State by all the Powers, and was admitted to the League of Nations on September 22, 1921.

Constitution and Government.—The Latvian Constitution which was passed by the Constituent Assembly on February 15, 1922, declares that Latvia is an independent democratic Republic and that the sovereign power of the State is vested in the Latvian people. The *Saeima* (Parliament) consists of 100 representatives elected for 3 years by universal, equal, direct, and secret vote on the basis of proportional representation, by citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. Its powers expire on the day on which the new *Saeima* assembles. The *Saeima* elects the President of the State by absolute majority, and he holds office for 3 years. No person can hold this office for more than 6 consecutive years. The President must be over 40 years of age. He is the Chief of the armed forces of the State, and, for the period of war, appoints a commander-in-chief. War can only be declared after a vote of the *Saeima*. The President chooses the Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet, and the Cabinet is responsible to the *Saeima*. The President may propose the dissolution of the *Saeima*, which proposal shall then be followed by a vote of the people. If this proposal is accepted by the people, the *Saeima* is dissolved and new elections are proclaimed; if not, the President of the State is to be considered as having resigned and the *Saeima* elects a new President. All citizens are equal before the Law. The Judges are independent and irrevocable. The State Control is an independent collegial institution, its chief being elected by the *Saeima* for a definite period.

The elections to the *Saeima*, held on October 15, 1931, returned the following parties Right, 29 (National bloc, 5, Farmers' League, 16, Clerical Catholic Party, 8), Centre, 26 (Economic Party, 7, Centre Party, 6, Latvian National Party, 5, Progressive Union, 3, various smaller parties, 5), Left, 28 (Social Democrats, 21, Communists, 7), National Minorities (Germans, Russians, Jews, Poles), 17, total, 100

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, National Welfare, Education, Agriculture, Justice, Communications, and State Control

President of the State—Albert Kivass (elected April 9, 1930)

Prime Minister—Adolfs Bļodnieks (appointed March 22, 1933)

Area and Population.—Latvia consists of the former Russian Province of Courland (about 10,435 square miles), four southern districts (Riga, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk) of the former Russian province of Livonia (about 8,715 square miles) and three western districts (Dvinsk, Reshitza, Lutsin) of the former Russian province of Vitebsk (about 5,292 square miles), making a total of about 24,440 square miles, or, including inland lakes, about 25,000 square miles. The total length of the frontier line of Latvia is 1,040 statute miles, with a coast line of 338 statute miles. For administrative purposes Latvia is divided into Vidzeme (Livonia), Kurzeme (Courland), Zemgale, and Latgale

The chief town is Riga (the capital), population (1930) 377,917, population of other principal towns according to 1930 Census, Liepāja (Libau) 57,238, Daugavpils (Dvinsk), 43,226, Jelgava (Mitau), 33,048, Ventspils (Windau), 17,253, Rēzekne (Rositten), 12,680, Valmiera (Wolmar), 8,368, Cēsis (Wenden), 7,692

The census taken in 1930 showed a population of 1,900,045 in Latvia, of which 1,843,877 were Latvian citizens, and 56,168 foreigners (including 21,336 persons without nationality). Of the Latvian citizens 78.42 per cent. were Letts, 12.52 per cent. Russians, 4.97 per cent. Jews, 3.68 per cent. Germans, 3.12 per cent. Poles, 1.36 per cent. Lithuanians, 0.40 per cent. Estonians, 0.45 per cent. other nationalities, and 0.08 per cent. were persons with unknown nationality

The birth rate during 1930 was 19.81, and the death rate 14.20 per 1,000

Religion and Education.—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant (56.58 per cent.), but in Latgale and one district of Kurzeme there are also many Roman Catholics (23.69 per cent.), while in Riga, Ventspils and south east of Vidzeme there are a number of Greek Catholics and members of the Orthodox Church (8.93 per cent.)

During the year 1931-32 there were 2,083 elementary schools in Latvia, with 197,540 pupils and 8,255 teachers. Most of these schools were supported by the State or municipal institutions, only 129 being supported by private persons or societies. The State or municipal institutions also supported 85 of the secondary schools in the country, the remaining 57 being supported by private persons or societies. In these 142 secondary schools 2,634 teachers taught 21,844 pupils

Each national minority has the right to its own schools (elementary and secondary) with its own language of instruction. The State contributes to the maintenance of these schools according to the percentage of inhabitants of the respective national minorities. In 1931-32, instruction was given in elementary schools in the following languages (figures in brackets refer to secondary schools).—Lettish in 1,514 (86) schools, with 142,192 (15,508)

pupils and 5,467 (1,692) teachers; national minorities in 569 (57) schools, with 55,348 (5,887) pupils, and 2,788 (942) teachers

Formerly the University of Dorpat served the whole of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Estonian institution, the Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. The number of students in 1931-32 8,766, and of professors, 373. There are also 116 technical professional schools with 10,082 pupils, a Musical Academy with 391 students and 42 teachers, and an Academy of Arts with 301 students and 22 teachers.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows —

	1928-29	1929-30 ¹	1930-31 ¹	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats
Revenue	209,955,000	186,491,720	178,649,186	177,824,000	183,582,807
Expenditure	203,696,000	186,491,720	178,649,186	177,824,000	133,582,807

¹ Budget estimates

The National Debt of Latvia on April 1, 1931, was as follows —To United States of America, 6,889,189 dollars, to Great Britain, 1,925,000£. The internal debt amounted to 764,000 Lats.

Defence.—The standing army numbers 2,200 officers and 23,000 men, organized in four divisions. There are also 550 men in the Air Service organized in 1 regiment. Service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 21, and lasting to the age of 50. Service with the colours has been reduced, according to the law of May 16, 1928, to 12 months in the case of the infantry and 15 months for other arms.

Latvia maintains a coast defence squadron, comprising at present 2 submarines and 4 ships of different types.

Production and Industry.—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. In 1932 the principal crops were rye, 599,750 acres, 299,550 metric tons, barley, 462,250 acres, 192,660 metric tons, oats, 811,500 acres, 332,990 metric tons, wheat, 258,000 acres, 144,020 metric tons; potatoes, 256,000 acres, 1,205,140 metric tons, flax, 79,250 acres, 19,274 metric tons (18,610 metric tons linseed). Latvian forest lands, State and private (4,098,280 acres), produced in 1930-31, 2,285,327 cubic metres of timber (with firewood, 1,297,882 cubic metres). On December 31, 1931, there were 3,032 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 66,304 hands. The number of workers employed in the principal industries was as follows:—metallurgical, 12,451, chemical, 4,161, textile, 8,860; mineral working, 284; and woodworking, 11,152.

Live-stock in 1932. horses, 366,000; cattle, 1,153,100; sheep, 984,000; pigs, 581,600.

Latvia does not possess much mineral wealth.

Commerce and Communications.—Latvia has about 840 miles of sea-coast; its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Liepaja, and Ventspils. Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz. the Riga-Tsaritsin line, the Ventspils-Moscow line, and the Liepaja-Romni line.

Trade for four years:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1,000 Lats	Metric tons	1,000 Lats
1929	1,545,028	362,147	1,825,466	278,868
1930	1,445,517	296,828	1,241,779	247,877
1931	1,049,611	177,083	773,587	163,757
1932	729,932	84,731	656,218	96,515

The commerce for two years was distributed as follows (in thousands of lats) —

	1931		1932	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles	1,000 Lats 50,955	1,000 Lats 49,768	1,000 Lats 30,823	1,000 Lats 29,029
Manufactured articles	95,227	60,598	41,090	33,672
Food products	28,386	51,227	11,171	33,796
Cattle	1,514	2,162	657	18
Precious metals, etc	1,001	2	385	—
Total	177,083	163,757	84,731	96,515

The main export articles of Latvia are (1932) timber, 19,064,000 lats, flax, 5,059,000 lats, butter, 30,990,000 lats

In 1932 the imports (value in thousand lats) came from Germany, 30,406, United Kingdom, 11,632, Czechoslovakia, 1,358, Soviet Russia, 5,508, Poland, 4,876, United States of America, 3,164 Exports to the United Kingdom, 29,787, Germany, 25,272, Soviet Russia, 14,222, Belgium, 5,742

In 1931 the principal imports of the United Kingdom from Latvia (according to the Board of Trade Returns) were sawn timber, 840,709, pit props, 154,675, flax 646,443. The principal exports to Latvia were iron and steel, 55,049, herrings, 205,286, cotton goods, 100,733.

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Latvia into U K	5,748,135	5,467,018	4,746,797	2,927,537	2,667,430
Exports to Latvia from U K	1,292,957	1,496,447	1,152,046	590,712	590,568
Re exports to Latvia from U K	176,811	134,689	95,360	31,314	44,836

On July 1, 1932, there were 106 steamships and motorships of 187,238 tons gross, and 8 sailing vessels of 1,241 tons gross, making a total of 114 vessels of 188,479 tons gross sailing under the Latvian flag. There were also 4 ice-breakers.

In 1931, 2,937 vessels of 1,476,924 tons entered and 2,926 of 1,457,884 tons cleared the ports of Latvia.

To facilitate the transit of goods to and from Russia, the Latvian main lines converging on the ports of Riga and Ventspils have been altered to the Russian gauge, while for Western traffic (Riga-Ostend-Paris line) and internal communications the normal and narrow gauges are used. Of the total length of Latvian railways—1,715 miles on January 1, 1932—1,084 miles were of Russian gauge and 198 miles of the normal gauge. Gross receipts of Latvian railways in 1931 were 39,182,000 lats and expenditure 39,266,000 lats, 13,986,000 passengers were carried and 3,097,000 tons of freight handled. There were also 797 miles of macadamised high roads. The navigable inland waterways (1,829 miles) carried about 721,069 tons of goods.

On April 1, 1932, there were 1,430 post offices in the country, length of telegraph line, 2,053 miles, length of telephone lines, 20,332 miles.

Banking and Currency—The legal tender in Latvia is the *Lat* equal to one gold franc, and representing 2903226 grammes of fine gold. Notes of 20, 25, 50, 100 and 500 lats are in circulation, also silver coins of 1, 2 and 5 lats, bronze and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5 santims, and 10, 20, 50 santims respectively. The issue of notes in Latvia is strictly limited to the amount of cover, and notes can be encashed in gold.

On January 1, 1932, there were 18 joint-stock Banks, 36 mutual credit societies and 12 communal credit institutions in Latvia, with an aggregate capital of 44,046,000 lats, and assets totalling 162,687,000 lats. The Bank of Latvia (*Latvijas Banka*) which commenced operations on November 1, 1922, had on January 30, 1933, notes in circulation amounting to 84,905,155 lats, deposits, 91,077,377 lats (including 72,000,798 lats on current account), and gold bullion and coin, 38,010,140 lats.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures was used until January, 1, 1924.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF LATVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—(Vacant)

Chargé d'Affaires ad int and Consul General—C L Seya

First Secretary—Gustavs Lerche

Second Secretary—Arnolds Stritzky

Agricultural Adviser—Emils Zolmanis

There is also a Consulate General in London, and consular representatives in Belfast, Hull, Swansea, and other towns.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LATVIA

Envoy and Minister—H M Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (appointed April 7, 1930), also Minister to Lithuania and Estonia

First Secretary—O A Scott, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché—Commander M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché—Major R O W G Firebrace, R.A.

There are consular representatives in Riga and Libau.

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LIBERIA.

Constitution and Government.—The Republic of Liberia had its origin in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to make permanent provision for freed American slaves by establishing them in a colony on the West African coast. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by Great Britain and France, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with important differences. The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 8 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for six years. The President must be at least thirty five years of age, and have unencumbered real estate to the value of 2,500 dollars, or 500*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

President of Liberia — Edwin Barclay (1932–1936)

Liberia is one of the original members of the League of Nations.

Area and Population.—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907–10. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 43,000 square miles. The total population is

estimated at 1,000,000, all of the African race. Since the organisation of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kroo countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to six principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gissi, (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpweai, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes. The Kru tribes are mostly Pagan. The number of Americo-Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 60,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised. There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 150 Europeans and Americans. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, Maryland, and Grand Cape Mount, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 2 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Kintown, an estimated population of 10,000, and is administered as a Federal District by a Municipal Board appointed by the President. It is one of the eleven ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port), Roberts port (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), and Kablaki (river port). Other towns are Royesville, Arthington, Careyburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Bopora (native), Rocktown (native), Garraway, Upper Buchanan and Edina.

Religion and Education—The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The Government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. In the year 1930 there were 169 schools, of which 51 were Government schools and 118 were maintained by missions. The total number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 7,588. The Methodist Episcopalians have a college at Monrovia and an agricultural and industrial institute at Kakata, the African Methodist Episcopalians have a college at Monrovia, and the Protestant Episcopalians a college at Cape Palmas. The Government has a college with (1930) 9 professors and 84 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900, the customs laws were codified in 1907.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in American dollars):—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	950,474	1,276,487	1,028,123	980,156	482,029
Expenditure	984,285	1,712,709	1,098,152	985,554	1,000,665

The customs duties were for 1927-28, 767,597 dollars; for 1928-29, 604,226 dollars; for 1929-30, 461,099 dollars, for 1930-31, 250,549 dollars.

In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, of which 2,027,700 dollars has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials. The external debt in 1931 was 2,192,000 dollars (Bonds) and 63,022 dollars interest. The default in the Firestone Loan payments (interest and sinking fund) date from November, 1931.

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The establishment organized on a militia basis numbers 4,000, divided into 7 infantry regiments. There is in addition an enlisted Frontier Force of about 700.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked, but the working of one para rubber plantation has begun, and rubber is being produced. The soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected, cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, palm oil and palm kernels, kola nuts, chillies, beni seed, coffee, anatto seed and rice are also produced. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. No survey of the mineral resources of the country has been made by an expert mineralogist, and although iron exists and is worked by the natives, no mineral deposits of sufficient importance to warrant exploitation have yet been found.

The trade for five years was as follows (in dollars) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	2,896,081	4,029,506	2,064,440	1,228,102	858,742
Exports	1,614,671	1,465,568	1,475,356	838,739	679,885

The chief imports are rice, cotton goods, gin, tobacco, building material, galvanised iron, ready made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports in 1931 were coffee (1,691,068 lbs.), piassava fibre (10,115,747 lbs.), palm oil (276,952 gallons), palm kernels (10,035,144 lbs.), rubber (323,733 lbs.), ivory (8,409 lbs.). Imports in 1931 were chiefly from Germany (267,726 dollars), United Kingdom (280,993 dollars), the United States of America (130,285 dollars), and Holland (68,453 dollars).

According to Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	63,316	58,512	42,767	31,290	14,859
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia	211,297	133,452	119,575	65,425	82,068
Re-exports to Liberia from U.K.	22,268	17,874	9,699	6,851	4,586

Shipping.—In 1931, 647 ships of a tonnage of 1,650,082 entered and cleared. Of these, 181 of a tonnage of 501,177 were British.

Communications.—There are no railways in Liberia, and means of transport are extremely limited. At present there are about 150 miles of road fit for light motor traffic, all of which are in the coastal area. In the interior communication is maintained between villages by tracks, all goods being carried by native porters.

The River St. Paul is navigable for a distance of 25 miles from its mouth

for small craft of shallow draft, and a service of motor launches runs between Monrovia and White Plains

There is cable communication with Europe and America via Dakar, and a wireless station is maintained by the Government at Monrovia. There is no telephone or telegraph service in the country

Money, Weights, and Measures —The money chiefly used is British silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Official accounts are kept in dollars and cents, but commercial accounts are generally in English currency. The Liberian coins are as follows —Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces, copper, 2 and 1-cent pieces

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., withdrew from Liberia in October 1930, and the Firestone Plantations Company have established a bank at Monrovia under the title of 'United States Trading Company (Banking Department)'

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chargé d'Affaires —(Vacant)

Consul-General in London —H F Cooper

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General —Constantine Graham

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LIECHTENSTEIN.

THE Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian Land of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign State consisting of the two counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the

latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI, the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation, from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is **Francois I**, born August 28, 1853, succeeded his brother, February 11, 1929. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution, adopted in October 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for four years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,715). The principality has a High Court. Since February 1921, Liechtenstein has had the Swiss currency, and since January, 1924, it has been included in the Swiss Customs Union, the posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Area, 65 square miles, population, of German origin (Census 1930), 10,213, Catholics, 9,492, Protestants, 253. In 1931 there were 207 births, 64 marriages and 130 deaths. The revenue for 1930 was 1,949,246 Swiss francs and the expenditure 1,774,364 francs. Budget estimates for 1931 revenue, 1,773,100 francs, expenditure, 1,314,449 francs, for 1932 revenue, 1,860,700 francs, expenditure, 1,408,646 francs, for 1933 revenue, 1,854,500 francs, expenditure, 1,434,176 francs. Public debt on December 31, 1932, 4,803,691 francs. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The Principality has no army (since 1868). The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, wood, and marble. The industries are cotton weaving and cotton spinning, leather goods, and pottery. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed.

Administrator —Dr. Joseph Hoop (appointed August 4, 1928)

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LITHUANIA.

(LIETUVA)

LITHUANIA became a Grand Duchy in the early part of the thirteenth century. In 1386 the Grand Duke Jogaila embraced Christianity and married the Polish Queen Hedvig, thus becoming King of Poland. During the reign of Vytautas (Vitold) the Great (1392-1430) Lithuania reached the zenith of her power and prosperity, her frontiers extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. After the death of Vytautas the Great, Polish influence gradually increased in Lithuania, and in 1569 the Lithuanians were forced to unite

with the Poles at Lublin, the Lithuanians retaining their own treasury, laws, courts of justice, and army Both countries elected the same king and had a common Seim (parliament)

At the end of the eighteenth century Lithuania fell under Russian rule

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 214 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918

On December 20, 1922, Lithuania received *de jure* recognition by the Great Powers Russia had already accorded that recognition in the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920

Constitution and Government—The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on August 1, 1922, and amended on May 15, 1928, declares that the State of Lithuania is an independent Democratic Republic The Diet (or *Seimas*) is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and makes laws, ratifies treaties with other States, approves the State budget and superintends the execution of the laws The Executive Power is placed in the hands of the President of the Republic and of the Cabinet of Ministers The President of the Republic is elected by the people for seven years, and he appoints the Minister President (Premier), and all other Ministers, as recommended by the Premier The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State In case of the absence or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the Premier All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Diet and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter The Members of the Diet on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Diet

All the citizens of Lithuania, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, are equal before the law, there are no classes or titles All citizens are also guaranteed inviolability of person, homes, and correspondence, and freedom of religion, conscience, Press, speech, strikes, assembly and organization

The Diet of Lithuania is elected every five years by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to 50,000 inhabitants

President of Lithuania—Antanas Smetona (1932-39)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—Juozas Tūbelis

For administrative purposes the territory of Lithuania is divided into 20 districts, of about 100,000 inhabitants each The districts are divided into communities, with about 15 communities to each district National minorities (Jews, Germans, and Poles) enjoy cultural autonomy

Area and Population.—The Lithuanian Government claims that Lithuania consists of (1) the whole of the former Russian Province of Kaunas (Kovno), (2) the Province of Vilnius (Vilna), minus the districts of Disna and Vileika, (3) a part of the Province of Gardinas (Grodno), north of the Niemen River and the narrow hinterland of the city of Gardinas (Grodno) in the south, (4) the Province of Suvalki minus the southern parts of the districts of Suvalki and Augustovo, (5) part of the Province of Courland between the old German frontier and the Holy Aa (Sventoji) River by the Baltic Sea, and (6) the territory of Klaipeda (Memel)

For the northern and eastern frontier of Lithuania, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1929, p 1076.

In the *south* (in the region of the Province of Suvalki) the frontier with Poland has not yet been conclusively agreed upon by Lithuania and Poland. Both Lithuania and Poland lay claim to Vilna, but though the Great Powers (on March 15, 1923) recognized the *de facto* boundary between the two countries as *de jure*, and though the League of Nations has endeavoured to bring about a solution of this problem, no agreement has been reached. The southern part of Lithuania occupied by Poland has an area of about 27,000 sq kilometres (10,422 sq miles), with a population of 1,000,000.

The total area of Independent Lithuania (including Memel) is 55,670 sq. kilometres (21,489 sq miles), and the population (January 1, 1932) 2,392,983.

The Memel territory (area 943 sq square miles, population 146,000), which was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and at first placed under the control of the conference of ambassadors, who handed it over to Lithuania on February 16, 1923. According to the Memel Convention signed May 8, 1924, between Lithuania on one side and Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on the other, the Territory of Memel constitutes a unit under the sovereignty of Lithuania, but with a large measure of local autonomy. The port itself is regarded as one of international concern.

The Lithuanians claim that the capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914. Other large towns are Kaunas (Kovno), seat of the Government, 113,000, Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600, Klaipeda (Memel), 37,400, Siauliai (Shavli), 23,249, and Panevežys (Poneviej), 20,562. Of these cities, Vilna and Grodno are in possession of Poland.

Religion—In Independent Lithuania, according to the census of 1923, Roman Catholics formed 80.5 per cent, Jews 7.3 per cent, Protestants and Calvinists 9.5 per cent, Greek Orthodox 2.5 per cent. In the Memel Territory Protestants form 91.7 per cent., Roman Catholics 5.3 per cent. In April, 1926, the Vatican decided to declare Lithuania a Church Province, with an Archbishop and four bishops.

Education—In 1931–32 there were 2,541 primary schools with 4,655 teachers and 245,685 pupils, 48 secondary schools with 395 teachers and 4,862 pupils, 53 gymnasiums (high schools) with 956 teachers and 15,249 pupils, and 11 teachers' training colleges with 1,185 pupils. In addition to these there are 25 special training schools of higher grade giving commercial, technical, art and music courses, with a total of 3,720 pupils, and 87 special schools of lower grade with 4,088 pupils. The University of Vytautas the Great, at Kovno, which was opened on February 16, 1922, has (1932) 285 professors and teachers and 4,475 students. The academy of agriculture has 45 professors, etc., and 246 students.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years are shown as follows —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Revenue	310,820,780	338,541,200	347,694,100	340,085,700	282,196,889
Expenditure	280,481,207	269,059,800	320,620,700	335,289,800	282,196,389

¹ Estimates.

During 1931 the largest expenditures were incurred by the following Ministries. Communication, 72 million litas, Agriculture, 64 million litas,

and Defence, 55 million litas. The largest source of revenue was derived from indirect taxes (especially customs), which amounted to 96 million litas, from government enterprises (railways, postal service, telephone, telegraph), and indirect taxes (alcohol, playing cards and match monopolies), to the sum of 68 million litas.

On September 1, 1932, the national debt of Lithuania was 140,380,001 litas (14,038,000 dollars). Of this sum 2,459,236 litas (245,923 dollars) were for internal indebtedness, and 137,920,765 litas (13,792,076 dollars) foreign obligations. The larger foreign creditors were the United States, 6,386,227 dollars, Great Britain, 120,209 dollars, and the Swedish Match Syndicate, 4,129,032 dollars.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 21. Service in the active army is for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The establishment of the active army in 1932 was 1,587 officers and 18,668 men, organized in 3 divisions: cavalry brigade, technical and air forces. There is in addition an auxiliary force of about 52,000 men.

Production.—Lithuania is an agricultural country, and preponderantly rural in character. Of the total population, 76.7 per cent is engaged in agriculture, 10 per cent in commerce, industry and communications. The resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce. Of the total area, 49.6 per cent is arable land, 25.3 per cent meadow and pasture land, 15.9 per cent forests, and 9.2 per cent unproductive lands. In 1931 in the agricultural territory of Lithuania, 5,565,800 hectares (about 13,747,526 acres), there was produced (in metric tons) rye, 413,571, wheat, 226,974, barley, 236,114, oats, 407,364, potatoes, 1,961,964, flax fibre, 25,487.

Lithuania is made up of small and middle-sized farms. Approximately half of the available agricultural area is made up of farms from 5 to 23 hectares. The dividing up of the land into smaller holdings has promoted a lively development of livestock raising, dairying and agricultural co-operative societies.

In 1931 the country possessed 597,050 horses, 1,297,376 cattle, 1,221,450 sheep, and 1,568,543 pigs. Poultry farming is also an important occupation.

Forests cover 1,029,404 hectares (about 2,542,627 acres). 70 per cent of the forests consist of needle bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees. In 1930, about 90,000 tons of peat were produced.

In 1931 there were 1,132 industrial establishments (with not less than 5 working persons) with 25,221 working persons. The values of the production of principal commodities in 1931 were: meat and fish, 60,057,000 litas, manufactured timber, 21,380,000 litas, tissues and yarns, 20,420,000 litas, machines and metallic wares, 14,898,000 litas, leather, 14,601,000 litas, flour, 28,914,000 litas.

Commerce.—Trade for five years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Imports	265,094,000	291,091,400	806,422,400	812,418,200	277,959,100
Exports	245,929,300	256,881,800	829,841,900	818,788,900	278,119,100

In 1931, meat exports amounted to 81,160,000 litas, butter, 47,200,000 litas; cellulose, 21,100,000 litas; pigs, 19,300,000 litas. Other items of

export were timber, flax and eggs. In 1931 46 per cent of the exports were to Germany, 33 per cent. to Great Britain and 5 per cent to Latvia.

The principal items of import in 1931 were: cotton goods, 25,400,000 litas, woollen goods, 15,800,000 litas, coal, 11,500,000 litas, sugar, 9,800,000 litas, yarns, fertilizer, iron machinery and cement. Of the total imports 47 per cent came from Germany, 7 per cent from Great Britain, 7 per cent from Czechoslovakia and 3 per cent from the United States.

Total trade between Lithuania and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade Returns) —

	1925	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Lithuania into United Kingdom	£ 357,148	£ 587,061	£ 791,015	£ 1,487,692	£ 1,896,866
Exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom	355,367	380,006	367,708	300,866	392,755
Re-exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom	22,968	14,444	30,381	5,968	16,387

Shipping—In 1931, 981 vessels of 445,500 tons entered and 982 vessels of 448,000 tons cleared the port of Memel.

Internal Communications.—On December 31, 1930, the total length of railways was 1,699 kilometers (1,050 miles), of which 1,189 kilometers (738 miles) were broad gauge lines.

There are about 15,582 kilometers (9,738 miles) of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 481 kilometers (301 miles), for rafts to 2,000 kilometers (1,242 miles), total, 2,586 kilometers (1,606 miles). The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year, good for floating, 1,977 km (1,234 miles).

Banking and Currency.—By a law promulgated on August 16, 1922, a national currency, based on the gold standard, with the *Litas* as unit, was introduced to replace the Ost mark, Ost rouble, and German mark hitherto in circulation but now withdrawn. The litas contain 0.150462 grammes of pure gold, and is equivalent to a tenth of the American gold dollar. The par of exchange with the pound sterling is 48.86 litas. There are no gold coins in circulation, but a 50-litas piece weighing 8.3592 grammes 900 fine is provided for in the currency law. Silver coins in circulation are 5, 2 and 1 litas, and there are also a number of subsidiary copper-aluminium coins ranging from 50 centas to 1 centas. The Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) was established in August 1922, on joint-stock principles, 50 per cent of the shares being held by the State and the balance being available for private subscription. The Bank's capital stock is 12,000,000 litas. The Bank enjoys during twenty years the sole right of issuing bank notes. Although under the law the bank note issue calls for a gold cover of one third, yet in practice the Government has decided that the actual security must represent 100 per cent in the form either of gold or stable currencies backed by gold. On February 15, 1933, the bank-notes in circulation amounted to 92,630,000 litas, gold coin and bullion, 49,793,000 litas. The Land Bank, with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 litas, is under the control of the Government, and grants agricultural credits to farmers and agricultural co-operative societies. Lithuania has 7 joint stock banks, the capital of which on July 1, 1932, reached 86,000,000 litas. Deposits in all credit institutions (not including government thrift institutions) on the same date amounted to 205,434,100 litas and loans and special accounts 272,880,400 litas.

The weights and measures are of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF LITHUANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vaclovas Sidzikauskas (appointed October 1, 1931)

First Secretary—Joseph Kajeckas

Second Secretary—Jonas Zmuidzinis

Agricultural Adviser—Kazys Gineitis

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LITHUANIA

Envoy and Minister—H M Knatchbull Hugessen, C M G (appointed April 7, 1930, also minister to Latvia and Estonia)

Consul—T H Preston

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand Duchess.—Charlotte, born January 23, 1896, was the daughter of William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau (died February 25, 1912) and of Marie Anne, Princess of Braganza, born July 13, 1861, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on November 6, 1919. *Offspring* — Prince Jean, born January 5, 1921, Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 22, 1922, Princess *Marie Adelaide*, born May 21, 1924, Princess *Marie Gabrielle*, born August 2, 1925, Prince *Charles*, born August 7, 1927, and Princess *Alix*, born August 24, 1929 Sisters of the Grand Duchess — Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894, died January 24, 1924; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antonette*, born October 7,

1899, Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901, Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz., from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire, from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period, from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period, and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period. From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French. The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand Duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand Duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

On September 28, 1919, a Referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country. Those entitled to vote were men and women of 21 (voters on the register, 127,775, actual voters, 90,984). The voting resulted as follows —for the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811, for the continuance of the Nassau Braganza dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286, for another dynasty, 889, for a Republic, 16,885, for an economic union with France, 60,133, for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. But France refused in favour of Belgium to consider the possibility of an economic union, and negotiations to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on December 22, 1921, when the Chamber of the Grand Duchy passed a Bill for the economic union between Belgium and Luxemburg. The Agreement, which is for 50 years, provides for the disappearance of the customs barrier between the two countries and the use of Belgian currency in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on May 1, 1922.

Constitution and Government —The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868, in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it, viz. the Constituent Assembly decided that the sovereign power resided in the Nation (Article 32), that all secret treaties were abolished (Article 37), that the deputies are to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, pure and simple, by scrutiny of lists, according to the rules of proportional representation and in conformity with the principle of the smallest electoral quotient (Article 52).

The country is divided into four electoral districts: the South, North, Centre, and East. In order to qualify as an elector it is necessary to be a citizen (male or female) of Luxemburg and to have completed 21 years of age, to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The electors may be called upon to record their votes by means of a referendum or plebiscite in all cases and under the conditions to be determined by law (Article 52). The Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected for 6 years, half are renewed every 3 years (Article 56), they receive a salary which may not surpass 4,000 francs per annum, they are also entitled to receive a travelling allowance (Article 75).

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 54 members. The state of the parties (1931) is as follows —Catholics, 26, Radical Socialists, 5, Labour Party, 14, Radicals, 4, Independents, 5.

The head of the State takes part in the legislative power, exercises the executive power, and has a certain part in the judicial power. The Constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organise the Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors General. The Cabinet, appointed July, 1926, is composed as follows —

Minister of State and President of Government.—M. Bech
Director General of Justice and Home Affairs —M. Dumont
Director-General of Public Works, Trade and Industry —M. Schmit.
Director-General of Finance and Social Welfare —M. Dupong

Besides the Government there is a Council of State. It deliberates on proposed laws and Bills on amendments that might be proposed, it also gives administrative decisions and expresses its opinion regarding any other question referred to it by the Grand Duke or by the Law. The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president among them each year.

Area and Population.—Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (December 31, 1930) of 299,782. The population is Catholic, save 4,651 Protestants, 2,242 Jews, and 509 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 53,791 (1930, December 31) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch Alzette, the centre of the mining district, 29,429 inhabitants, Differdange, 17,567 inhabitants, Dudelange, 14,657 inhabitants and Pétange, 11,008 inhabitants.

In 1931 there were 6,377 births, 3,876 deaths, and 2,704 marriages.

Education—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1929 the primary schools had 987 teachers (483 women), there are 25 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, 2 girls' colleges, 4 technical schools, 2 teachers' training colleges (male and female), a mining school, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music.

Finance—Revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for six years (in francs) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
Revenue	299,193,851	365,767,891	400,716,640	440,102,254	530,000,921	391,120,507
Expenditure	286,068,968	290,400,550	362,497,779	433,032,640	479,586,709	388,248,608

¹ Estimate.

The debt on December 31, 1931, amounted to 551,827,967 francs.

The armed forces of the State number 250 men, and the police 180 men.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 32 per cent), 450,000 acres were under cultivation in 1930. The principal crops are oats and potatoes.

According to the latest census (December 1, 1931), the country possesses 16,967 horses, 98,901 head of cattle, 148,958 pigs, 7,733 sheep, and 5,046 goats.

The mining and metallurgical industries are the most important. The following table shows production and value for five years —

Year	Iron ore	Pig iron	Steel	Value of iron ore	Value of cast iron	Value of steel
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	francs	francs	francs
1928	7,026,882	2,770,061	2,567,084	14,841,943	1,800,602,687	1,511,750,612
1929	7,571,208	2,906,098	2,702,257	16,161,842	1,601,840,328	1,758,847,212
1930	6,008,259	2,412,918	2,269,892	15,615,796	1,200,416,048	1,411,87,148
1931	4,764,926	2,058,158	2,084,952	109,926,743	781,498,272	910,104,104
1932	—	1,958,980	1,151,606	—	—	—

The number of blast furnaces in 1931 was 46, employing 5,063 workers, the wages paid being 73,195,957 francs. There were 7 steelworks, and the

number of workers was 2,446 in 1931, who received in wages 84,403,919 francs.

Communications.—In 1930, there were 1,297 miles of State roads and 1,330 miles of local roads. In 1930 there were 337 miles of railway (246 miles normal gauge and 91 miles secondary gauge), and 787 miles of telegraph line with 1,946 miles of wire, and 452 telegraph offices. There were also 52 telephone systems with 1,426 miles of line and 30,923 miles of wire. In 1930 there were 142 post-offices through which there passed inland mail 5,707,000 letters and post cards, 24,433,000 pieces of printed matter and newspapers, foreign mail 19,189,000 pieces of mail matter.

Currency—According to a law of December 19, 1929, official currency is the Luxemburg franc containing the same weight of fine gold as the Belgian franc. Belgian banknotes are received in payment in the Grand-Duchy at par with Luxemburg notes. On January 1, 1931, there were 163,619 depositors in the State Savings Bank, with a total of 466,943,077 francs to their credit.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF LUXEMBURG IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires—Vacant (March, 1929)

Consul General (honorary)—Bernard Clasen

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LUXEMBURG

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Rt Hon the Earl Granville (British Ambassador at Brussels), August 1, 1928

Consul—Norbert Le Gallais

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA)

Constitution and Government.

Mexico's history falls into three epochs. She was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries was governed by

Spain through 62 Viceroy, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535-1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821-1822). From 1822 to 1911 was the second epoch, covering nearly a century of national existence and abounding in movements and events shaping the national life. After three quarters of a century marked by stormy events (*see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK*, 1928, p. 1099) the country settled down in 1876 to a long and quiet regime under the presidency of General Porfirio Díaz (died July 2, 1915), who ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. Then began the third or revolutionary epoch, commencing with *coups d'état* and civil war and culminating in bold social and economic experiments. The names of the Presidents are shown in the following table —

Gen. Don Porfirio Díaz	Dec. 1, 1894—May 20, 1911 ¹
Don Francisco de la Barra (Provisional)	May 26, 1911—Nov. 1, 1911
Don Francisco Indalecio Maido	Nov. 1, 1911—Feb. 19, 1913 ¹
Don Pedro Lascurain (Provisional)	Feb. 19, 1913—Feb. 19, 1913 ¹
Gen. Don Victoriano Huerta (Provisional)	Feb. 19, 1913—July 15, 1913 ¹
Don Francisco Carbajal (Provisional)	July 15, 1914—Aug. 13, 1914 ¹
(Period of disputed succession)	
Don Venustiano Carranza ('First Chief')	Aug. 20, 1914—Nov. 24, 1914
Don Eulalio Martín Gutiérrez (Provisional)	Nov. 10, 1914—Jan. 16, 1915
Gen. Don Roque González Garza (Provisional)	Jan. 16, 1915—June 9, 1915
Don Francisco Lagos Chazaro (Provisional)	July 31, 1915—Oct. 1915
Don Venustiano Carranza (Provisional)	Oct. 1915—Mar. 11, 1917
Don Venustiano Carranza	Nov. 11, 1917—May 21, 1920 ²
Don Adolfo de la Huerta (Provisional)	May 21, 1920—Nov. 30, 1920
Gen. Don Alvaro Obregón	Dec. 1, 1920—Nov. 30, 1924
Gen. Don Plutarco Elías Calles	Dec. 1, 1924—Nov. 30, 1928
Owing to the assassination, on July 17, 1928, of General Obregón, the President-elect, a Provisional President took office	
Don Emilio Portes Gil (Provisional)	Dec. 1, 1928—Feb. 4, 1930
Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio	Feb. 5, 1930—Sept. 3, 1932 ¹
Gen. Don Abelardo Rodríguez	Sept. 4, 1932

¹ Resigned

² Assassinated

President — General Abelardo Rodríguez. Elected by the unanimous vote of Congress, September 4, 1932. Assumed office September 4, 1932, to serve until November 30, 1934.

A new Constitution, amending the Constitution of 1857, was promulgated on February 5, 1917. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole is bound together in the usual federal system. The Constitution was amended in 1929.

Congress consists of a Chamber of Deputies (185 members) and a Senate. Deputies are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 100,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State and the Federal District, returned in the same manner as the deputies. Congress sits from September 1 to December 31. During the recess there is a Permanent Committee consisting of fourteen Senators and fifteen Representatives appointed by the respective Houses.

The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, and holds office for four years. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by eight Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Agriculture and Development, Education and Industry, and Commerce and Labour), and four Departments of State (Manufacture of State Supplies, Public Accounts, Statistics, and Public Health).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mexico is divided into twenty eight States, one Federal District (comprising Mexico City and 11 surrounding villages), and two Territories, occupying the peninsula of Lower California. Each State has its own constitution, government, taxes, and laws, but inter State customs duties are not permitted. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. All the States must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government. The Federal District is governed by a Chief of the Department of the Federal District appointed by the President who also appoints the Governors of the Territories.

Area and Population.

Mexico is situated between the parallels of 14°33' and 32°43' north, and 86°48' and 117°8' west, and comprises, according to Mexican estimates, 757,907 square miles, though English geographers compute it as 767,198 square miles, and German authorities as 767,290 square miles.

The population at the census of May 15, 1930, was 16,404,030, an increase of 2,069,250 or 14.4 per cent since 1921, density was 21.36 persons per square mile, census results are shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and territories are in brackets.

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1930		
		Males	Females	Total
Aguaascalientes (Aguascalientes)	2,969	64,692	67,800	132,492
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	50,716	43,753	94,469
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	42,629	42,442	84,971
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutierrez)	27,527	261,760	259,558	521,318
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	246,914	244,979	491,893
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,786	217,410	216,903	434,313
Colima (Colima)	2,272	29,417	31,428	60,845
Distrito Federal (Mexico City)	578	553,871	663,792	1,217,663
Durango (Durango)	42,272	199,678	186,129	385,807
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,950	462,423	499,540	961,963
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	218,290	324,240	637,530
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	332,776	311,898	674,674
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	597,730	641,754	1,239,484
México (Toluca)	9,280	487,397	491,116	978,512
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	497,599	516,421	1,014,020
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	66,800	65,722	132,522
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,953	84,039	86,015	170,054
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,082	207,013	209,160	416,173
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	528,011	547,841	1,070,852
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	559,819	538,467	1,148,286
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,493	115,275	119,111	234,386
Quintana Roo (Payo Obispo)	19,370	6,851	5,299	12,150
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	276,113	282,903	559,106
Sinaloa (Culliacan)	27,557	190,675	194,837	385,512
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,685	160,928	154,884	315,812
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	10,374	111,451	112,387	223,838
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,831	178,272	170,405	348,677
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,534	102,557	101,867	204,424
Vera Cruz (Jalapa)	27,880	685,500	691,365	1,376,865
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,989	198,540	191,250	384,790
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	329,711	235,810	465,021
Islands	1,675	978	170	1,148
Grand Total	767,198	8,065,695	8,338,335	16,404,030

Of the population in 1930, 4,620,880 were Indian, 9,040,590 of mixed race, 2,444,466 pure white, 140,094 of unknown racial origin, and 158,000 foreigners. The language is Spanish.

The chief cities, with population at the census of 1930, are —Mexico City (capital), 960,905, Puebla, 111,791, Guadalajara, 150,000, San Luis Potosí, 73,205, Tampico, 76,000, Leon, 53,639, Monterey, 129,748, Pachuca, 40,293, Mérida, 91,139, Querétaro, 82,002, Morelia, 84,000, Oaxaca, 24,000, Aguascalientes, 48,100, Saltillo, 43,235, Durango, 32,719, Chihuahua, 43,680, Vera Cruz, 70,000, Toluca, 36,459, Jalapa, 37,623, Torreon, 65,000, Ciudad Juárez, 39,375. In 1931 Mexico City annexed several suburbs, raising its population to more than 1,000,000.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic (7 archbishops and 23 bishops), but by the Constitution of 1857, the Church was separated from the State, and the Constitution of 1917 provided strict regulation of this and all other religions. No ecclesiastical body may acquire landed property. Since 1917 the property of the Church has been held to belong to the State. In 1926 all foreign priests were expelled. Disputes between the Government and the Churches were settled in July 1929, but revived in June, 1931, culminating in the expulsion of the Papal Delegate. In 1921, there were 13,921,226 Roman Catholics, 73,951 Protestants, 22,718 of other faiths, 208,836 of unknown faith.

Primary education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular in all official educational establishments. Clergy are forbidden to set up primary schools. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government, elsewhere by the State authorities. The census of 1921 showed 65 per cent. of those over 10 years old to be illiterate, in the Federal District, 26.90 per cent., reduced in 1930 to 23.06 per cent. The National University at Mexico City, re-organised in 1910, had 7,273 students in 1929. The National University of the South east, established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922, had 1,011 students, University of Guadalajara (founded in 1792, closed 1860, and reopened in 1925), 602. Total number of students in seven universities on July 31, 1930, 9,472. Schools of all grades supported by the Federal Government, in 1930, had 663,170 pupils, State and municipal schools, 824,349 pupils. Private schools, 174,852. Total enrolment, 1,662,371. Total expenditures by the Federal Government, States and municipalities, 1928, were 52,686,053 pesos. Ranches, mills, mines and other concerns maintained 6,073 schools in 1929, for employees and their children, 14,578. Federal rural schools in 1929 had 14,578 teachers, and 670,379 pupils. There are also 58 normal schools, 60 professional schools, 76 preparatory schools, 32 fine arts schools, 13 commercial schools, and 169 technical schools, with 72,079 students and 6,192 teachers.

The judicial power consists of various Courts the magistrates of which are appointed by Congress for life. They include the Supreme Court with 16 judges, nine Circuit Courts with 3 judges, and District Courts with 44 judges. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 22 magistrates and 4 supernumeraries. Popular juries are part of the judicial system. The new Penal Code of January 1, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the Army.

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for four years (1 gold peso = 50 cents, U.S.) —

	1929 ¹	1930 ¹	1931 ¹	1932 ²
Revenue	gold pesos 288,428,600	gold pesos 270,796,883	gold pesos 298,500,000	gold pesos 213,074,225
Expenditure	288,018,392	286,289,785	209,490,480	212,987,421

¹ Estimates

² Adopted by Congress, but Ministry estimates revenues, 207,774,000 pesos, expenditure, 215,287,000 pesos.

The funded debt (in default since 1914 and allowing for payments of 75,000,000 pesos between 1923 and 1927) stood in July, 1930, at 1,185,598,808 pesos, of which the Republic owed 946,598,808 and the National Railways, guaranteed by the Government, owed about 239,000,000 pesos

Congress in January, 1932, ratified an agreement reached December 22, 1931, with the International Committee of Bankers by which 'the foreign debt totalling 274,000,000 dollars, the principal covering 15 bond issues since 1885, will be refunded by a single issue totalling 267,419,241 dollars at 5 per cent interest, which will be guaranteed by import and export duties'. Revenues from these will be deposited in the bank of Mexico which will handle the debt service. Payments will begin not later than January 1, 1934

Defence.

Every citizen is compelled to serve in the active army or in the National Guard. Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the Secretary for War. The active army on July 31, 1931, consisted of 50 battalions of infantry, 70 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of military police, 2 marine corps, 4 regiments of artillery and 3 detached companies. Infantry strength, 2,538 officers and 23,608 men, cavalry, 4,074 officers and 19,235 men, artillery, 454 officers and 1,372 men. Total strength in 1931 was 55,260 officers and other ranks. Military education is provided at a military college and in officers' training schools, and is compulsory in the colleges. To combat illiteracy in the Army, 165 regimental schools have been established. The air force on July 31, 1931, consisted of 470 men with 45 aeroplanes and 2 aerodromes.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of a coast defence vessel *El Andhuac* of 3,162 tons, purchased from Brazil in 1924, the gunboats *Bravo* and *Agua Prieta*, the armed transport *Progreso*, and some smaller vessels.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture. In the tropical regions, in the mountain valleys, and on the great central plateau are millions of acres of virgin soil and millions more which have been barely skimmed by the antiquated methods of agriculture in vogue. About 3,500,000 acres have been placed under irrigation, this is equal to 45 per cent of the area occupied by the nine principal crops. Wheat, cotton, garbanzos, sugar, tomatoes and vegetables are grown principally on irrigated land. Five large irrigation projects in Nuevo Leon, Tecomachalco and Aguascalientes were completed by 1931, nine other projects are under way.

Cultivated lands, 24,000,000 acres (about 5 per cent. of the total area); available for cultivation, 78,000,000 acres, pastoral lands, 146,000,000 acres, forest lands, 48,933,200 acres. Number of farms, 1931, about 600,000. Up to June 30, 1931, public and confiscated lands, exceeding 16,000,000 acres, had been distributed to families in accordance with the agrarian laws, which makes the rural village the unit for holding land in

common Estates in excess of 2,000 acres are being broken up Principal products in 1931 were maize (1,929,502 metric tons), rice (80,000 tons), sugar (215,000 metric tons), sugar cane (4 049,000 tons in 1930), henequen (88,000 tons), wheat (420,000 tons), coffee beans (800,000 bags), chickpeas (49,795 tons), tomatoes (78,000 tons), tobacco, alfalfa The Yucatan peninsula produces about 50 per cent of the world's supply of henequen, plantations are almost wholly Mexican-owned Banana production started in 1928 in the Gulf Coast region near Tampico. The west coast grows vegetables for the United States and Canada. The cotton production, 1931, was 135,000 bales

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood

Live stock is declining, in 1926 Cattle, 5,584,892, horses, 1,035,782, mules, 686,213, donkeys, 850,041, sheep, 2,697,688, goats, 5,423,959, and pigs, 2,902,949

The chief Mexican oil fields may be grouped in five districts, fields covered by 1,186 concessions on January 1, 1930, occupied 30,866,894 acres. Total output since first well was sunk in 1901, 1,689,040,000 barrels

Petroleum output follows In 1930, 39,529,913 barrels, in 1931, 33,038,680 barrels, in 1932, 32,400,000 barrels Of the 1930 output, 25,478,000 barrels were exported, against 33,262,066 barrels in 1928 There are 2,005 storage tanks with a total capacity of 83,806,356 barrels. Mexico has the two largest petroleum refineries in the world, with capacities of 113,220 and 140,000 barrels respectively Domestic consumption is increasing rapidly.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico, but practically 97 per cent. of the 31,000 mining properties are foreign-owned Of the annual output, measured in pesos, probably less than 10 per cent is Mexican-owned Concessions operated in 1928 numbered 17,355 Nearly all the mines yield silver, output is about 40 per cent of world production.

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila (about 1,000,000 tons per annum) Opals are mined in Querétaro

The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for three years —

Metals	1929	1930	1931
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	20,274	20,808	19,378
Silver	3 880,999	3 272,288	2,676,966
Copper	86 491,280	78,411,608	54,212,000
Lead	248,500,815	332,930 825	226,780,000
Zinc	174,030,172	124,083,519	120,289,000
Antimony	2,709,865	3,032,211	5,443,000
Mercury	82,636	166,241	251,400
Arsenic	9,664,587	9,976,791	6,508 000
Amorphous graphite	5,720,743	5,852,507	8,122,000

The industrial census of 1929 showed 44,216 manufacturing establishments with capital of 971,135,633 pesos, number of employees, 307,581, raw material used, domestic, 260,088,154, foreign, 68,426,749 pesos, value of output, 890,394,188 pesos Food products led in importance, with 14,911 establishments, employing 108,315 persons, with a capital of 239,276,007 pesos, consuming raw materials worth 141,055,123 pesos There were 236 tobacco factories, 145 cotton textile factories, 26 woollen mills, and 79 small iron and steel works, producing for local consumption about 50,000 tons annually There are 588 electric power plants, with combined capacity of 630,000 horse power.

Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 5 years is shown as follows (1 gold peso = 50 cents, U S.) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports	857,762,358	982,247,637	850,173,416	216,585,416	180,307,895
Exports	594,444,048	590,658,603	458,674,489	399,711,314	304,190,000

In 1930 mineral exports totalled 323,206,002 pesos, or 70 per cent of the total

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1931 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows — Imports from Mexico petroleum spirit, 543,923 $\frac{1}{2}$, fuel oil, 520,721 $\frac{1}{2}$; lamp oil, 279,123 $\frac{1}{2}$, lubricating oil, 211,649 $\frac{1}{2}$ Exports to Mexico cotton goods, 236,831 $\frac{1}{2}$, sodium compounds, 39,020 $\frac{1}{2}$, machinery, 172,390 $\frac{1}{2}$, iron and steel, 152,879 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U Kingdom	2,369,188	2,689,866	2,856,360	2,397,008	2,180,510
Exports to Mexico from U Kingdom	2,800,486	2,587,652	2,433,312	943,004	1,088,648
Re exports to Mexico from U Kingdom	54,067	39,302	29,803	35,346	18,776

Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico In 1930, 20,316 vessels entered at all the ports, and 20,869 vessels cleared A system of subsidies to encourage the national merchant marine was established in 1930

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in a Government corporation —The National Railways of Mexico—which owned (1931) 14,680 miles There were also 3,139 miles operated by the various States Road-building is being pushed in order to invite tourist traffic, especially on the new highway (770 miles) between Mexico City and Laredo, on the American border Total mileage, of uneven character, is 62,137 miles, of which 380 miles are surfaced. Motor cars, 1930, 84,791

On December 31, 1930, the Federal telegraph and telephone system had 727 offices and 23,441 miles of line Systems belonging to individual States and private companies had 1,119 offices and 14,554 miles of line Number of telephone instruments, 57,563 Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Corporation operates about 50 per cent of all telephones in the country, and serves Mexico City and the central section of the republic Mexico City has telephone connections with London and the Continent. There are about 3,003 post offices

There is a State mail, express, and passenger airplane service between Mexico City and Tampico and Tuxpan, as well as over other routes Airplane service to South and Central America was established in 1930 Passengers carried (1930), 20,920 ; mail, 74 metric tons There were two large companies operating, 1931, against five in 1930

Banking and Credit

On January 1, 1931, the 38 banks of the Republic (mostly national) had total capital of 203,053,000 pesos and reserves of 25,198,000 pesos

On September 1, 1925, the Bank of Mexico was established with an authorised capital of 100,000,000 gold pesos, of which 67,770 852 pesos were paid up by December 31, 1930. It succeeded a number of former banks of issue now being slowly liquidated, and under Article 28 of the Constitution it has the sole right to issue notes. It has 26 branches scattered over the country, but discontinued commercial banking in April, 1932, becoming solely a central reserve and issue bank, with capital reduced to 50,000,000 pesos, wholly paid. The Government holds 51 per cent of the capital stock. The Bank is now closely modelled on the Federal Reserve system, with large powers to 'manage' the currency. On January 1, 1931, current deposits were 45,450,985 pesos, assets included 8,038,868 pesos in gold, 10,011,074 in silver and 3,552,230 in foreign banks. The Bank's note circulation was negligible, 1,218,250 pesos on that date. The Monetary Law of July 1931, however, authorizes it to issue notes to double the amount of its gold and foreign currency reserves. Notes may be accepted voluntarily but are not legal tender. Ex president Calles of Mexico became President of the Bank in July, 1931.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of April 29, 1925, the monetary unit was the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which was fixed at 75 grammes of pure gold. At par it equalled 24 58*d.* or 50 cents (U.S.). But the excessive premium (30 to 40 per cent) commanded by the gold peso in 1930 and 1931 led to a decree on July 26, 1931, setting up the silver peso as the monetary unit at a fixed value of 75 grammes of gold. Further minting of gold coins was suspended and restrictions upon export removed. The silver coins are in denominations of 1 peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos, with a fineness of 720, except the 2-peso, which is 900 fine. Silver pesos are legal tender for all debts and contracts, banks may repay gold deposits up to 30 per cent in gold, the balance in silver. Control of the issue of silver pesos is now lodged with the Bank of Mexico. Exchange value of the silver peso in New York, 1932, ranged between 39 88 cents and 25 80 cents, U.S., in London between 20 70 and 8 25 to the £. The bronze coins are in denominations of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 centavos. There are 5 centavo nickel coins.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enjoined by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Alberto Mascareñas.

Second Secretary — Dr Esteban Manzanares del Campo.

Military Attaché — José Rendón y Ponce.

Commercial Attaché — Eduardo Flores.

Consul-General (London) — A. Lúders De Negri.

There are Mexican consulates at Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO

Envoy and Minister — Edmund St. J. Monson. (Appointed Dec 11, 1929.)

Second Secretary — H. L. Farquhar, M.C.

Naval Attaché—Captain Patrick MacNamara, R N
Military Attaché—Lt Col M F Day, M C
Consul-General—T I Rees

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MONACO.

Prince Louis II, born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, June 26, 1922

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorgny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I, who also succeeded Antony I as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns, in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

On January 5, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. On December 26, 1930, the Prince by decree dissolved the elected bodies of the Principality and suspended some of the constitutional guarantees.

The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes—Monaco Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo—which are administered by a municipal body, elected by vote. Women do not vote.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality issues its own separate postage-stamps, and has its own flag.

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 42 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least. The Customs duties are the same as in France.

The area is 149 hectares, or 370 acres. Population (census January 9, 1928), 24,927. Towns Monaco, 2,085, La Condamine, 11,787, Monte Carlo, 11,055.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l* in 1917, 90,000*l* in 1927, and in 1937 it will be 100,000*l*.

Consul-General for Monaco in London — Mr Charles Nuthall Foreman.

British Consul — W J Keogh, O B E (residing at Nice)

British Vice Consul — M L Ainslie (residing at Monte Carlo)

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MOROCCO.

(MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, i e The Farthest West)

Reigning Sultan

THE introduction of Islam into Morocco about the end of the 7th century was followed by an exceedingly confused period, to the latter part of which belongs the great Arab influx of the 11th century known as the Hilalian invasion. This period witnessed the rise and fall of various Arab and Berber dynasties, notably the Idrissids, under whom Fez was founded or refounded early in the 9th century, and the Almoravids, the first of whom, Youssef Ben Tashfin, founded Marrakesh in 1062, and later extended his power over the north of Morocco and into Spain. His dynasty was followed by the Almohads (12th and 13th centuries), and the Merinids (13th to 16th centuries), whose decline led up to the establishment of the Sherifian dynasties, the Saadians (16th and 17th centuries) and the Alaouis. The latter claim descent from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, through the Filali Sherifs of Tafilalet. The present Sultan is the 18th of this dynasty.

Sidi Mohammed, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927), was proclaimed Sultan on November 18, 1927, on the death of his father.

Government

The Empire of Morocco is in principle an absolute monarchy, in which the Sultan exercises supreme civil and religious authority, the latter in his capacity of Emir-el-Muminin or Commander of the Faithful. The majority of his subjects are Sunni Moslems of the Malekite school, the teachings of which formerly constituted the common law of Morocco. The country is now, however, divided into three Zones, in each of which a different system of government prevails as the outcome of the Protectorate Treaty concluded between France and the Sultan at Fez on March 30, 1912, the subsequent Convention between France and Spain of November 27, 1912, and the

Convention between Great Britain, France and Spain of December 18, 1923 (modified July 25, 1928), providing for a special Statute in the Tangier Zone.

The Sultan resides in the French Zone, usually at Rabat, but occasionally in one of the other traditional capitals, Fez, Marrakesh, and Meknes. His government, known as the Makhzen, consists of the Grand Vizier, the Vizier of Justice, the Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, the Grand Vizier's Delegate for Public Instruction and the Presidents of the Sherifian High Court and the Religious Court of Appeal. All effective authority is exercised by the Protecting Power, which is represented by a Resident General. The latter is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan and head of an elaborate French administration which has its headquarters at Rabat and which is divided into departments for Finance, Economic Affairs, Public Instruction, etc. The French have created a large body of modern law in the form of Imperial Edicts or 'Dahirs' issued by the Sultan but promulgated and made executory by the Resident General, and decrees of minor importance, all of which similarly require French approval. Local administration is in the hands of native Pashas or Caids and French Controllers. The French civil administration has been made independent of military authority in the coastal regions and the Oudjda district adjoining Algeria. In other districts it is still subordinate to military authority. In the less settled districts in the south east of the Zone the French control is less direct than elsewhere, although the system of governing through the 'Grand Caids' or tribal overlords is on the decline.

In the Spanish Zone the Sultan's powers are entirely delegated to a Khalifa, whom he chooses from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government, and whose administration is controlled by a Spanish High Commissioner resident at Tetuan. Spanish authority in the Zone was consolidated by successful military operations terminating in the spring of 1927. Spain also has treaty rights in a narrow coastal strip at Ifni as well as in an area extending south from the river Dra and some distance inland from the coast about Cape Juby. She has never established herself effectively in the Ifni enclave. The connection of the area south of the Dra with the rest of Morocco is tenuous and it merges into the Spanish Rio de Oro further south.

The 1923 Tangier Statute came into force on June 1, 1925, but did not receive the adhesion of all the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906. It was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris on July 25, 1928, to which Italy, one of the previously non-adhering Powers, was a party. The Zone is permanently neutralised and demilitarised. The regime is one of autonomy, and legislative power is vested in an international Assembly of 27 members, but the parties to the Statute agreed on certain regulations and fiscal enactments which were not to be modified for two years, as well as on a special code of law. A Committee of Control, composed of the Consuls of the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras, is invested with a right of veto and certain other powers. The administration of the Zone is entrusted to an administrator, with assistant administrators for finance, health, etc., and justice. These officials are at present (March 1933) French, British, Spanish, and Italian respectively. The Sultan is represented by a Mendoub, who is ex officio President of the Assembly and who deals more particularly with native affairs.

French Resident General — M. Lucien Saint (appointed January 2, 1929)

Spanish High Commissioner — Luciano Lopez Ferrer (June 20, 1931).

Khalifa for Spanish Zone — Sidi Muley Hassan Ben el Mehedi.

Mendoub of Tangier — Si Mehemed Et Tazi

Administrator of Tangier Zone — M. Le Fur.

Area and Population.

The French Zone comprises the whole of Morocco (except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area) from the Atlantic to the Algerian frontier, and from the confines of the Sahara to the boundary of the Spanish Zone as agreed to in 1912. The Franco-Spanish boundary has not been fully delimited. It follows a generally eastern direction from a point on the Atlantic about 16 miles south of Larache to the river Moulouya, which completes the boundary to the Mediterranean. The Spanish Zone comprises the area between this line and the sea, with the exception of the small territory around Tangier which is included in the international zone. The southern and eastern boundaries of Morocco being largely indeterminate, no exact estimate can be made of the total area, but it may be estimated as follows —

French Zone	approximately	200,000 square miles
Spanish Zone	"	13,125 " "
Tangier Zone	"	225 " "
Total	.	213,350

The native population consists mainly of Islamised Berbers and Arabs dating from the great invasions of the Middle Ages. These elements have to some extent intermixed with each other and with negro stocks. There is a large native Jewish population, mostly in the towns. Since 1912 the European element has greatly increased, especially owing to the influx of French into the towns of the French Zone and of a fair number of agricultural settlers, also mostly French. A census of the French Zone taken in March, 1931, puts the population at about 4,230,000 native Moslems, 120,000 native Jews and 150,000 foreigners, total 5,000,000. That of the Spanish Zone may be put at something under 1,000,000 (about 38,000 Europeans and 11,000 Jews), and that of the Tangier Zone at about 51,000 (35,000 native Moslems, 11,000 Europeans and 5,000 native Jews).

The following table shows the estimated population of the principal towns of the French Zone on the results of an urban census in 1931 —

	Europeans	Natives	Total
<i>French Zone —</i>			
Casablanca	55,986	100,127	161,113
Fes	9,638	98,205	107,843
Kenitra	5,946	13,251	19,197
Marrakesh	8,025	183,557	193,582
Mazagan	1,902	17,699	19,601
Meknes	12,559	44,211	56,770
Mogador	889	13,584	14,473
Oudjda	14,126	15,054	29,180
Ouezzan	1,168	14,706	15,874
Rabat	20,802	32,304	53,106
Safi	1,640	24,598	26,238
Salé	1,289	24,642	25,931
Taza	3,111	9,296	12,407

The principal towns in the *Spanish Zone* are Alcazar (population in 1926, 12,750), Arzila (3,100), Larache (15,500), Tetuan (38,000).

There are important British colonies at Casablanca (about 1,000), and Tangier (about 500). Spaniards form an important element in the European population of the coast towns.

The principal languages are Moorish, Arabic, and numerous Berber dialects. The use of French for official and business purposes is very widespread, except in the Spanish Zone, where Spanish is chiefly used.

In the Tangier Zone, French, Spanish and Arabic are recognised as the official languages.

Education.

The bulk of the native population is illiterate. There are numerous Koranic schools imparting a very elementary education, and a number of higher schools attached to mosques. The most notable is the Karoween University at Fez, which is highly reputed in the Islamic world. In the French Zone education on European lines is given in the French schools, and schools provided by the Protectorate for Moslem natives. There were in 1930 for European boys and girls 140 primary public schools and 28 primary private schools, and a total of 25,576 primary pupils, 3 primary technical schools with 227 pupils, 3 secondary schools with 624 pupils in all, including an industrial and commercial school at Casablanca. The system is correlated with the French system, and pupils can take their baccalauréat in the French zone. The Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines at Rabat had 1,017 students in 1930, and has a faculty of French law. The boys' and girls' high schools at Rabat have sections for training teachers. For Moslems there were in the French zone, in 1930, 87 primary schools attended by 9,776 boys and girls, 6 schools attended by 1,027 sons of notables, 15 technical schools with 500 boy pupils, 2 Moslem colleges with 400 students at Rabat and Fez. The Italian Government maintains schools at Rabat and Casablanca. Jewish education has made great progress since 1912 under the joint auspices of the Protectorate and the Alliance Israélite. There were in 1930, 40 Franco Jewish schools with 10,151 pupils and 3 schools for domestic economy. Research work is done at the Institut Scientifique Chénien at Rabat.

There are State schools in the chief towns of the Spanish Zone, also certain Hispano-Arabic schools for education of natives. The Alliance Israélite has schools in Tetuan and Larache, and a native school of Arts and Industries exists in Tetuan, and a carpet weaving school at Sheshuan.

In the Tangier Zone the education of native Moslems is mainly confined to the elementary Koranic schools. The Government of the French Protectorate and the Spanish Government, however, maintain several primary and elementary schools for natives, and there are French technical schools for boys and girls. There are several primary and secondary schools for Jews maintained by the Jewish community but connected with the Alliance Israélite. The French Protectorate and Spanish Governments also maintain a number of primary and secondary schools for European boys and girls, to some of which natives are admitted, and there is an Italian school with primary and secondary classes for Europeans as well as natives.

Justice.

French Zone—Native justice is administered by religious courts and in a large range of criminal and civil cases by the Pashas and Caid. Under the Protectorate two Courts of Appeal corresponding to these jurisdictions have been set up at Rabat. French Courts modelled on those in France were created in 1913, and deal with cases brought by or against French and other foreigners, except cases against British and United States citizens, who retain capitulatory rights and are justiciable in their own Consular courts. The French Courts are the Court of Appeal at Rabat, Courts of First Instance at Rabat, Casablanca, Oudjda, Marrakesh and Fez, and twelve *tribunaux de paix*. They administer specially drawn-up codes, which *inter alia* provide for the application of the national law in matters affecting the personal status of foreigners. Rabbinical Courts deal with matters affecting the personal status of Jews.

Spanish Zone—Native and Jewish justice is similar to that in the French Zone, except that all criminal cases are tried in the Spanish Courts. These consist of Audiencia, or Supreme Court, Court of First Instance, and Tribunaux de Paix. As in the French Zone, British subjects and American citizens are justiciable in their own Consular Courts.

Tangier Zone—Native justice is administered as in the French Zone, the Moudoub having a jurisdiction similar to that of Pashas and Caid. The Statute provides for a Mixed Tribunal which deals with all cases involving foreigners, except the subjects of the U S A which have not adhered to the Convention and still claim capitulatory rights.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of the French Zone for five years (ordinary budget) —

—	1929	1930 ¹	1931-32 ²	1932 ²	1933 ¹
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue	688,120,970	802,571,620	921,725,410	734,467,100	842,205,000
Expenditure	688,092,827	802,288,294	921,811,722	734,145,790	916,000,455

¹ Estimates.

² April-December

The chief items of the budgets for the past two financial years are as follows:—

Revenue			Expenditure		
	Year ending March 31, 1932	Year ending Dec 31, 1932 (9 months)		Year ending March 31, 1932	Year ending Dec 31, 1932 (9 months)
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
<i>Ordinary receipts —</i>			<i>Ordinary expenditure —</i>		
Direct taxes (tertib, etc.)	166,028,000	168,396,000	Debt charges	215,777,545	191,949,410
Indirect taxes (consums, etc.)	214,500,000	149,050,000	Expenditure other than debt charges	705,534,177	552,196,890
Consumption duties and other indirect taxes.	220,190,000	191,800,000			
Monopolies (P T T, etc.)	184,495,100	110,896,350			
Various receipts	186,612,310	108,324,750			
	—	—	Total of ordinary expenditure	921,811,722	734,145,790
Total of ordinary receipts	921,725,410	734,467,100	<i>Extraordinary Expenditure —</i>		
<i>Extraordinary receipts —</i>			Expenditure chargeable to proceeds of loans	200,056,700	546,015,000
Proceeds of loans	200,056,700	546,015,000	Expenses chargeable to reserve fund	186,173,000	93,202,660
Reserve fund and various receipts.	186,173,000	44,872,100			
Other receipts	—	48,380,600			
	—	—			
Grand total of receipts	1,257,955,110	1,873,684,760	Grand total of expenditure	1,257,541,422	1,373,363,450

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914, 1918, and 1920). The 1904 loan amounted to 62,500,000 francs and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 101,124,000 francs and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 170,250,000 francs. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 242,000,000 francs. The first issue of 70,250,000 in July, 1914, was at 4 per cent, and the second issue 171,750,000 in March, 1918, was at 5 per cent. By the law of August 19, 1920, a further loan, also guaranteed by the Government, was authorised for 744,140,000 francs. Of this amount 300 million francs had been issued by 1923 after which no further issue was made. Provision was made in 1928 for a new loan of 819,822 000 francs in which was to be merged the balance of the 1920 loan not already earmarked for expenditure. A first issue of Fr 325,000 000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (price of issue Fr 925 for Fr 1,000) was made in May 1929. The second issue of Fr 425,000,000 at 4 per cent, price Fr 977 50, followed in July 1930. Until recent years the finance of the French Zone has been facilitated by the accumulation of a considerable reserve fund, the ordinary budget having yielded large surpluses. In the last two years it has been necessary to increase taxation and to use the reserve fund and loans in order to balance the budget.

The budget of the Spanish Zone for 1932 balanced at 51,841,200 pesetas by the help of a subvention from the Spanish Treasury of 26,600,000 pesetas.

The principal revenue of the Tangier Zone is from Customs and Consumption duties. The net revenue for 1931 amounted to 21 880,000 francs and the expenditure to 21,879,000. The budget for 1932 provides for a revenue of 22,460,000 francs and an expenditure of 22,447,000.

Defence

The Sherifian army as such no longer exists, except for the Black Guard or Sultan's bodyguard. The military forces in the French Zone are made up of drafts (consisting largely of African troops) from the French Metropolitan and Colonial armies, a portion of the Foreign Legion and native levies of various kinds. Following on the termination of the Rif war a Presidential decree of October 3, 1926, placed the army under the control of the Resident General for all purposes except actual operations, and directed that the regular land forces should be organised in three divisions and two mixed brigades. The French budget for 1931-32 provided for 2,650 officers and 58,614 N C O's and men of the regular army to be employed in Morocco, as well as the following irregulars—8 auxiliary native officers, 228 French non-commissioned officers, 140 French brigadiers, 12,122 native rank and file. The composition of the Spanish forces in the Spanish Zone in 1932 numbered 49,000 all ranks. The Tangier Zone is demilitarised. The 1923 Statute as revised in 1928 provided ultimately for a native gendarmerie of 250 men, under a Spanish commanding officer and a French second-in-command. In July 1932, the strength of the force was 150.

Production and Industry

French Zone—Agriculture is by far the most important industry. The total agricultural area is estimated at about 23,800,000 acres, not including forests. Forest land is estimated at about 3,700,000 acres, of which one third lies within the agricultural area. The principal crops are cereals, especially wheat and barley, beans, chickpeas, fenugreek and other legumens; canary-seed, cummin and coriander, linseed, olives; vines

and other fruits, especially almonds. The approximate yield of the principal crops in 1931 was as follows in metric quintals (220 4 lbs) —barley, 12 762,445 (3,220,912 acres), wheat, 7,559,431 (2,476,325 acres), beans, 258,334 (102,811 acres), oats, 240,905 (60,169 acres), maize, 1,352,798 (863,581 acres), chickpeas, 180,143 (107,662 acres), linseed, 236,651 (88,680 acres). Endeavours are being made to stimulate the production of other crops *eg* cotton. Market gardening for export has become important in the neighbourhood of Casablanca. The almost universal wild palmetto is put to various uses, including the manufacture of *crin végétal*. The trees grown include cork, cedar, arar, argan, oak, and various conifers. In 1930 there were 5,264,758 olive trees, 318,919 orange and lemon trees, 508,453 palm trees (dates), 1,805,955 almond trees, 5,060,756 fig and other trees. Tizra wood is exported for tanning purposes. Gums are produced in considerable quantities. Stock-raising is an important industry. The estimate of the animals in the Zone in 1930 was —cattle (bovine), 2,092,002 sheep, 7,795,936, goats, 3,356,694, pigs, 59,083, horses, 686,139, mules, 99,504, asses, 576,413; camels, 129,528.

The bulk of the land is held by natives, who cling to primitive methods. There are now, however, a fair number of European settlers. The number of exploitations was estimated at the end of 1929 at 2 595, representing 1,729,756 acres. Work was started in 1927 on a considerable programme of irrigation works, which is to include barrages in the rivers Beth, Moulouya, Mellah, Nebs, Oum er-Rebia, Derna, Tessaout and El-Akhdar.

The principal mineral exploited is phosphate, the output of which (under a State monopoly) has grown rapidly from 8,232 tons in 1921 to 885,720 tons in 1926, 1,779,008 tons in 1930, 900,731 tons in 1931, and 987,317 tons in 1932. Lead ore and manganese are produced in exportable quantities principally in Eastern Morocco. Prospecting for other minerals including gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, antimony, zinc, petroleum and coal is active in many parts of the zone. The output has hitherto been small. The Protectorate has recently embarked on a policy of stimulating mining enterprise by State participation.

The coasts abound in fish. The chief fishing centres are near Casablanca and at Fedhala, which possesses an important preserving industry.

The scheme for providing a central supply of electrical energy for practically the whole zone by harnessing the water power of the Oum-Er-Rebia is expected shortly to yield 18,000 h.p. and to supply all the coast towns and Mariakush. A large barrage on the Oued Beth, near Meknes, is to supply further power for electrification schemes. At present there is a large power station at Casablanca and local supplies exist in various other towns.

A number of miscellaneous industries designed partly to supply local requirements of goods previously imported have grown up in recent years. Among them are flour mills, breweries, soap and candle factories, cement factories, etc., etc. The total number of European industrial establishments in 1930 was estimated at 1,000, employing 35,000 persons.

Spanish Zone —Agriculture is potentially important, but is carried on by natives in primitive fashion. Principal crops harvested by the natives under the colonisation plan in 1930 were, in metric tons: wheat, 26,200; barley, 41,800; straw, 137,600; aldora, 18,000; beans, 6,000; olives, 5,600; maize, 4,600; flax, 4,400; chickpeas, 1,100; rye, 900; peas, 700; and sorghum, 600. The 1930 livestock census showed there were 636,000 goats, 545,000 sheep, 252,000 cattle, 62,000 mules and asses, 17,500 horses, 5,000 swine, and 1,000 camels. European colonisation is at present almost entirely confined to the towns, but is spreading from the new Rifian town-

ship of Villa Sanjarjo into the fertile Guis valley, which was once Abdel Kerim's headquarters. Iron ore is mined and exported from the Melilla district. The Jebala and Ghomara areas are reputed to be rich in mineral wealth, but the disturbed state of the country has in the past prevented any systematic exploitation. Prospecting is now being undertaken in these areas. Fishing, largely tunny, is an important industry. No other considerable industries exist.

Tanger Zone — The agricultural output, consisting principally of wheat, barley and chickpea, is insufficient for the needs of the population. The most important single industry is the manufacture by a Régie of cigarettes for the whole of Morocco. This employs 700 persons. There are also fisheries and preserving factories and a certain amount of market gardening for local requirements.

Commerce

French Zone — Imports and exports for five years were —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	1,798,597,755	1,999,545,102	2,547,430,115	2,208,473,548	2,083,292,004
Exports	851,390,141	1,275,294,975	1,233,176,250	719,252,702	766,042,382

The distribution of commerce in the years shown was —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria	1,313,964,876	1,163,308,616	279,415,073	493,094,484
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	193,692,610	176,041,492	46,483,219	21,324,794
Germany	90,825,218	60,932,152	41,822,012	26,938,482
Spain	32,208,297	49,307,907	166,944,146	89,811,955
Belgium	114,889,935	120,094,372	23,594,083	17,957,898
Italy	50,709,901	79,811,000	45,937,899	30,993,224
Austria	1,429,754	1,654,385	—	15,250
United States	154,628,996	123,840,514	23,788,013	14,334,640
Portugal	2,863,435	4,475,389	6,790,311	2,707,098
Netherlands	18,315,599	20,365,648	26,311,024	17,554,951
Egypt	820,694	1,168,508	474,723	112,970
Czechoslovakia	14,168,893	17,867,912	—	60,373
Sweden	9,785,259	8,771,582	2,668,970	947,726
Norway	573,852	3,059,564	1,333,464	7,272,180
Tunis	2,002,682	817,127	110,015	355,812
Other countries	202,613,827	1,391,436	54,080,045	193,550
Totals	2,208,473,848	250,287,517	719,252,702	47,718,557

The following table shows imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 of certain of the chief commodities —

Imports	1930	1931 ¹	Exports	1930	1931 ¹
	1000 Francs	1000 Francs		1000 Francs	1000 Francs
Sugar	245,298	217,567	Cattle, Sheep, Pigs	22,681	23,478
Tea	67,650	61,432	Wool	14,492	6,608
Wheat flour	2,853	15,765	Eggs	96,697	58,881
Timber	43,469	30,189	Hides and Skins	34,978	11,946
Wine	23,000	24,327	Wheat	42,131	223,312

¹ Provisional

Imports	1930	1931 ¹	Exports	1930	1931 ¹
	1000 Francs	1000 Francs		1000 Francs	1000 Francs
Cement	44,894	37,667	Barley	7,718	24,659
Coal	34,145	27,109	Dried Vegetables	27,181	19,488
Mineral Oil and			Canary Seed	12,987	11,184
Petrol	162,020	149,775	Almonds	10,317	12,562
Candles	15,024	11,264	Linseed	14,875	15,940
Cotton Goods	98,658	106,932	Palmette Fibre	51,041	40,447
Boots and			Phosphates	247,450	135,466
Shoes	17,947	23,192	Fish, all kinds	9,983	11,071
Motor Vehicles	74,408	72,584	Coriander, Cummin, and Fenugreek	9,504	12,438
Agricultural			Tizra Wood	13,087	6,421
Machinery	20,051	9,447			

¹ Provisional

Spanish Zone—The principal imports are wines, textiles, tea, sugar, candles. Supplies for military purposes form a large proportion of the total. The principal exports are eggs, live-stock, iron ore and agricultural products. Imports in 1929 totalled 131,141,613 kilos, valued at 91,687,021 pesetas, and exports, 1,267,726,166 kilos, valued at 24,100,813 pesetas.

Tangier Zone—Imports and exports for five years —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	129,445,005	128,625,802	134,408,452	115,509,688	93,229,030
Exports	33,543,30	57,782,253	28,586,911	16,818,497	22,370,775

The principal imports are flour, sugar, candles, cottons and other fabrics, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, oils, cereals and wines. The principal exports are skins, eggs and tinned fish.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U K	565,862	797,657	332,834	218,810	265,831
Exports to Morocco from U K	2,086,123	2,023,084	1,404,432	1,337,426	1,417,918
Re-exports to Morocco from U K	86,815	109,092	130,910	63,803	48,323

Shipping and Communications

In 1931, 3,740 vessels of 4,761,705 tons entered and 3,734 of 4,747,179 tons cleared the ports of the French zone. Of those entering 1,547 vessels of 2,567,111 tons and of those clearing, 1,550 of 2,558,813 tons were French. Of the total 2,050 vessels of 3,352,472 tons entered and 2,055 of 3,316,430 tons cleared the port Casablanca.

Casablanca possesses a fully equipped port, and Port Lyautey (Kenitra) a smaller up river one. Modern ports are under construction at Rabat and Tangier. Fedhala can accommodate vessels up to 4,000 tons which supply important oil storage stations. Mazagan and Mogador have lighter ports and another is under construction at Saffi. Agadir was opened to commerce on January 1, 1930, and a port is projected.

The ports in the Spanish Zone are relatively unimportant, the bulk of the

trade being done through Tangier, Ceuta and French Zone ports. In 1930, 1,426 vessels of 1,666,062 tons entered the port of Tangier. Of these 828 (244,488 tons) were Spanish, 241 (531,081 tons) French, and 124 (346,873 tons) British.

Normal gauge (1 44) railways connect — Fez Petitjean (112 km), Petitjean-Arbaoua (88 km), Petitjean Rabat (123 km), Rabat Casablanca (89 km), Casablanca Marrakesh (133 km), with a branch from Ber Rchid to Kourigha for phosphates, Oudjda-Taza (238 km). The first two form part of the Tangier Fez railway, which was completed and opened to traffic in July 1927, and the total length of which is 314 km. The narrow-gauge (60 cm) railway has a total length of 1,210 km of main line and 187 km of sidings, and connects — Oudjda-Taza-Fez (401 km), Guercif Midelt (288 km), Bir Tamtam-Ahermoumou (40 km), Kenitra-Ouezzan (157 km), Rabat Khemisset (94 km), Ain Defah Fes El Bahi (65 km), El Tleta Meshra El Hader (54 km), Boïskoïra Caid Tounsi-Mazagan (227 km). In 1929, 397,725 metric tons of freight and 529,997 passengers were carried.

The existing railways in the Spanish Zone are Ceuta Tetuan (41 km), Nador Tistutin (36 km), and Larache-Alcazar (40 km), besides the portion of the Tangier Fez railway which crosses the zone.

On December 31, 1931, there were 2,235 miles of main roads and 1,264 miles of secondary roads in the French Zone, about 1,242 miles of road are tarred. The Spanish Zone has about 350 miles of good roads suitable for traffic. The roads in the Tangier Zone have been considerably improved since the coming into force of the Statute. There are now about 65 miles of urban and rural roads.

There are a daily aeroplane service between Toulouse and Casablanca via Tangier and Rabat, and a weekly service between Casablanca and Dakar.

A Sherifian postal service under French management exists in the French and Tangier zones. European mails are conveyed by steamer services from Marseilles and Bordeaux, overland through Spain, and by daily steamers between Algeiras and Tangier and increasingly by air from Toulouse. The Sherifian service in 1930 received 34,017,017 letters, 1,782,405 registered letters, also (1929) 699,784 parcels, and 8,181,464 printed papers and samples, and despatched 32,595,820 letters, 2,132,199 registered letters, 53,518 parcels and 4,291,783 printed papers and samples. The Spanish authorities maintain the ordinary postal service in the Spanish Zone. Spain retains a post-office in Tangier, and Great Britain maintains the only foreign postal service still existing in Morocco as a whole, with offices at Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez, Tetuan, Larache, and head office at Tangier.

The total length of telegraph lines open to the public in the French Zone on December 31, 1931, was 2,347 miles, length of wire 3,119 miles. In 1931, 1,258,760 telegrams were received and 1,144,917 despatched, exclusive of 167,821 received and 129,972 despatched free of charge (official, etc). All important centres in the Spanish Zone are connected by land lines. Communication between Morocco and Europe is maintained by cables between Casablanca and Brest, Tangier Oran Marseilles, Tangier-Gibraltar, Tangier-Cadiz, Larache-Cadiz via Algeiras. The French Protectorate administration maintains wireless stations at various places in the French Zone and also at Tangier.

Telephone systems exist in all the principal towns of the French Zone and there is a complete inter-urban connection. In 1929 there were in the Zone 8,764 subscribers and 11,084,102 messages sent. Urban services exist in the principal towns of the Spanish Zone and at Tangier. An inter zonal system is being studied. Ceuta is now connected with the European system.

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

Since the withdrawal of the Hassani currency in 1920 the *franc* has been the sole currency in the French Zone. Measures were taken later to protect the note issue of the Moroccan State Bank from the competition of Algerian and French notes, and steps were taken at the end of 1924 to make those measures really effective. The Moroccan franc (State Bank notes of all denominations from frs 5 upwards) was in 1928 placed on the same gold basis as the French franc. It is also proposed to mint silver coins of frs 10 and frs 20 for use in the hinterland, where paper money is still not very popular.

On December 31, 1930, the value of State bank notes in circulation was 581,421,495 francs as compared with 603,833,395 francs at the end of 1929.

Spanish currency circulates in the Spanish Zone together with the old Hassani silver currency. The latter has undergone many vicissitudes since it was the legal currency (concurrently under the Act of Algeiras of 1906 with Spanish money) for the whole of Morocco. It is now relatively stable at an exchange of Pesetas Hassani 50 to the £ stg.

Moroccan francs and Spanish money are legal tender in the Tangier Zone. The *Peseta Hassani* continues to circulate freely.

The metric system of weights and measures became in 1923 the sole legal system in the French Zone.

The principal native measures still in current use are:—

Weight —1 Kantar = 100 Rotls. 1 Rotl = 16 ookeyas. The Rotl varies widely round about 2 lbs. *Capacity* —The *mudd*, which varies by locality. *Length* —1 Kama = 50 inches. 1 Dra = 20 inches. 1 Kala = 22 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Great Britain in Morocco

Under the Tangier Convention of December 18, 1923, the diplomatic agencies maintained by the signatory Powers were suppressed.

Consul-General at Tangier —Ernest Frederick Gye

Consul-General at Rabat —W. S. Edmunds, C M G , O B E

Consul at Tetuan —R. E. W. Chaly

Consul at Casablanca —F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird, O B E

There are also *Vice Consuls* at Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez and Larache.

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NEPÁL.

AN independent kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17' N.$ at, and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E long, its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150, bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Mahárajadhirája Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahádur Shah Bahádur Shumshere Jung, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The Prince Royal and Heir apparent was born on June 11, 1920. The government of Nepal is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárajadhirája Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadars or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is General Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahádur Raná, Hon. K. C. I. E. (born April, 1875), who was appointed on September 1, 1932. The office of Prime Minister is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules.

The Gurkhas, a Rajpút race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gorkha in Nepal, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. A commercial treaty between India and Nepal was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Kathmándu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war, and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Sagauli signed in December 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepal have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual sum of Rs 10,000 to Nepal, to encourage trade between the two countries and that the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa should be of high rank. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

In accordance with the treaty of Sagauli, which amongst other things provides that accredited ministers of each shall reside at the Court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoy's lives at the capital, but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

A fresh treaty was signed on December 21, 1923. By it all previous treaties, agreements and engagements since and including the Treaty of Sagauli were confirmed, and the British and Nepalese Governments acknowledged one another's independence, internal and external.

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles, population estimated at about 5,600,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 rupees. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurungs, and Bhotias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Kathmándu, 75 miles from the Indian frontier, population about 80,000, and of the surrounding valley 300,000.

Religion.—Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

Defence.—The Army consists of about 45,000 men, mainly infantry, of whom about 20,000 are regulars. The armament comprises about 15,000 magazine 303 rifles, 25,000 Martini Henry rifles, 110 machine or Lewis guns, 30 modern, 12 fairly modern and about 240 old-fashioned guns.

Trade.—The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods. Nepal possesses very valuable forests in the southern part of the country.

Slavery was entirely abolished in the country by the Maharaja in 1924-6.

A telephone connects the capital with Birganj near the southern frontier. In February, 1927, the first railway into Nepál (metre gauge), from Raxaul on the Bengal & North-Western Railway to Amlekhganj, a distance of 25 miles, was opened. A ropeway was opened at about the same time for the carriage of goods over the last 14 miles of the road from Raxaul into the Kathmandu valley. A topographical survey of the country by Indian personnel of the Government of India was completed in 1927.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Envoy at the Court of Nepál, Kathmandu—Lt Col C T Daukes, C I E

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III, and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890, came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year, married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France, and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III of Orange with a daughter of King James II, led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadhouders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV, but his successor, Willem V, had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadhouder, Willem V, as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at The Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II, who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 1,200,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 100,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

Government and Constitution.**I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.**

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a Sovereign State was promulgated in 1814, and was revised in 1815 (after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and the assumption by the

Sovereign of the title of King), in 1840 (after the secession of the Belgian provinces), in 1848, 1884, 1887, 1917, and 1922. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s 8d) a day during the Session of the States General. The Second Chamber of the States General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly. Members are allowed 5,000 florins (420l) annually, with travelling expenses. Members of the States General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such.

First chamber (elected July 26, 1929) 16 Catholics, 6 Anti Revolutionists, 7 Protestant Party, 6 Liberty Union, 4 Democrats and 11 Social Democrats.

Second chamber (elected July 3, 1929) Catholics, 30, Social Democrats, 24, Anti Revolutionists, 12, Christian Historicals, 11, Liberty Union, 8, Democrats, 7, other parties, 8.

The Electoral Reform Act, passed December 12, 1917, provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation. The Members of the Second Chamber are, according to the Electoral Reform Act, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 25 years. Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded, for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion. The electoral body numbered April 1, 1931, 3,957,530 voters, i.e. 98.0 per cent of the number of citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 6 years, and every 3 years one half retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new Bills, the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a Bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The Ministry, appointed August 10, 1929, is composed as follows —

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture—Jonkheer Dr Ch J M Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

Minister of Finance—Jonkheer Dr D. J. de Geer

Minister of Justice—Dr J. Donner

Minister of the Colonies—S. de Graaf

Minister of Defence—Dr L. N. Deckers

Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat)—Dr P. J. Reymer

Minister of Labour and Economic Affairs—Dr T. J. Verschuur

Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts—Dr J. Terpstra

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 16,000 guilders, or 1,332l. The Minister of Foreign Affairs enjoys besides 10,000 guilders for representation

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,076 communes (January 1, 1933). Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States'. The members are elected for 4 years, directly from among the Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors are the same as for the Second Chamber. The members retire in a body and are subject to re-election. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 82 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 (in Drenthe 4) of their members called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. The Commissioner and the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

Each of the communes forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for four years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune. All the Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing bye-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law, besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All bye-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power

is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2—6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council, he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Population at various census periods —

1829	2,618,487	18-9	4,511,415	1920	6,865,314
1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175	1980	7,935,565

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the results of the Census of December 31, 1930, and the estimated population on December 31, 1931 —

Provinces	Area English square miles (Dec 31, 1930)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1930	Dec 31 1931	Per sq mile (Dec 31, 1930)
North Brabant	1,921	898,386	908,681	467.8
Guelders	1,941	829,293	848,233	427.2
South Holland	1,180	1,957,578	1,989,946	1,732.6
North Holland	1,359	1,501,587	1,587,580	1,425.7
Zealand	690	247,606	247,938	358.9
Utrecht	526	406,960	415,545	778.4
Friesland	1,251	299,659	402,241	319.5
Overysel	1,801	520,788	528,477	400.8
Groningen	886	392,436	393,423	442.7
Drente	1,029	222,432	225,591	216.2
Limburg	846	550,840	566,016	650.9
Total	12,579	7,985,565	8,061,571	680.9

Of the total on December 31, 1930, 3,942,676 were males and 3,992,889 females.

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1930 to 13,203 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1930 to 15,771 square miles.

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed for the purpose of forming a new province by the draining of the Zuiderzee to the extent of 523,000 acres. The work, which was commenced in 1924, is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins.

Urban and rural populations were as follows. —

Year	Population of the principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889	1,699,012	37.66	2,812,408	62.34
" " 1899	2,178,931	43.69	2,925,048	57.31
" " 1909	2,614,908	44.64	3,243,046	55.36
" " 1920	3,206,055	46.70	3,659,091	53.30
" " 1930	3,865,535	48.71	4,070,030	51.29

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1930.

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegiti- mate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1928	179,028	3,326	78,816	59,128	105,212	4,617
1929	177,216	3,181	83,224	61,472	93,992	4,490
1930	182,310	3,245	71,682	62,911	110,628	4,600
1931	177,387	3,071	77,048	59,436	100,339	4,540

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America 1928, 2,804, 1929, 2,970, 1930, 2,756, 1931, 365, 1932, 158

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1928, 18,586, in 1929, 17,151, in 1930, 11,196, in 1931, 2,959, and in 1932, 1,940

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Population on January 1, 1932 —

Amsterdam	766,263	Enschede	51,343	Lonneker	33,156
Rotterdam	587,316	Delft	51,286	Ede	31,294
The Hague	449,614	Leeuwarden	48,901	Heider	31,112
Utrecht	156,194	Heerlen	48,865	Gouda	29,832
Haarlem	122,886	Breda	45,464	Alkmaar	28,751
Groningen	107,158	Hertogenbosch	43,090	Vlaardingen	28,194
Eindhoven	93,234	Velsen	42,553	Haarlemmermeer	27,472
Nijmegen	84,034	Emmen	42,003	Helmond	25,837
Tilburg	80,890	Zwolle	41,043	Bussum	25,718
Arnhem	79,329	Amersfoort	39,705	Zeist	25,337
Leiden	71,598	Kerkrade	37,521	Rheden	25,189
Maastricht	61,768	Deventer	36,930	Venlo	25,052
Apeldoorn	62,044	Hengelo	34,737	Roosendaal	23,863
Hilversum	59,632	Zaandam	33,772	Bergen op Zoom	22,167
Dordrecht	57,059	Almelo	31,084	Flushing	21,755
Schiedam	56,490				

Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and a great part of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget (1933) contains allowances for the different churches: for Protestant Churches, about 1,721,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 705,000, for Jansenists, about 17,500, and for Jews, about 16,200.

The number of adherents of the different Churches in the various provinces according to the census of 1920 was: Dutch Reformed Church, 2,826,633; Other Protestants, 832,164, Catholics, 2,444,583, Jansenists, 10,461, Jews, 115,223, and other creeds or those of none, 685,240; unknown, 1,010.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1930 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,424 parishes. Their clergy numbered 1,676. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,352 parishes. The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes. The Jews had 144 communities.

Education

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory by the Act of 1900; the school age is from 7-13.

By a modification of the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in education is left to private instruction, if approved as efficient by the State, in which case it is paid for out of public funds. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent of the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

Secondary Education is given in the larger communities in public or private schools. Private schools may be endowed by the State, private professional schools also by the province and the community. Higher education is given at Universities, in high schools, and grammar schools, either public or private. Private institutions may be endowed by the State. Tuition in Kindergartens has not been regulated by law.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1931-32 —

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) ¹	4	493 ⁴	8,920	1,982
Technical University	1	91 ⁴	1,863	86
Agricultural University	1	50 ⁴	499	16
Private Universities	2	65 ⁴	956	95
High Schools of Commerce ²	2	50 ⁴	487	27
Classical schools	56	1,041 ⁴	8,046	2,460
Schools for the working people ³	618	4,972	114,060	55,432
Navigation schools ³	12	164	1,243	—
Middle class schools	280	4,042 ⁴	53,796	16,880
Elementary Schools				
Public	3,510	15,781	470,712	223,212
Private	4,775	24,320	798,012	394,484
Infant Schools ⁴				
Public	288	1,269	39,043	18,577
Private	1,562	4,105	139,644	68,640

¹ Leiden (founded 1575) Utrecht (1636) Groningen (1614), Amsterdam (1632). In 1918 the Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created Universities.

² One at Rotterdam and the other at Tilburg (Roman Catholic High School of Commerce, founded October 8, 1927).

³ Figures for the year 1928-29.

⁴ Figures for the year 1930-31.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical. Since 1908 there is also a Government school to train officials of the colonial service for superior posts.

Expenditure for education in guilders in 1928 — by the State, 117,867,000, by the Provinces, 200,000, by the Municipalities, 56,867,000.

Of the conscripts called out in 1931, 0.12 per cent could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 0.64. Of the persons married in 1918, 0.22 per cent of the males and 0.41 per cent of the females could not sign the marriage certificate. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 1, 1922, 4.29 per cent received no elementary instruction.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 21 district tribunals, and by 101 cantonal courts, trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge, the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of

3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

Juvenile courts were called into existence in 1922. The juvenile court is formed by a single judge specially appointed to try children's civil cases, at the same time charged with the administration of justice for criminal actions committed by young persons who are not yet 18 years old, unless imprisonment of six months or more ought to be inflicted, in which case the judge of the juvenile court acts as judge-examiner.

The number of persons convicted was —

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1929	165,190	14,761	17,644	1,975
1930	178,160	13,639	18,322	1,961
1931	1 0 544	12 118	19,022	1,978

The number of inmates in the prisons during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 was respectively, 6,055, 5,977, and 6,078 males, and 232, 195, and 231 females, in the houses of detention, 12,646, 14,109, and 15,528 males, and 553, 401, and 518 females. There are also 4 State-work establishments, the numbers of inmates of these establishments were respectively in the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, 2,556, 2,577, and 2,603 males, and 19, 15, and 14 females.

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals. The number of inmates during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 in the State reformatories was 667, 650, and 768 boys, 100, 117, and 110 girls, in the disciplinary schools 366, 432, and 517 boys, 82, 91, and 97 girls.

There are both State and municipal police. The State police consists of field constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 22 officers and 1,150 men. There are about 1,339 field-constables—appointed and paid by the Government—divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field constables or police force.

Pauperism and Social Insurance.

The statistics of the poor relief in the Netherlands have been reorganised and now cover all forms of relief. The following data for the year 1930 relate exclusively to what may be called normal poor relief (not including relief of any kind to the unemployed).

Kind of relief	Number of Persons	Net cost (guilders)
Outdoor relief (heads of families) .	129,930	26,025,367
„ „ (other persons) .	45,637	
„ „ (gifts)	107,835	
Casuals	88,955	76,511
Refuges to homeless persons	74,407	
Boarding out in families	13,147	2 263,968
„ „ homes, etc.	22,232	4 060,850
		0 0 2

Kind of relief	Number of Persons	Net cost (guilders)
Nursing in hospitals	160,884	20,114,099
Lunatics and idiots . . .	24,368	14,747,947
Homes for the aged, children, etc	33,911	12,472,582
Alms-houses	13,007	1,465,585
Workshops and workhouses . . .	4,832	955,562
Total (1930) including other data		96,895,797

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years (ordinary and extraordinary) were, in thousands of guilders.—

	1929	1930	1931 ¹	1932 ¹	1933 ¹
Revenue	1,000 guilders 751,897	1,000 guilders 704,990	1,000 guilders 695,996	1,000 guilders 819,927	1,000 guilders 540,227
Expenditure	810,462	720,618	842,085	1,000,571	642,233

¹ Estimates.

Budget estimates for the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows —

Branches of expenditure (Ordinary service)	1932	1933	Sources of Revenue (Taxes only)	1932	1933
	1,000 Guilders	1,000 Guilders		1,000 Guilders	1,000 Guilders
Civil list	1,850	1,850	Land tax	10,467	9,316
Legislative body and Royal cabinet . . .	2,018	1,966	Tax on dividends . . .	20,000	14,010
Department of Foreign Affairs . . .	4,136	3,799	Tax on incomes	89,900	60,000
Department of Justice	29,104	27,157	Tax on capital	27,700	25,600
Department of Interior	32,791	33,804	Tax on successions . . .	45,000	36,000
Department of Instruction, etc . . .	166,483	159,617	Import duties	63,700	102,200
Department of Finance	62,628	60,997	Excise duties	169,620	168,980
Department of Defence	96,068	88,669	Tax on gold & silver . . .	900	800
Department of Public Works, etc . . .	52,940	68,127	Tax on Bicycles	7,000	7,000
Department of Economic Affairs and Labour . . .	60,952	44,868	Tax on motor cars, etc.	12,000	12,000
Department of Colonies	6,159	5,965	Stamp duty	26,140	18,300
Public Debt	75,903	81,687	Registration duty	15,000	10,000
Unforeseen expenditure	50	50	Total	487,327	459,346
Total expenditure	5,8078	572,857	Of which for the—		
			General budget	4,9015	387,842
			Loan Fund	59,812	52,504
			Road Fund	19,000	19,000

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a

separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1933 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions —

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	464,583,766	Revenues in the mother country	26,301,820
Home Government expenditure	195,227,846	Revenues in the colonies	534,847,079
Total expenditure	<u>659,811,612</u>	Total revenue	<u>561,148,899</u>

In the Budget for 1932 and 1933 the national debt is given as follows in thousands of guilders —

	Jan 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1933
Funded Debt ¹ —		
2½ per cent. debt	524,078	522,091
3 " " "	417,118	394,526
3½ " " "	89,805	39,383
4 " " "	417,080	408,004
4½ " " "	36,028	45,006
4½ " " "	585,830	559,390
5 " " "	80,073	446,578
6 " " "	299,472	—
Total	<u>2,348,499</u>	<u>2,470,838</u>
Interest, 1932 and 1933	66,916	94,029
Redemption, 1932 and 1933 (ordinary and extraordinary)	366,211	63,942
Floating Debt —		
Assets, January 1, 1932 and 1933	326,916	426,841
Liabilities	528,553	616,850
Interest, 1932 and 1933	12,201	9,547

¹ Including the amounts and the interest and redemption of the Loan fund loans

² Estimates.

Defence.

I FRONTIER

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly, the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplated the concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the 'Holland Fortress'. This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zealand and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

II. ARMY.

According to an Act of 1922, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory, the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen and, in certain circumstances, every other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 19,500 (including 1,000 for the sea service). The average effective strength of the home army in 1932 was 1,428 officers and 18,184 other ranks. Budget for Army and Navy, 1933, 88,569,145 florins.

The first training lasts for (a) 5½ months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps, with the exception of those under (b) and (c), (b) 9 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as subalterns, (c) 12 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as officers, for infirm men, for conscripts of the air service, and for men of the mounted artillery troops, (d) 15 months at the longest for the cavalry, (e) 8 months at the longest for the navy. The time for further training is at the lowest 40 days for all conscripts, with the exception of infirm men and air service men, who are exempted.

The Dutch garrison of the East Indies is organised in 2 divisions with a strength, in 1932, of 1,130 officers and 39,083 other ranks.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, is armed with a shielded Q F Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

III. NAVY

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. The majority of the vessels recently added to the Navy are intended mainly for the defence of the Dutch East Indies.

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Royal Netherlands Navy

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots	Laid down
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS								
		Inches	inches					
Jacob van Heemskerck	4,445	6	7½	29.4-in, 6.6-in	—	6,400	17	'05
Hertog Hendrik	4,560	6	9½	19.4-in, 4.6 in	—	6,300	17	'00
Tromp	4,871	6	7½	29.4-in, 4.6-in	—	6,400	17	'03
Zeven Provinciën	5,644	6	9½	21.1-in, 4.6-in	—	8,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Java	6,070	8	shields	10.6-in, 4.2-in A.A	—	65,000	31	'16
Sumatra								

There are also 2 armoured gunboats; 2 sloops, 8 destroyers of 1,316 tons; 6 seagoing torpedo boats; 25 submarines; 2 submarine depot ships and 13 mine layers. The construction of a new cruiser of 6,000 tons for service in the East Indies was begun in 1932. Five submarines are also under con-

struction The *Zeven Provinciën* and the cruisers *Java* and *Sumatra* are assigned to the East Indies Fleet, as are the destroyers, 3 older torpedo-boats, 12 of the submarines, and many of the other vessels mentioned.

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1931 as follows (in hectares 1 hectare=2.47 acres) —Uncultivated land heath, 369,590, water and morass, 129,015; dykes and roads, 66,830, untaxed land, 84,866, building land, houses, &c., 67,619 Total, 717,420 Cultivated land arable land, 868,345, pasture, 1,922,042, gardens and orchards, 115,694, forest, 254,402 Total, 2,560,483

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland, small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows —

Products	1929	1930	1931	Products	1929	1930	1931
	hectrs	hectrs	hectrs		hectrs	hectrs	hectrs
Winter wheat	38,089	52,184	57,635	Beans	7,363	8,700	9,563
Summer wheat	7,346	5,334	20,145	Brown mustard seed	233	301	457
Winter rye	197,846	192,374	180,052	White mustard seed	1,618	1,173	2,350
Summer rye				Caraway seed	3,988	5,976	7,487
Winter barley	5,053	10,189	8,496	Flax	19,184	15,002	6,550
Summer barley	26,419	20,545	20,233	Tobacco	70	99	75
Oats	160,829	160,722	149,209	Potatoes	182,220	160,712	164,116
Buckwheat	722	490	489	Sugar beets	55,002	57,544	87,477
Horse beans	10,982	9,113	11,452	Chicory	642	613	542
Pears	43,869	40,366	42,776	Onions	5,151	4,476	3,948

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows —

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1929	1930	1931		1929	1930	1931
	hectolitres	hectolitres	hectolitres		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	1,957,755	2,168,604	2,417,439	Sugar beet.	2,060,393	2,187,652	1,020,183
Barley	1,715,146	1,848,782	1,180,866	Flax	94,038	63,499	27,101
Oats	8,193,612	6,454,142	6,242,789				
Rye	6,547,060	6,327,848	6,068,343				

According to the live-stock census of May-June, 1930, Holland possessed 299,152 horses, 2,366,066 cattle, 484,937 sheep, and 2,017,781 pigs

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg, some of them belong to the State The quantity of coal extracted in 1931 was 12,901,391 metric tons and in 1932, 12,756,447 metric tons In 1931 the private mines produced 5,653,763 tons, and the State mines, 7,247,628 tons. There is one salt mine at Boekelo, production 1929, 44,914 tons; 1930, 49,807 tons, 1931, 56,414 tons.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1930 280 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 7 beet-sugar factories, 11 salt works, 148 breweries, and 2,919 tobacco factories.

III FISHERIES.

In 1931, 4,895 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 9,706,798 guilders in 1931, the weight of the catch of herring was 85,208 tons. The quantity of oysters produced in 1931 amounted to 2,034,490 kilos.

Commerce.

The following are the returns of the imports (exclusive of gold and silver coins and bullion) for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1927	2,548,856	1,809,711	1930	2,418,255	1,718,880
1928	2,683,904	1,986,185	1931	1,892,783	1,311,814
1929	2,752,298	1,989,481	1932	1,299,466	846,135

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders) —

	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Iron and steel of all kinds	123,662	74,772	81,108	19,848
Textiles, raw and manufactured	259,194	189,024	180,142	69,104
Cereals and flour	171,150	142,232	12,865	7,432
Coal	107,077	68,978	89,214	60,893
Rice and flour thereof	22,012	9,745	16,804	9,801
Mineral oil	58,066	42,455	1,914	1,677
Coffee	27,781	26,561	5,246	8,244
Butter	8,883	3,268	40,955	18,025
Margarine (raw and eatable)	1,485	800	25,766	5,592
Sugar	8,543	8,784	4,061	8,085
Cheese	501	838	52,037	25,926
Gold and silver	608,066	647,786	114,988	355,259
Wood	87,891	45,518	5,582	2,436
Skins	21,871	12,660	12,144	8,158
Copper	11,255	6,116	1,709	1,158
Paper	89,227	28,381	29,204	26,500
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	12,828	5,854	11,954	6,002
Zinc	3,192	1,816	8,033	2,895
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	34,196	25,640	1,858	1,012
Tin	1,417	1,155	8,851	3,701
Colours (painters' wares)	13,815	10,270	14,908	9,678
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c)	47,233	36,904	11,878	8,698
Manures (all sorts)	84,289	23,861	81,516	31,066

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders. —

Imports	1931	1932	Exports	1931	1932
Germany	619,567	399,788	Germany	261,663	176,572
Great Britain	159,927	117,654	Great Britain	317,979	159,984
Belgium and Luxemburg	197,507	135,022	Belgium and Luxemburg	174,081	118,008
United States	143,123	85,720	United States	84,152	32,308
Dutch East Indies	71,861	59,633	Dutch East Indies	59,029	46,867
France	76,391	54,998	France	115,908	85,697

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Netherlands	1930	1931	Exports of produce and manuf of U K to Netherlands	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Flax	111,017	33,545	Cottons	1,033,043	705,158
Fish	348,432	345,436	Cotton yarn	1,678 7-8	992,121
Cheese	673,741	578 934	Coal	2,082,175	1,553,242
Butter	659,401	598,849	Iron and Steel	1,426 536	1 034 378
Margarine	2,323,505	1,836,890	Machinery	1,958 437	1,258,412
Paper, Strawboard	1,913,191	1,374,892	Clothing	317,485	316,903
Sugar	160,523	78,398	Woollens	709,831	603,192
Eggs	2,634,118	2 270 312	Motor cars & motor cycles	396,491	400 062
Condensed milk	2,591,628	2,717,833	Chemicals	302,755	189,225

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U K	42,944	42 372	39,523	35 198	22,090
Exports to Netherlands from U K	21 802	21 118	18,860	13,701	12,167
Re exports to Netherlands from U K	4,843	5,212	4,149	2,998	2,378

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1931 was — Sailing vessels 25, of 13,479 cubic metres, steamers, etc., 901, of 4,138,578 cubic metres.

The following table gives the number and capacity of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands. —

Year	Entered					
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
1928	19,541	81 973 000	5,069	13,581,000	24,610	95,554 000
1929	19,608	82,647,000	3,464	9,105 000	23,072	91,752,000
1930	19,009	81,438,000	3,466	7,766,000	22,475	89,204,000
1931	17,087	71,558,000	4,010	8,725,000	21,097	80,283,000
Year	Cleared.					
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
1928	18,189	68,567,000	6,701	20,745,000	24,890	89,312,000
1929	16,144	61,931,000	6,914	20 049,000	23,058	81,980,000
1930	16,330	61,702,000	5,953	26,645 000	22,283	88 407,000
1931	16 728	58,483,000	4,448	23,407,000	21,176	78,596,000

Of the total number in 1931, 6,319 Dutch vessels entered with a capacity of 19,975,075 cubic metres, and 14,478 foreign vessels with a capacity of 60,307,880 cubic metres; 6,203 Dutch vessels cleared, with a capacity of 18,657,318 cubic metres, and 14,973 foreign vessels with a capacity of 60,238,218 cubic metres.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows —

Port	Entered					
	1930			1931		
	Number	Cubic Metres	per cent.	Number	Cubic Metres	per cent.
Rotterdam	9,850	49,819,216	61.1	8,753	41,102,465	57.4
Amsterdam	3,371	13,384,611	16.4	3,095	12,576,476	17.6
Vlaardingen	597	4,532,782	5.6	463	3,352,189	4.7
Flushing	447	1,339,145	1.5	466	1,302,778	1.8
Hook of Holland	441	2,208,836	2.7	421	2,286,854	3.1
Cleared						
Rotterdam	9,445	40,963,786	66.3	8,970	36,798,068	63.0
Amsterdam	2,521	10,592,879	17.2	2,379	9,652,671	16.5
Vlaardingen	289	1,735,122	2.8	859	1,674,990	2.9
Flushing	478	1,211,463	2.0	442	1,207,647	2.1
Hook of Holland	469	2,216,576	3.6	445	2,255,402	3.9

Internal Communications.

I CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The total extent of rivers and navigable canals is about 4,660 miles, of roads about 3,000 miles.

In 1929 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,916 miles, 362,845,000 passengers were carried, and 3,279,407,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounted to 47,229,000 guilders.

In 1931 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,278 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1.50 metres, or 4 ft 11 in. In 1931 56,174,000 passengers were carried on the railways. The total revenue was 160,861,000 guilders. All railway companies are private, there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State. A project is on foot for bringing the railway companies under one control.

II POST AND TELEGRAPHS

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years —

—	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1930					
Internal	240,235,000	105,398,735	560,151,000	8,130,452	211,467
Foreign	87,343,000	19,205,250	61,815,000	2,027,434	208,903
1931					
Internal	246,367,000	98,507,513	579,049,000	7,172,376	218,580
Foreign	85,757,000	15,690,179	48,706,000	1,817,903	209,889

The receipts of the Post Office in 1931 were 50,057,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1931, 48,911,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Jan. 1, 1932, was 848 miles, the length of wires on Jan. 1, 1932, 12,380 miles. The number of State offices was, on Jan. 1, 1932, 2,036. The number of paid messages by State

and private lines in 1931 was 6,520,800. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 12,099,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1931 to 13,864,000 guilders.

In 1921 the interurban and international telephone system had 2,512 miles of line and on December 31, 1931, 317,816 miles of wire, and is administered by the State, 27,813,945 interurban and 2,314,251 international conversations were held in 1931. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 17,143,000 guilders, and the total expenses 13,179,000 guilders.

II AIR TRAFFIC

There is a regular civil aeroplane service subsidised by the Government between Amsterdam and London, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg, Rotterdam and Berlin, and between Amsterdam and Malmö. In 1929, 75 tons of postal matter, 695 tons of goods and 14,269 passengers were carried, in 1930, resp. 65 tons, 684 tons and 10,152 passengers, in 1931, resp. 85 tons, 909 tons and 12,677 passengers.

Banking and Credit

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard, but a Bill which passed the States General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East and West India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-1900	8,564	13,710	1,810	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
1901-1920	95,123	108,370	4,362	58,152	265,907	1,370,652,000
1921-1930	55,000	148,220	2,296	23,462	228,978	686,420,000
1931	—	46,100	2	—	46,102	41,900,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right, granted in 1863 for 25 years, was prolonged in 1888 for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions, e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. In 1918 the Charter was once more prolonged for a further 15 years. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Some recent figures are as follows (in thousands of florins) —

	February 20, 1932	February 18, 1933		February 20, 1932	February 18, 1933
Gold	112,521	} 156,880	Notes in circulation Deposits	227,324	203,040
Silver	45,139			31,544	36,900
Discounts & advances	103,188	97,540			

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. The Bank receives $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital, the remainder, with deduction of some reserves, is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 8 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars —

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant Gldrs
1929						
State P S B	—	186,489	134,541	351,115	2,069,222	44 83
Private Banks	296	189,703	175,416	880,761	904,190	48 61
1930						
State P S B	—	148,957	375,405	375,405	2,144,026	47 21
Private Banks	295	229,882	429,830	429,830	1,045,577	54 27
1931						
State P S B	—	194,072	439,238	—	2,217,220	54 48
Private Banks	290	248,946	449,216	—	1,093,882	55 72

Money, Weights, and Measures

MONEY

The standard coin is the 10 florin piece weighing 6 720 grammes, 900 fine, and thus containing 6 048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, 945 fine and containing 9 45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875

The principal coins are —

The *gulden*, *guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s 8d ; or 12 g = £1

The *ryksdaalder* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders

Coins in circulation silver, of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 cents, bronze, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, nickel, 5 cents

Treasury notes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins are also in circulation

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marées van Swinderen, G.C.V.O. (October 1, 1913)

First Secretary—Dr. J. J. B. Bosch ridder von Rosenthal

Commercial Attaché—F. B. 's Jacob

Agricultural Adviser—B. Gerritzen

Consul-General in London.—T. H. de Meester.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS

Envoy and Minister —The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K C M G , K C V O ,
C B Appointed August 9, 1928.

First Secretary —W H Roberts, M C

Military Attaché —Major the Hon W Fraser, D S O , M C

Naval Attaché —Capt. J. U P. Fitzgerald, R N

Air Attaché —Group-Capt R J Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary —R V. Laming, C B E

Consul General at Rotterdam —L E Keyser

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C G), Dordrecht, Flushing, The Hague, and Ymuiden

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 788,000 English square miles, with a total population of 60,958,371 in 1931

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Netherlands India (Nederlandsch Indie), are situated between 6° N and 11° S latitude, and between 95° and 141° E longitude

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government, (2) Subject native States.

The administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of seven members of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen. In 1918 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget, and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government in the colony. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local councils, and the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. It includes Europeans, natives and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs). By the Netherlands India Constitution of 1925, Netherlands India is granted a measure of self government in internal affairs under supervision of the Home Government, the legislative powers being shared between the Volksraad and the Governor General.

The provinces, divided into residencies, are governed by Governors; the residencies by Residents, assisted by Assistant-Residents and a member of subordinate European officials. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants, headed by Regents. The Resident, however, remains responsible for governing in his division.

Governor-General.—Jhr. Dr. B. C. de Jonge, appointed May 8, 1931.

Area and Population.

—	Area English square miles	Population Oct 7, 1930 (Census)	Population 1920 (Census)	Population per sq mile 1930
Java and Madura	51,057	41,719,524	34,984,171	817 1
Island of { Sumatra, West Coast	19,120	1,919,109	1,522,240	100 3
Sumatra { Tapanoei	15,215	1,041,301	843,585	68 4
Sumatra { Sumatra, East Coast	36,091	1,673,623	1,197,554	46 3
Sumatra { Benkoelen	9,992	322,619	257,140	32 2
Island of { Lampongs	10,911	359,950	233,903	32 0
Sumatra { Palembang	33,164	1,096,555	823,004	33 1
Sumatra { Djambi	17,158	245,342	233,344	14 3
Sumatra { Atjeh	21,442	1,002,900	736,365	46 8
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	12,503	298,329	223,122	23 9
Bangka	4,548	205,433	154,141	45 1
Billiton	1,872	73,409	68,582	39 2
Borneo, West District	56,823	827,898	605,402	14 5
Borneo, South and East Districts	149,238	1,366,635	1,020,599	9 1
Island of { Celebes	38,190	3,087,335	2,347,645	81 1
Celebes { Manado	34,970	1,139,251	760,692	32 2
Molucca ¹ { Amboina	76,569	400,057	277,966	5 2
Islands { Ternate	115,833	492,973	149,245	4 2
Timor Archipelago	24,530	1,656,636	1,146,660	67 5
Bali and Lombok	4,070	1,802,146	1,565,014	442 8
Approximate total	733,296	60,731,025	49,350,834	82 8

¹ Including New Guinée

The population of Java and Madura on October 7, 1930 (Census), consisted of 20,428,932 males and 21,290,592 females, 193,618 were Europeans, 40,890,244 natives, and 635,662 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs (583,360 Chinese). The population of the outer provinces (census 1930) was 19,011,501 (included an estimate of 135,350), with 9,581,893 males and 9,294,258 females, 48,754 were Europeans, 13,253,531 Natives, 650,496 Chinese, and 58,720 other Asiatics.

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans, Natives and foreign Orientals. The former generally live under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the government of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

Religion.

Religious liberty is granted to all denominations. The Protestant Church counted, at the end of 1931, 42 ministers, 32 preachers and assistant preachers and 347 native preachers paid by the Government, the Roman Catholic 87 curates and 14 native preachers paid by the Government, 254 priests and 126 native preachers not salaried out of the public funds. During 1931, 45 missionaries of 15 societies were allowed to practise their missionary work.

The bulk of the natives are Mohammedans; there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists.

Education.

There are public (Government and municipal) primary schools, where instruction is given through the medium of the Dutch language for (1) Europeans and persons assimilated with them (a 7 years' course), (2) Chinese (Dutch-Chinese schools, with a 7 years' course), (3) Natives (Dutch Native schools, with a 7 years' course), and (4) link schools (with a 5 years' course). Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 5 or 6 years' course), and (2) village schools (with a 3 years' course of extremely elementary instruction). Besides, there are schools with an extended primary instruction (in the Dutch language) with a 3 years' course (Mulo schools) open to all certificated pupils of the primary schools with a 7 years' course, without distinction of race. Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools.

For secondary education there are public secondary schools with 5 and 3 year courses in connection with the primary schools, and also with 3 year courses in connection with the extended primary school. In addition to the Government institutions there are 6 private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years' course and 1 with a 5 years' course. Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandoeng, erected in 1920. Furthermore, a High School for Law opened in 1924, and a Medical High School, erected in 1927, both at Batavia.

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff and the expenditure on education in 1931 —

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	196	914	24,409	17,991,900
Private " "	104	669	19,898	
Public Dutch Chinese " "	65	431	12,998	
Private " "	46	293	8,619	
Public Dutch Native " "	250	1,581	45,183	
Private " "	116	780	23,554	21,180,500
Public 2nd class schools for Natives	2,779	10,238	399,624	
Private " "	320	1,024	37,206	
Village schools	16,605	27,529	1,229,666	5,034,700
Public Mulo schools	85	413	7,845	
Private " "	29	217	8,943	
Public secondary schools	14	295	3,660	3,295,220
Private " "	11	203	1,326	
Government High Schools	8	55	527	1,111,800

¹ Inclusive linkschools

Furthermore, there were in 1931 the following training schools — Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, electrical engineering, and mining (4 years' course) and two similar private schools (1 four years' course and 1 three years' course), with 134 teachers and 1,502 pupils, forty public and nineteen private technical schools for natives (51 two years' course, 6 three years' course and 2 four years' course), with 339 teachers and 4,766 pupils. Five trade schools (8 years' course), and one school for higher commercial education with 488 pupils, 4 agricultural schools with 39 teachers and 429 pupils, one veterinary school with 14 teachers and 49 pupils, 11 training schools for civil, judicial, and administrative functions, with 107 teachers and 751 pupils, and one training school for police with 81 students, three public medical schools with 56 teachers and 407 students, one public and one private nautical school for Europeans and one for natives.

For native teachers there are 12 schools with instruction in the Dutch language with 105 teachers and 1,090 pupils with instruction in the native tongue, 809 schools and courses with 646 teachers and 8,573 pupils. Furthermore, there are 19 schools and courses for European teachers with 228 teachers.

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language with 13 teachers and 145 pupils.

For kindergarten teachers (Fröbel) there are 6 training schools with 48 teachers and 467 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, Medan and Makassar—Resident courts and police courts for Europeans; native courts, magistrate courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives.

Finance.**Revenue and expenditure —**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1931 ¹	598,150,966	766,719,324	— 168,568,358
1932 ²	710,716,909	808,125,786	— 97,408,827
1933 ²	561,119,931	660,449,223	— 99,329,292

¹ Provisional results² Estimates

The sources of revenue in 1933 are stated as follows (in guilders): From direct and indirect taxes, 260,325,000, salt monopoly, 9,451,000, opiumrégie, 13,268,000, railway service, 9,524,000, harbour service, 6,577,000, forestry, 649,000, rubber, 48,000, dredging service, 851,000, electric enterprises, 2,574,000, Government printing office, 427,000, all other sources, 20,049,000, net surplus of State business enterprises (as opium factory, pawnshops, cinchona- and tea estate, tin, harbour of Makassar, Emmaharbour, harbour of Belawan, post, telegraph and telephone services, military grass lands and reproduction shop of the topographical services), 8,020,000. Gross receipts of pawnshops are 19,813,000, cinchona and tea estate, 1,011,000, tin, 24,454,000, three harbours, 2,806,000, post, telegraph and telephone services, 31,274,000, other objects, 3,925,000. Public funded debt on December 31, 1932, was 1,219,731,000 guilders.

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army in 1932 comprised 6 regiments of field infantry, each regiment consisting of 3 battalions and 1 machine-gun company, 2 battalions of light infantry, 13 garrison battalions and 1 garrison company, and the light infantry corps at Atchin. There were further 3 dépôt battalions of infantry, 1 position machine-gun company, 1 company of cyclist-soldiers, 6 squadrons, 1 dépôt squadron of cavalry, 3 field batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 2 motor batteries, 1 company of position artillery, 1 dépôt battery of artillery, 2 field companies of sappers and miners, 1 motor-car company, 1 technical company and 1 dépôt company of engineering troops and a flying corps consisting of 1 wing (3 flights of 6 aeroplanes). In 1918 compulsory service was introduced in the militia for Europeans between 19 and 32 years of age, and in the landstorm between the ages of 31 and 45. On December 31, 1931, there were 15,396 militia-men.

In most battalions there are 3 companies composed either of Europeans or of Natives, the greater part of the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European and Native gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans (except the militia) and Natives are recruited by volunteers. The strength of the colonial army in 1931 was 1,247 officers, 86,679 volunteers, of whom 7,350 were Europeans and 29,320 Natives. Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz: (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering about 960 men. In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madura, consisting of 3 battalions, numbering 1,647 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war.

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1933 amounts to about 91,000,000 guilders.

The Royal Navy in the East Indies numbers 334 officers and 1,750 European and 2,500 Native non-commissioned officers and sailors and 114 militia, and consists of 36 men-of-war, including 2 light cruisers, 8 destroyers, 12 submarines, 2 gunboats, 6 minelayers, 4 torpedo motor-boats, 1 old battleship serving as gunnery-schoolship, 2 surveying vessels, and 1 submarine-depôtship, and some old torpedo-boats for local service. There is, besides, a Naval Air Service with 62 hydroplanes, and the Colonial Navy, consisting of 17 smaller ships of no naval value, with 164 Europeans and 810 natives, employed for civil service duties.

Production and Industry.

Scattered all over the isle of Java are many agricultural estates chiefly owned by agricultural companies, Europeans and Chinese. Yet the greater part of the soil of Java belongs to and is cultivated by the natives.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures in Java and Madura was in 1931 as follows, in acres — Irrigated rice, 7,593,298, non irrigated rice, 1,087,327, maize, 4,779,148, cassava, 1,720,464; sweet potatoes, 350,202; groundnuts, 473,532, soya beans, 478,323, other pulses, 550,485; tobacco (native), 423,857, other secondary crops, 1,442,899, total, 18,899,535.

In 1931, the harvested areas of the principal 'other secondary crops' were potatoes, 43,762 acres, native sugar-cane, 29,331 acres; indigo, 4,968 acres, and capsicum, 160,721 acres. Separate from this area native tea was planted on 102,205 acres, native rubber on 16,183 acres, and native coffee on 43,578 acres.

The total area in use for agriculture in Netherlands-India in 1931 was 7,031,032 acres, of which 101,933 acres were Government-estates, 806,335 acres were private lands, and 170,931 acres lands hired from native princes in Java and Madura. 5,503,911 acres lands hired on long lease from the Government (erfpacht), from self governing communities, or the Government in the Outer Provinces only (landbouwconcessie) 497,922 acres lands hired on short lease from natives. Of the total only 3,084,254 acres were planted.

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for 5 years —

—		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Harvested area	acres	458,948	482,873	486,199	489,295	496,278
Total production	tons	2,351,233	2,923,550	2,870,979	2,915,866	2,773,448
Factories	number	176	178	179	179	178

Other products are shown (for 2 years) as follows —

	1930	1931		1930	1931
Coffee (tons)	94,549 ¹	103,244 ²	Tea (tons)	71,991 ³	81,300 ⁴
Rubber (tons)	244,026 ⁵	255,991 ⁶	Cacao (tons)	1,202	1,301
Cinchona (tons)	11,878	10,625	Oil palms (tons) ¹⁰	49,752	64,457
Tobacco (tons)	60,575 ⁸	63,976 ⁹			

¹ Including 54,226 tons native coffee

² Including 90,406 tons native rubber

³ Including 11,828 tons bought up from natives.

⁴ Including 54,499 tons export native coffee

⁵ Including 60,102 tons native rubber

⁶ Including 13,569 tons bought up from natives

⁷ Including 14,363 tons native tea

⁸ Including 14,003 tons native tea

⁹ Hevea only

¹⁰ O. L.

The tin mines of Banka are worked by the Government, those of Billiton by a combined Governmental and private undertaking, and those of Riau and Sumatra by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in piculs (133½ lbs.) 1928, 586,659, 1929, 610,590, 1930, 544,412; 1931, 27,818 (in metric tons).

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in metric tons 1928, 1,708,526, 1929, 1,838,665, 1930, 1,870,823, 1931, 1,404,401

Number of animals in 1931 —horses, 655,442, cattle, 4,681,261, buffaloes, 3,391,439

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in metric tons 1929, 5,238,543, 1930, 5,531,482, 1931, 4,698,052

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff on certain goods, on some articles there is a small export duty

Imports and exports in thousand guilders —

Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchan- dise	Specie	Total	Merchan- dise	Specie	Total	
<i>Imports</i>							
1928	83,501	5,200	88,704	974,549	16,965	991,514	1,080,219
1929	86,077	41,850	77,427	1,076,443	12,108	1,088,546	1,165,973
1930	82,579	30,050	62,629	856,776	2,966	859,642	922,271
1931	20,118	14,000	34,118	579,941	806	575,747	609,865
1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	490,200
<i>Exports</i>							
1928	445	1,643	2,089	1,587,619	174	1,587,793	1,589,881
1929	289	33,590	34,000	1,453,262	480	1,453,742	1,487,801
1930	469	24,110	24,579	1,166,571	836	1,166,907	1,191,486
1931	406	23,897	24,303	763,164	10,698	773,862	798,165
1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	618,800

The principal exports in 1931 were Sugar (residue, molasses excepted), 1,577,775 tons; rubber, 296,380 tons, coffee, 68,581 tons, tea, 78,742 tons, tobacco (leaf), 80,860 tons, cinchona bark, 6,037 tons net weight

The principal imports from Java to U K in 1931 were (according to Board of Trade Returns) Spices, 170,040, tea, 2,384,485, tapioca, 208,163, rubber, 411,443, molasses, 264,487. The principal exports from U K to Java were: ammonium sulphate, 62,899, cotton piece goods, 729,362; iron and steel, 318,563, machinery, 135,857

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures) for five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U K	8,077,026	10,196,211	6,567,349	4,566,001	4,745,875
Exports to Java from U K	7,015,355	6,641,768	4,510,420	2,506,721	2,458,861
Re Exports to Java from U K	109,108	90,267	90,762	83,982	46,688

Shipping and Communications.

Year		Entered		Whereof, under British Flag	
		Number	Reg Tons	Number	Reg Tons
1929	Steamers	13,095	11,904,954	7,510	4,065,723
	Sailing vessels	7 991	437,711	5,515	250,745
1930	Steamers	12,995	11,720,588	7 548	3,645,377
	Sailing vessels	6,970	351 612	4 847	199 911
1931	Steamers	12,407	10,389,315	7,184	2,670,544
	Sailing vessels	5,140	232,331	3,426	109,138

In 1930 the Netherland East Indies had about 35,900 miles of highways, of which 24,850 were macadam (2,500 miles with bituminous surface), 50 concrete and brick, and 11,050 low type, earth, sand-clay, or gravel, graded and drained. The road mileages of some of the larger islands are reported as follows: Java, 15,800, Sumatra, 11,400, Borneo, 1,400, Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, and Timor, 3,060.

At the end of 1931 the total length of rail and tramways (State and private) was about 4,636 miles (3,464 in Java and 1,172 in Sumatra), the State lines in Celebes were closed down in 1930, the gross receipts (1931) about 88,286,000 guilders, working expenses (1931), 67,715,000 guilders, number of passengers (1931) about 106,981,000.

The Government telegraph lines extended in 1931 over 5,478 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 4,906 miles, making a total of 10,384 miles. The number of post and telegraph offices (combined), post offices (simple), telegraph offices (simple) and stations in 1931 were respectively 239, 86, and 571 for Java and Madura, and 164, 127, and 281 for the other islands, a total of 1,468 offices and stations. Moreover, there were 1,498 rural postal agencies and 169 rural telegraph agencies. The number of telegraph offices includes 34 government radio telegraph stations for public service (including 10 coast stations and 1 station for wireless traffic with other countries), 6 private radio telegraph stations for coastal public service, and 23 radio posts erected in isolated regions for the purpose of connecting the Government Civil Service officials of these outstations with more populated centres. The numbers of telegrams were 1,069,000 (internal) and 810,000 (foreign). Internal ordinary letters and postcards carried in 1931 34,337,000, while there were 39,832,000 printed packets, newspapers, 1,975,000 paid registered articles, 12,424,000 official letters and 2,093,000 official registered articles for the interior. The international correspondence dealt with was 12,031,060 letters and postcards, 11,469,000 other articles, and 1,014,000 registered articles.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1931 over 15,266 miles, the Government telephone cables over 1,239 miles. At the end of 1931 there were 355 telephone exchanges and 46,100 telephones.

The Royal N I Airlines Cy (K N I L M) maintains internal subsidised airlines between the principal towns of Java, Sumatra, and Singapore. In 1931 about 900,000 kilometres were covered on the regular lines, 13,430 passengers and 18,815 kilograms of mail were carried.

Since October 15, 1931, the Royal Dutch Airlines Cy, the Hague (K L M), maintains a weekly service, carrying mail and passengers, between Amsterdam and Java.

Banking and Credit.

The Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders. On February 18, 1933, its position (in thousands of guilders) was as follows: gold and silver, 156,880; discounts and advances, 53,300; notes in circulation, 203,080; deposits and bills payable, 36,960. The other large Dutch banking institutions are the Netherlands Trading Company, the N E I Commercial Bank, and the N E I Escompto Company, besides which there are branches of British and Japanese banks.

In the Postal savings-bank there were in 1931 about 381,990 depositors, with a deposited amount of 27,289,259 guilders.

Weights and Measures

The <i>Pikul</i>	= 133½ lbs avoirdupois
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjengkal</i>	= 4 yards
„ <i>Paal</i> (Java)	= 1,507 metres
„ <i>Paal</i> (Sumatra)	= 1,852 metres
„ <i>Square Paal</i>	= 227 hectares = 561.18 acres
„ <i>Bouw</i>	= 1.7537 acres

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India, are those of the Netherlands. But the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 cent pieces.

Consular Representatives

British Consul-General at Batavia—H. Fitzmaurice, M. B. E.

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makasser, Medan, and Padang.

DUTCH WEST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' W. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantijn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumac Humac Mountains, which separates it from Brazil.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the possession of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a governor assisted by an advisory council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the

Netherlands. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members (13) are elected for 6 years.

Governor.—Dr. A. A. L. Rutgers. Appointed April 1, 1928.

Dutch Guiana is divided into six districts.

Area, 54,291 English square miles, population (December 31, 1931) 155,888 inclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 48,389 inhabitants.

Births and deaths for 3 years —

	Births			Deaths		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Males	2,151	2,149	2,069	1,182	988	1,082
Females	2,180	2,010	2,097	900	872	884
Total	4,331	4,159	4,166	2,082	1,855	1,966

Number of marriages in 1929, 460, in 1930, 480, in 1931, 386.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1931 the numbers of the different religious bodies were: Reformed and Lutheran, 11,469; Moravian Brethren, 30,799; Roman Catholic, 26,326; Jews, 640; Mohammedans, 36,649; Hindus, 28,301.

There were, in 1931, 42 public schools with 7,673 pupils, and 78 private schools with 12,033 pupils.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are four cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

For relieving pauperism the Government not only subsidises orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but itself maintains an almshouse.

The expenditure, the local revenue (derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes), and the State subvention are shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders —

—	Expen- diture	Local Revenue	Sub- vention	Loans	—	Expen- diture	Local Revenue	Sub- vention	Loans
1930	7,694	4,588	2,919	118	1932	7,690	4,679	3,011	—
1931	7,801	4,125	2,996	—	1933	6,767	3,860	2,907	—

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1931, 10 officers and 183 non-commissioned officers and men.

Principal products for 2 years:—

	1930	1931		1930	1931
Sugar (kilos)	18,896,975	22,540,500	Rice (kilos)	20,703,290	24,894,700
Cacao (kilos)	254,748	210,300	Maize (kilos)	935,700	1,121,900
Bananas (bunch)	491,368	489,700	Rum (litres)	692,218	623,300
Coffee (kilos)	3,450,880	2,720,800	Molasses (litres)	3,619,868	3,803,900

Gold production in 1931 was 148,000 grammes, that of balata 429,036 kilos, and of bauxite 178,154 metric tons.

In 1931 there were 15,612 head of cattle, 3,209 goats and 7,197 pigs.

Imports and exports for 6 years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1926	10,020,516	7,689,685	1929	8,638,900	7,946,629
1927	9,288,858	11,834,361	1930	9,188,476	8,889,808
1928	9,194,989	11,684,859	1931	6,626,645	6,017,885

Principal exports in 1931: Sugar, 20,414,437 kilos, rum, 236,807 litres, cacao, 17,043 kilos, coffee, 2,861,018 kilos

Board of Trade figures show U K imports from Dutch Guiana in 1932, 26,147½, and U K exports to Dutch Guiana, 134,284½, U K re exports to Guiana, 3,671½

In 1931 there entered 248 vessels of 10,221,170 register tons, and cleared 250 vessels of 10,376,040 register tons

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers. A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana. The capital, Paramaribo, has a harbour open to ships of 20 feet draught, regular connections in both directions exist with Europe and the United States by different steamship companies (Royal Dutch Steamship Company, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation, Munson Line and Aluminium Line). In September, 1929, a weekly air service was established between Paramaribo and the United States. In February, 1930, air services were further increased when Paramaribo was made a regular stop of a weekly service between the United States and Buenos Aires. Both these services are by the Pan American Airways, Inc.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of two groups of islands about 500 miles apart. One group is made up of the first three islands in the following list, the other of the last three —

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1931
—	—	—
Curaçao	210	45,191
Bonaire	95	5,505
Aruba	69	15,689
St. Martin ¹	17	2,568
St. Eustatius	7	1,004
Saba	5	1,512
	408	71,769

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France

Governor —B W T van Slobbe Appointed January 1, 1930

The Governor is assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The city of Willemstad, on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. Schools in 1931 numbered 44 with 10,432 pupils. In 1931, 2,405 births were registered, 502 marriages and 1,266 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on income, on land, and some other taxes. In the Budget for 1933 the revenue is estimated at 7,293,250 guilders, and the expenditure at 5,727,702 guilders.

The garrison of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1931 of 2 officers and 120 men, with 1 man of war

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1931, were valued at 248,101,115 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 342,861,330 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime. The chief industry is oil-refining.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1931, 10,959 vessels of 45,961,170 tons net.

Vice-Consul at Curaçao — B. L. Maduro

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NICARAGUA.

(REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua came into operation on April 5th, 1913. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 43 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 24 Senators elected for 6 years. The President is elected for 4 years.

President — Don Juan B. Sacasa (elected November 4, 1932; assumed office January 1, 1933).

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments. He may form, when occasion requires, a Council of State to advise on public contracts and other matters.

The Republic is divided into 13 'departments' and 2 'comarcas,' each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields.

By an agreement reached in 1911 between the Government and the British bondholders, modified and extended in 1917 and 1920, customs receipts and certain other revenues are collected by the Collector-General of Customs (who must be an American) and applied by a High Commission of

3 members (2 of whom must be Americans) to the payment of the external debt, the balance being turned over to the Government

On February 18, 1916, the Bryan-Chamorro treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was signed, under which the United States in return for \$ million dollars acquired the option for a canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. It was ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916, and by the United States on June 24, 1926. American Army engineers reported to the U S Congress in 1931 that a Nicaraguan canal would cost 700,000,000 dollars, whereas a third set of locks on the Panama Canal could be constructed for 140,000,000 dollars

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 51,660 English square miles, with a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and 200 miles on the Pacific. The population according to the census of 1920 was 638,119. Estimated population in 1930, based on registration of voters, 750,000. This is the most thinly populated of the Central American republics. At least 75 per cent of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being slow and difficult.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambos Indians and Negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital is Managua, situated on the lake of the same name, with (1926) 32,536 inhabitants, it was almost totally destroyed by earthquake on March 31, 1931, but is being rebuilt. Leon, formerly the capital, had a population of 23,565, Granada, 18,066, Matagalpa, 10,271, Masaya, 13,763, Jinotega, 6,990, Chinandega, 10,307, Rivas, 4,081, Esteli, 4,583, Matapa, 4,561, Somoto, 6,182, Boaco, 4,342, Jinotepa, 6,317, Diriamba, 6,151, Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, 2,307, Cabo Gracias, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Religion, Education and Justice

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. The Republic constitutes one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, León, Granada and Matagalpa.

There were (1931) 187 state elementary schools, 12 secondary schools, 5 professional schools, 408 mixed (urban and rural) schools and 233 other schools. The total number of teachers is 1,856. After the earthquake in March 1931, all schools were closed, to be opened (1933) as financial conditions permit. The number of illiterate persons, of all ages, is about 60 per cent. of the population. Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice at Managua, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in córdobas (4 86 córdobas = £1, 1 córdoba = 1 U S dollar).—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930 ¹	1931 ¹
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Revenue	4,871,427	5,987,583	6,553,094	4,623,419	3,934,184
Expenditure	4,918,295	5,845,826	6,450,711	5 000,000	3,984,286

¹ Estimates.

Customs duties provide from 50 to 60 per cent of total revenues

Total public debt on February 29, 1932, was estimated at 19,573,697 córdobas, divided into Sterling bonds of 1909 outstanding, £490,230, equal at par to 2,385,947 córdobas, guaranteed customs bonds of 1918, 1,187,750 córdobas, claims arising out of the revolution, 16,000,000 córdobas. But last-named will be considerably scaled down, probably, it is stated, to 2,000,000 córdobas. Service of internal and external debt took 608,626 córdobas in 1931

Defence.

The army was disbanded on May 10, 1927, when, theoretically, all arms, etc., were delivered into the custody of the National Guard, which numbers about 2,000 men. Period of enlistment, 3 years, during period of enlistment, soldiers cannot vote. American marines were withdrawn in January, 1933

A coastguard boat patrols the east coast to prevent smuggling

Production and Industry.

Agriculture, timber and mining are the principal sources of national wealth. The banana is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic, output is shipped to New Orleans, exports, 1931, 2,973,446 stems. Coconuts are also of some importance, and plantains, oranges, pineapples, and yucca are raised for home consumption. The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn, and beans. Sugar producers have a combine, under government control, which fixes the price for internal sales, profits are now made solely on domestic consumption, exports, 1931, 1,652 metric tons. Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. The annual average coffee crop, from 104,000 acres, is estimated at 36,000,000 lbs. Exports (in pounds) were, in 1931, 34,860,986, 1930, 15,302,708, in value, coffee exports constitute from 45 to 65 per cent of total exports. With the exception of bananas, plantains, and yucca or cassava, the greater part of the food supply of the eastern section is imported from the United States. The western half of the country produces much of its own food.

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which were formerly largely exported, three varieties of rose-woods, guayacan (*legnum vuze*), dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. Wild rubber is abundant in the virgin forests on the Atlantic water-shed, but there are very few rubber plantations owing to the labour shortage. Exports of dyewoods, 1931, 1,912,411 board feet.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. Exports of gold, 1931, 411,709 dollars. Copper and precious stones are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua, in córdobas, was as follows in 5 years (1 córdoba = 1 U S dollar) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Imports .	10 308,242	18,850 431	11 797,440	8 172 360	6,015,481
Exports .	9,025,677	11,698,212	10,872,526	8,843,358	6,575,758

The customs receipts in 1931 were 1,562,140 córdobas, in 1930, 2,014,295 córdobas

In 1931 the value of the principal imports (in córdobas or dollars) was — Cotton goods, 1,162,676, iron and steel, 458,839; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 347,292; flour, 316,207. The principal countries of import in 1931 were (values in dollars) — United States, 3,684,213 (61 per cent.); Great Britain, 544,283 (9 per cent.), and Germany, 565,202 (9 per cent.).

In 1931 the value of the principal exports (in córdobas or dollars) was:— Coffee, 3,319,211, bananas, 1,981,327; timber, 153,849. The principal countries of export, in values exported (in córdobas or dollars), were United States, 3 506,370 (53 per cent.), France, 812,756 (12 per cent.), Germany, 843,446 (13 per cent.), Holland, 439,796, and Great Britain, 461,111 (7 per cent.).

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U K	73,625	81,060	104,614	178,134	151,760
Exports to Nicaragua from U K	250 071	208,582	145 709	107 607	86,818
Re-Exports to Nicaragua from U K	2,715	4,007	1,152	1,204	584

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto (the larger) and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 80 per cent of the imports and exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields (the chief), Ocho Gracias Puerto Cabezas, and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1930, approximately 2,400 vessels entered and cleared the ports of Nicaragua.

Most of the roads of the country are mere tracks over which ox-carts alone can travel in the wet season, but highways have been or are being constructed between the following places: Managua-Matagalpa-Jinotega, 104 miles; León-Matagalpa, 80 miles, Puerto Diaz Juigalpa La Libertad, 50 miles; Masaya to Tipitapa, 25 miles. There is a fairly good road from Managua to Granada via Masaya, with a branch to Diriamba. There are 150 miles of motor roads and 200 miles of cart roads, but the east coast is practically shut off from the west coast.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua, owned by the Government and the principal line in the republic, has a total length of 159 miles, all single-track. The line runs from Corinto to León, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba. Extensions are under construction from León to El Sauce, about 55 miles, and from San Jorge to San Juan del Sur in the district of Rivas. There is a regular bi-weekly air service (Pan-American Airways) connecting Managua with the Central America republics and the United States.

There are 2,819 miles of telegraph wire, and 100 offices; also 3,190 miles

of telephone wire and 64 telephone stations serving 1,242 instruments. Telephone service is good along the line of the Pacific Railway, but unreliable elsewhere. There are 116 post offices, and good service between the chief towns of the western section, but service into the interior and to the east coast is irregular and inadequate. All America Cable Co connects with New York.

The Tropical Radio Telegraph Company maintains a powerful station at Managua, and branch stations at Bluefields and Cabo Gracias. Other companies maintain stations at Bragman's Bluff, El Gallo and Rio Grande.

Money and Banking

Since 1912 the monetary unit has been the gold *córdoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1 672 gr of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Banknotes based on the *córdoba* are issued by the National Bank of Nicaragua, which maintains deposits in New York equal to 60 per cent of the circulation. Other gold coins provided for by law are 10, 5 and 2½ *córdobas*, but no gold coins have ever been struck. National banknotes, of which there were on August 31, 1931, 2,585,796 *córdobas* in circulation, form the great part of the currency. Silver, nickel, and copper coins in circulation July 31, 1931, amounted to 419,362 *córdobas*. United States notes and silver also circulate.

The National Bank of Nicaragua at Managua was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, it is now owned by the Government and is the sole bank of issue. It has a capital of 300,000 dollars. On December 29, 1930, 130,000 *córdobas* were withdrawn from undivided profits of the National Bank to form part of the initial capital of the Mortgage Bank of Nicaragua, which has branches at Bluefields, León and Granada. Other banks are the Anglo South American Bank, Ltd, and the Anglo-Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Since January 7, 1898, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister Resident — Eduardo Perez-Triana

Vice-Consul, in charge at London. — F V Cock

There are Consular representatives in Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, and Nottingham.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA

Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary and Consul-General — John Henry Stopford Birch. Appointed March 13, 1933. (Resident at Guatemala City.)

Charge d'Affaires and Consul — Leonard H. Leach (resident at Managua).

There are Vice Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa, Corinto, León, and Puerto Cabezas.

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NORWAY.

(NORGE)

Reigning King

Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872, the second son, Carl, of Frederik VIII, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905, accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 18, 1905, landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland

Son.—Prince *Olaf*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903, married on March 21, 1929, to Princess Martha of Sweden *Offspring* Princess *Ragnhild Alexandra*, born June 9, 1930, Princess *Astrid Maud Ingeborg*, born February 12, 1932

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primo geniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By the Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign Powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plébiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In November, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania (Oslo) by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting. The treaty was denounced January 8, 1924.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Inge Baardssen	1204	Erik af Bommern	1889
Haakon Haakonsson	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabeter	1268	Karl Knutsson	1449
Erik Magnusson	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	
Haakon V Magnusson	1290		1450-1814
Magnus Eriksson	1819	Kristian Fredrik	1814
Haakon VI Magnusson	1855	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	
Olav Haakonsson	1881		1814-1905
Margreta	1888	Haakon VII	1905

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, the Crown Prince 100,000 kroner.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. Only the Storting can vote supplies and has the power of the purse. The royal veto may be exercised twice, but if the same Bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and the Storting remains assembled as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian subject of twenty-three years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause. Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men. The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 150. The country is divided into districts, each electing from three to eight representatives. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Cabinet can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence.

At the elections for the Storting held in November, 1930, the following parties were elected for the period 1931-1933: Labour Party 47, Conservatives and Moderate Liberals 44, Liberals 34, Agricultural Party 25.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two sections, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting'. The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each section separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two sections assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Højesteret*) form a High Court of the Realm (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the

Hoiesteret, and members of the Storting Every member of the Storting has a salary of six thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Cabinet called a Council of State (*Statsraad*), composed of a Prime Minister or Minister of State (*Statsminister*), and at least seven ministers (*Statsraader*). The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Cabinet, appointed March 2, 1933 —

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs — M. Mouninckel

Minister of Justice. — M. Sundt

Minister for Defence — M. Kobro

Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs — M. Iivestorl

Minister of Finance — M. Lund

Minister for Public Works — M. Mjelds

Minister for Commerce and Industry — M. Meling

Minister of Agriculture — M. Fyve

Minister for Social Affairs — M. Stroeemme

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz, the town of Oslo and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 43 towns, 24 'Ladesteder' (ports), and 682 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (*Firmannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formannskap'. The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formannskap' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the Fylkesmann the Fylkesting (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke. The towns and the ports form 65 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as those of the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Fylker	Area English square miles	Census Population Dec 1, 1920	Census Population Dec. 1, 1930	Pop per square mile 1930
Oslo (town) . .	6.3	258,488	253,124	40,178.41
Akershus . .	2,063.9	179,962	236,939	114.80
Østfold . .	1,613.4	160,128	167,030	103.53
Hedmark . .	10,621.3	149,619	157,942	14.87
Oppland . .	9,608.1	129,149	137,710	14.33
Bækerud . .	5,738.6	137,249	143,073	24.93
Vestfold . .	903.2	124,060	134,107	148.48
Telemark . .	5,837.0	125,245	127,754	21.89
Anst-Agder . .	3,606.8	74,700	73,816	20.47
Vest-Agder . .	2,793.8	62,807	61,233	22.08
Rogaland . .	3,545.7	166,423	173,258	48.86

Fylker	Area English square miles	Census Population Dec 1, 1920	Census Population Dec. 1, 1930	Pop per square mile 1930
Hordaland	6,043.2	156,218	164,376	27.20
Bergen (town)	13.9	91,443	98,803	7,072.16
Sogn og Fjordane	7,135.1	90,114	91,808	12.87
More	5,811.7	159,391	165,064	28.40
Sor-Trondelag	7,241.4	166,797	174,946	24.16
Nord-Trondelag	8,659.1	89,221	96,016	11.09
Nordland	14,727.9	173,826	189,920	12.69
Troms	10,045.2	90,750	97,467	9.70
Finmark	18,572.6	44,190	53,308	2.87
Total	124,588.1	2,649,775	2,814,194	22.59

In 1930, 2,013,680 were domiciled in rural districts, and 800,514 in towns, there were 1,371,919 males, and 1,442,275 females.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1930 —

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed and Divorced
Males	841,551	473,650	56,718
Females	847,088	476,248	118,939

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Marriages	Births (exc still born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still born)	Excess of Births
1927	15,808	50,175	1,225	3,451	31,141	19,033
1928	16,603	49,881	1,300	3,573	30,901	19,580
1929	17,795	48,372	1,293	3,459	32,023	16,949
1930	18,064	47,844	1,274	3,397	29,616	18,228
1931 ¹	17,756	47,236	1,161	3,344	30,308	16,928

¹ Provisional figures.

Number of emigrants in 1931 — 825 (708 to the United States and 62 to Canada)

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS

At the census taken December 1, 1930, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 five, above 10,000 eighteen, above 5,000—twenty eight in all. The population of the principal towns was:—

Oslo	255,134	Alesund	18,850	Tonsberg	11,997
Bergen	98,308	Haugesund	17,166	Horten	10,778
Trondheim	64,468	Skien	16,696	Larvik	10,471
Stavanger	46,780	Fredrikstad	14,646	Arendal	10,651
Drammen	25,493	Kristiansund	14,053	Halden	10,337
Kristiansand	18,781	Sarpsborg	12,592	Tromsø	10,326

As from January 1, 1925, the name of the capital, Kristiania, was changed to Oslo.

Religion and Education.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 7 *Bispedømmer* (bishoprics), 91 *Prostier* (provostships or archdeaconries), and 520 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1920 there were 71,062 dissenters, including 2,612 Roman Catholics, 11,455 Methodists, 7,214 Baptists, 464 Mormons, 73 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Oslo.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1929-30 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,802 public elementary schools with 304,462 pupils, and in towns 97,378 pupils, the amount expended on both being 67,155,000 kroner, of which 29,900,000 kroner were granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. The 11 normal schools (Teachers' Seminaries) had in 1930-31 392 students. There were in 1929-30, 138 secondary schools—17 public, 91 communal, and 11 private entitled to give certificates and 19 private not having this right, with respectively 5,179, 16,529, 1,402, and 539 pupils in April, 1930. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. Norway has one University, viz at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1931 by 3,615 students. There is a technical high school at Nidaros (Trondhjem), attended in 1931 by 713 students, one agricultural high school in Aas, with 112 students, a Teachers' Training College at Lade with 60 students, a military high school with no students in 1931, a dentist high school with 150 students, and the State academy of arts with 49 students. There are also several special schools, particularly continuation schools for young people between 15 and 18, and industrial, crafts, technical, and arts schools for both sexes.

There are 25 schools for defective children, deaf, blind, feeble minded children with defect of speech, and crippled, also 10 reformatory schools for neglected children. The number of children in reformatories in 1929-30 was 351 boys and 121 girls, in the schools for defective children in 1930-31, 917 boys and 929 girls. There are, besides, 6 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school (84 boys, 32 girls in 1929-30).

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exist two idioms ('bokmaal' and 'landsmaal') and both may be officially used.

Justice and Crime

For civil justice Norway is divided into 109 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 8 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Højesteret*), consisting of 1 president and 22 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forlikssaad*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of three men chosen by the representatives (see above under *Local Government*), before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigset*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or by the lower court. The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The lower courts consist of the judge and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned

for each case. The *Lagmaderet* takes cognizance of the more serious classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal. The lower courts are for the trial of other offences as courts of first instance.

There are three convict prisons, inmates, June 30, 1932, 457 males and 11 females. There are 38 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1932, 688 males and 52 females.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the Communes. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 125,104 in 1930.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years —

Year ending June 30	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Total	Current	Total	Current
1929-30	1,000 kr 596,102	1,000 kr 555,742	1,000 kr 576,072	1,000 kr 524,931
1930-31	865,346	830,287	875,747	813,296
1931-32 ¹	855,562	837,651	855,582	801,639
1932-33 ¹	852,634	833,898	852,634	799,405
1933-34 ¹	874,400	—	874,400	—

¹ Estimates.

Budget proposals for the financial year ending June 30, 1933 —

Sources of Revenue	1932-33	Branches of Expenditure	1932-33
	1,000 kr		1,000 kr
<i>Current revenue</i>		<i>Current expenditure</i>	
Income and fortune tax	74,800	Civil list, the Storting and Cabinet	3,706
Customs	102,000	Foreign affairs	3,326
Excise on spirits	9,000	Defence	83,688
„ „ beer	13,500	Justice	13,021
„ „ tobacco	17,500	Church, education, arts	51,830
Succession duties	4,000	Social affairs	11,882
Excise on chocolate and sugar	5,750	Public health	13,423
Tax on luxuries	3,800	Public Building Enterprises	22,098
Judicial fees	3,150	Agriculture	12,500
Other taxes and excises	60,462	Trade, navigation, industries	12,755
Balance of State under takings	14,934	Finance and customs	12,597
Miscellaneous	25,002	Pensions to public functionaries	7,421
		Interest of debt	74,877
		Miscellaneous	21,293
Total	833,898	Total	399,405
<i>From State capital</i>		<i>For increase of State capital</i>	
Diminution of State capital	3,802	Construction of railways	12,512
Loans	14,934	Construction of telegraph lines	2,696
		Water power developments	50
		Redemption of debt	32,115
		Other capital items	5,356
Total	18,736	Total	53,229
Grand Total	852,634	Grand Total	852,634

The public debt of Norway has been incurred for the main part by railway undertakings and construction of telegraph lines and water-power developments. The following gives the national liabilities for six years :—

Year ending June 30	Total debt ¹	Year ending June 30	Total debt ¹
	Kroner		Kroner
1927	1,568,419,982	1930	1,565,037,000
1928	1,634,825,236	1931	1,518,064,000
1929	1,578,897,518	1932	1,526,060,000 ²

¹ At the rate of par on foreign loans.

² Provisional figure.

Of the total on June 30, 1931, 757,625,000 kr were foreign debt, 760,429,000 kr internal debt.

Defence

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tonsberg, Bergen, and Agdenes (The fortress of Kristiansand is in reserve.) The old fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Oslo, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardøyhus, are of no importance.

ARMY

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 21, and for the first 12 years belong to the line. Men from 18 to 21 and from 45 to 55 belong to the *landstorm*, which can be called out in a national emergency, and from 33 to 43 to the *landvaern*. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools, it lasts for 60 days in the infantry and in the garrison artillery, 60 in the mountain artillery, 60 in the engineers, 90 days in the field artillery, and 90 in the cavalry. Further, the men have to go through 'regimentsamlinger' or other similar training courses lasting at least 48 days and carried out in two periods of 24 days each. These are to be served either in the 1st and 3rd or in the 2nd and 4th years of service. The strength of the permanent forces in 1932 was 893 officers and 4,573 other ranks, the numbers trained in that year were approximately 10,000.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag Jörgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q F guns of 7.5 cm.

The budget proposal for the army for 1932-33 is 26,112,000 kroner.

NAVY.

The principal vessels are —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H P	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1896	Harald Haarfagre	8,900	7	8	2 8in, 6 4.7in	4,500	17
	Tordenskjold						
1899	Norge	4,200	6	8	2 8in; 6 6in	5,200	17
	Blidsvold						

None of the above possesses any other than local value. The whole navy is designed for coast defence duties.

There are also 3 destroyers, 8 first class torpedo boats and 14 others, 9 submarines and 3 mine-layers. A mine-layer of 1,600 tons is approaching completion. There are now about 36 seaplanes and 20 other planes

The navy numbers over 900 officers, warrant officers and men, on the permanent establishment, and about 700 men conscripted annually. All seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

The budget proposal for naval expenditure, 1932-33, amounted to 12,296,000 kroner

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Norway is a barren and mountainous country. The arable soil is found in comparatively narrow strips, gathered in deep and narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes. Large continuous tracts fit for cultivation do not exist. Of the total area, 72.2 per cent. is unproductive, 24.2 per cent. forest, and 3.6 per cent. under cultivation and other used soils.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Wheat	80,467	28,688	27,881	87,476	71,898	95,382
Barley	184,495	138,327	186,810	566,658	484,808	642,176
Oats	289,191	286,811	284,677	1,415,767	986,769	1,380,505
Rye	10,099	15,252	16,313	67,365	45,861	65,309
Mixed Corn	18,605	19,507	18,772	73,641	51,564	60,422
Potatoes	116,688	116,412	121,928	81,052 065 ¹	31,891,872 ¹	41,959,747 ¹
Hay	1,640,674	1,648,792	1,651,389	2,650,581 ²	2,540,479 ²	2,458,161 ²

¹ Bushels.

² Tons

In 1932 the country possessed live stock as follows —Horses, 179,068, cattle, 1,341,787, sheep, 1,735,932, goats, 342,525, swine, 303,966.

II. FORESTRY

The forests are one of the chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 28,956 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 4,100 square miles. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1930 and 1931 was respectively 32,767,000 and 19,512,000 kroner, and of wood pulp and paper 172,645,000 kroner in 1930 and 100,103,000 kroner in 1931.

III. MINERALS AND METALS

Pyrites is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content. Iron-ore deposits occur in many places. The total value of mineral products in 1931 was 16,934,000 kroner.

The production and value of the chief ores, metals and alloys in 1931 are shown in the following table.—

Ores and Minerals	Tons	1,000 Kroner	Metals and Alloys	Tons	1,000 Kroner
Silver ore . . .	14,803	182	Silver	96	422
Copper ore . . .	14,604	1,484	Copper	4,352	2,945
Iron pyrites . . .	359,951	5,067	Nickel	2,969	8,600
Nickel ore . . .	15,399	494	Aluminium . . .	31,420	28,741
Iron ore . . .	574,687	7,862	Ferro-alloys . . .	105,975	21,479

Ores and Minerals	Tons	1,000 Kroner	Metals and Alloys	Tons	1,000 Kroner
Zinc ore and lead ore	13,655	970	Pig iron	12 862	1 324
Titaniferous ore	5,000	190	Zinc, lead and tin	40,018	9,509
Rutile	21	24	Steel	1,831	1,471
Magnetite (burnt and bricks)	752	83	Other products	—	5,398
Molybdenum ore	223	535			
	999,138	16,984		—	80,689

IV FISHERIES

The number of persons in 1930 engaged in cod fishery was 73,830 . in 1929, in summer-herring fishery, 26,315 . and in mackerel fishery, 4,938

The value of the sea fisheries (based on the prices paid at the fishing places) in kroner in 1930 was Cod, 34,188,355, herring, 30,812,519, mackerel, 2,907,372, salmon and sea trout, 2,100,977, other fisheries, 18,582,700, lobsters, 1,322,614, total, 89,914,536

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries, which in 1930 produced a total of 135,277,000 kroner

Whale-oil production 656,000 barrels in 1926 . 689,000 barrels in 1927, 845,800 barrels in 1928, 1,210,000 barrels in 1929, 1,796,000 barrels in 1930, and 2,317,000 barrels in 1931

V. MANUFACTURES

Industry is chiefly based on raw materials produced within the country (wood, fish, etc.), and on water power of which the country possesses an enormous amount. The pulp and paper industry, the wood industry, the canning industry and the electro chemical industries are the most important export manufactures. In the following table are given figures for all industrial establishments in 1930 occupying more than 5 workers. Electrical plants, constructions and building industry are not included.

Industries	Estab-lish-ments ¹	Number of		Gross value of produc-tion (1,000 kroner)	Value added by manufac-ture (1,000 kroner)
		Salaryed Staff	Workers ²		
Quarries and ceramics	317	576	7,503	44,902	34,169
Machinery and metal work	559	3,648	27,019	230,643	148,355
Chemical and electro-chemical in-dustry	71	862	4,301	116,545	64,702
Oils, soaps, etc	192	532	2,082	94,585	20,099
Gas works	15	221	682	8,523	5,987
Wood	490	739	9,909	105,148	35,819
Paper and pulp	184	1,259	15,083	252,941	92,373
Leather and rubber	58	258	2,230	27,537	10,598
Textiles	171	1,054	19,536	99,592	41,337
Clothing, etc.	238	1,099	9,513	33,480	38,176
Food products	541	2,520	12,691	327,887	186,711
Printing	248	469	4,900	43,957	30,356
Total	3,074	13,232	106,449	1,435,407	701,622

¹ Employing 5 workers or more.

² Average number employed in the year

The gross value of the production at the electrical plants was 134 million kroner, the value added 107 million kroner. The total power installed in manufacturing industry was 2,310,645 h.p., of which water power to an amount of 2,164,172 h.p.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign)	1,028,861,000	1,072,638,000	1,045,012,000	861,370,000	689,258,000
Exports (Norwegian)	670,329,000	742,687,000	674,729,000	459,759,000	559,662,000
„ (foreign)	12,720,000	9,859,000	9,271,000	6,713,000	7,694,000

Trade with different countries in 1930 and 1931, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods, was as follows —

Country	1930		1931	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports ¹
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	89,428,500	44,406,280	93,727,200	28,597,500
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	79,003,500	42,865,789	69,070,100	21,566,700
Russia	21,220,500	29,835,689	20,666,800	34,303,800
Germany	229,900,000	81,778,720	198,275,100	52,735,000
Switzerland	6,134,200	2,160,567	4,808,300	959,400
Netherlands	43,674,900	26,473,714	34,594,800	17,497,400
Belgium	80,351,600	24,898,184	25,113,800	16,749,400
Great Britain and Ireland	274,384,800	178,270,792	175,150,400	180,569,100
France	21,203,300	37,610,127	24,495,500	27,241,800
Portugal & Madeira	5,423,600	12,877,460	5,530,500	6,646,400
Spain	19,348,800	12,214,887	15,912,700	9,004,100
Italy	12,881,200	18,940,364	15,600,900	11,168,900
Poland and Danzig	21,584,400	5,040,667	21,369,300	3,354,000
Czechoslovakia	9,534,400	1,586,558	9,914,100	1,184,300
Finland	1,998,900	4,678,661	1,838,900	3,739,400
India	17,507,400	10,028,395	11,902,300	6,339,100
Canada and Newfoundland	13,670,400	2,785,946	10,560,300	1,964,700
United States of America	102,943,800	54,120,515	66,034,500	32,238,100
Argentina	22,768,000	7,858,884	23,078,400	2,966,400
Australia and New Zealand	353,600	5,484,891	—	2,575,000
Total (including all items)	1,065,011,700	684,000,729	861,370,800	459,758,700

¹ Re exports not included, total value in 1931, 6,713,800 kroner

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1931 was 105 1 million kroner. The value of imports subject to duty in 1929 and 1930 was respectively 524,431,400 kroner and 444,222,500 kroner, and of duty-free 548,206,700 kroner and 620,789,200 kroner.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1931 —

Classes of Goods	1931		Classes of Goods	1931	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	765,000	427,200	Hair, skins, &c	23,909,900	12,183,900
Animal produce (malty food)	13,270,000	109,908,100	Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	52,075,200	33,124,500
Breadstuffs	58,868,400	430,110	Timber & wooden goods	15,888,900	22,104,600
Groceries	50,919,300	251,000	Dyestuffs	6,488,000	467,500
Fruits, plants, &c.	37,006,900	684,700	Feeding stuffs, different vegetable produce	25,136,000	11,013,800
Spirits, &c.	12,417,000	150,800	Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	12,565,600	100,106,000
Spinning materials, yarn, rope, &c.	30,108,500	1,408,100			
Textile manufactures &c.	108,769,000	1,524,900			

Classes of Goods	1931		Classes of Goods	1931	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Minerals, unwrought	85,526,600	22,147,500	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	228,448,900	7,954,200
Minerals, manufactured	27,933,300	55,401,100	Other goods	10,831,800	809,800
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	25,087,000	74,526,300	Total	261,870,300	49,768,700
Metals, manufactured	39,902,100	5,140,700	Re-exports		6,713,300
			Grand Total		466,472,000

The principal articles of import from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1931 were, according to the Board of Trade returns Planed wood, 491,000l; soft wood, 121,049l; fish, 1,684,704l, and paper, 460,174l. The principal exports from United Kingdom to Norway were Machinery, 228,614l; coal, 435,858l; cotton piece goods, 429,577l; iron and steel and manufactures, 434,377l.

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U K	12,012,601	14,149,095	11,067,407	8,030,233	8,282,767
Exports to Norway from U K	7,927,680	9,858,202	12,980,750	7,559,389	5,804,003
Re-exports to Norway from U K	448,738	469,010	342,266	300,631	810,516

Shipping and Navigation

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1932, was as follows —Sailing 163 vessels, 11,000 net tons, steam 1,974 vessels, 1,444,000 net tons, motor 1,861 vessels, 1,037,000 net tons, total 4,001 vessels, 2,492,000 net tons

The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine engaged in foreign traffic in 1931 amounted to 865 million kroner.

The vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1931 were as follows —

1931	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	3,286	2,580,023	1,178	853,141	4,464	3,433,164
Foreign	8,086	1,515,781	1,821	1,045,883	4,407	2,561,664
Total entered	6,372	4,095,804	2,499	1,899,024	8,871	5,994,828
Cleared						
Norwegian	3,652	2,437,018	874	895,246	4,426	3,332,264
Foreign	2,646	1,759,564	1,727	808,886	4,373	2,568,450
Total cleared	6,198	4,196,582	2,601	1,634,132	8,799	5,830,714

COMMUNICATIONS—CURRENCY, CREDIT AND BANKING 1167

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1931 at the following ports:—

1931	Number	Net Tonnage	1931	Number	Net Tonnage
Oslo			Trondheim		
Entered .	2,252	1,890,000	Entered	205	252,000
Cleared .	1,627	1,494,000	Cleared	232	194,000
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	845	906,000	Entered	479	160,000
Cleared	841	831,000	Cleared .	571	205,000

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on June 30, 1931, was 2,178 miles; of private companies 229 miles, total 2,407 miles 1,727 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½in., 612 miles, 3ft. 6in., 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 52 miles, 2ft. 5½in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1931: State railways, 71,574,000 kroner; companies, 3,772,000 kroner Total expenses State railways, 78,412,000 kroner, companies, 8,048,000 kroner Goods carried: State railways and companies, 8,320,000 tons (of 1,000 kilograms) Passengers carried: State railways and companies, 17,629,000 The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government On 121 miles of State and 26 miles of private railways electric power is installed

The following are the postal statistics:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Letters ¹	105,362,000	108,677,000	109,818,000	112,484,000	111,616,000
Post-cards	11,561,000	10,470,000	10,580,000	10,842,000	9,484,000
Letters with declaration of value	4,151,000	3,994,000	3,885,000	3,594,000	3,396,000
Registered letters	4,183,000	4,258,000	4,350,000	4,260,000	4,370,000
Journals	164,271,000	156,079,000	155,128,000	161,684,000	154,406,000
Other printed matter and samples	22,975,000	25,002,000	25,474,000	26,080,000	24,182,000
Parcels	3,864,000	3,921,000	3,123,000	2,970,000	2,685,000
Other	5,187,000	5,280,000	5,612,000	5,796,000	5,668,000

¹ Included registered letters.

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1931: 35,625 miles of line, 580,400 miles of wires (State, 22,320 and 425,250 miles respectively) Number of paid messages on the State lines, 4,094,000. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 14,057,000 State telegraph offices, 2,642; receipts, 32,063,000 kroner; expenses, 22,098,000 kroner.

The Government possesses 30 wireless telegraph and telephone stations in Norway, of which 3 are at Svalbard and Fan Mayn

Currency, Credit and Banking.

On December 31, 1931, the nominal value of the coin minted was, 18,600,000 Gold coin which is not in circulation excluded. Gold coin, 18,563,270 kroner; total, 37,163,270 kroner.

There is no Government paper money.

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the pres-

dent and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for December 7, 1932, show the following figures: bullion, 118,240,000 kroner, gold abroad, 26,017,000 kroner, notes in circulation, 299,832,000 kroner (the issue of notes allowed was 368,240,000 kroner), deposits, 82,282,000 kroner, loans and discounts 254,172,000 kroner, balances held abroad, 22,762,000 kroner, foreign bonds, 751,000 kroner, domestic bonds, 26,487,000 kroner.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 67,000,000 kroner in 1931, and of reserve 2,065,000 kroner. At the end of 1931 the total amount of bonds issued was 465,172,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 476,602,000 kroner.

The Norwegian 'Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank' was established in 1903 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage from labourers and small proprietors. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 7,200,000 kroner in 1931. On June 30, 1931, the total amount of bonds issued was 29,549,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 26,385,000 kroner. This bank is in liquidation, its business is little by little being taken over by the 'Norske Stats Smaabruk og Boligbank,' which was established in 1917. Its capital amounted to 23,000,000 kroner in 1931, on June 30, 1931, the total amount of bonds issued was 114,539,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 193,156,000 kroner.

Further, several private credit associations are authorised to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. In 1931, there were 6 such associations in operation. The total amount of bonds issued by these credit associations at the end of 1931 was 95,549,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans on mortgage was 93,290,000 kroner.

In the year 1922, Den Norske Stats Fisherbank (established by law 1919) started with the purpose of making loans to fishermen for fishing vessels and fishing outfits, etc. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State and amounted to 6,500,000 kroner in 1931. On June 30, 1931, the total amount of bonds issued was 10,120,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 7,128,000 kroner.

In the year 1926, the Norges Kommunalbank was established by law for the purpose of making loans to communities. The bank began its operations on September 1, 1927. On Dec. 31, 1931, the capital and reserve of the bank was 30,444,000 kroner, of which 25,893,000 were furnished by the State. The total amount of bonds issued was 167,332,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 155,885,000 kroner.

At the end of 1931, there were 145 private joint-stock banks reported, of which, however, 33 were in liquidation. The severe deflation period of 1921-23 caused several joint-stock banks to suspend their payments. In 1923, therefore, a new law was passed whereby banks in difficulties could continue their operations under administration by the State. The total amount of capital and funds possessed by joint stock banks was 238,980,000 kroner (capital 182,649,000, funds 56,331,000), of which 276,700,000 kroner belonged to banks in free operation. Deposits amounted to 1,372,680,000 kroner, of which 116,016,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 1,256,614,000 kroner deposits on time, 948,119,000 kroner of the total amount of deposits were deposited at banks in free operation.

The number of savings-banks at the end of 1931 was 622, of which 11 were in liquidation. The total amount of the funds of the savings banks

amounted to 205,773,000 kroner, and total deposits 2,150,268,000 kroner, of which 18,300,000 kroner were on demand, and 2,131,968,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors was 2,144,376.

As from January 1, 1925, all private joint-stock banks must be chartered by royal licence. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½d at par, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, .900 fine containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes of 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is ordinarily bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

SPITZBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north. The distance from Norway to Bear Island is 240 miles, and to Spitzbergen (South Cape) 360 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited Spitzbergen in 1607. In the 17th century a very lucrative whale-hunting was started and for some time there were Dutch, British, and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the hunting-places. But when in the 18th century the whale-hunting ended, the question of the sovereignty of Spitzbergen lost its actuality, and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised, owing to the discovery and exploitation of rich coalfields. It was settled by a Treaty, signed on February 9, 1920, at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago was recognised. On August 14, 1925, the archipelago was officially taken possession of by Norway.

Total area about 24,294 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitzbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, Barents Land, King Karl's Land, Hope Island, and Bear Island. The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

Coal is the principal product. There are six mining camps inhabited all the year round. The largest is Longyearbyen in Advent Bay, 550 inhabitants on December 1, 1930. In 1929, 239,719, in 1930, 195,530, in 1931, 206,345 tons of coal were exported.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND.

This is a bleak and desolate island between Greenland and Northern Norway, and about 300 miles north of Iceland. It is 34 miles long and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. It is of volcanic origin and is mountainous, Beerenberg in the north reaching a height of 8,850 ft. It is uninhabited, but is occasionally visited by seal hunters, whalers, and fishermen. In 1921 the Norwegian Meteorological Institute established a weather forecast station.

there, and the decision of the Norwegian Government to annex the island was largely due to this action.

The island was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607, and it was first named Hudson's Tutches (Touches). It was again and again rediscovered and renamed. Its present name was taken from that of a Dutch navigator of the early 17th century, whose claim to have visited the island cannot be substantiated. For the period of a year (1882-83) an Austrian station for scientific observations was maintained there. On May 8, 1929, Jan Mayen Island was officially proclaimed as incorporated in the Norwegian State, and at the same time the manager of the meteorological station on the island was invested with magisterial authority. The final relation to Norway was settled by law of February 27, 1930. Norwegian sovereignty over the island has been officially recognised by the British Government.

BOUVET ISLAND.

This uninhabited island in the Southern Atlantic was discovered in 1789 by a Frenchman, Pierre Bouvet, but no flag was hoisted till, in 1825, Captain Norris raised the Union Jack. A neighbouring island, Thompson Island, has been reported but its existence is seriously doubted. In 1928 a diplomatic dispute arose between Great Britain and Norway as to the claim to Bouvet, particularly in connection with the occupation since December 1927, by a Norwegian whaling expedition, and the Norwegian decision to erect a wireless station on the island, and Great Britain decided in November 1928 to waive its claim. By law of February 27, 1930, it is stated that Bouvet Island belongs to Norway as a dependency.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister in London.—P. Benjamin Vogt, G C V O. (Appointed May 7, 1910.)

Counsellor—Daniel Steen

Secretary—R. Andersen

Agricultural Adviser—Albert Riple

Consul General—G. K. Conradi.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister—Sir Charles John FitzRoy Rhys Wingfield, K C M G. (Appointed October 16, 1929.)

First Secretary—G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M C.

Military Attaché—Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C M G., D.S.O.

Naval Attaché—Commander M. A. Hawes, R N.

Air Attaché—Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D S.O., M C.

Commercial Secretary—C. L. Paus, C B E.

Consul at Oslo.—N. Vorley, O B E.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromsø, Larvik, and other places.

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 XI Stavanger Amt. XII Søndre Bergenhus Amt. XIII Bergens by. XIV Nordre
 Bergenhus Amt. XV Romsdals Amt. XVI Søndre Trondhjems Amt. XVII Norder
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PANAMA.

(REPÚBLICA DE PANAMA)

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 3, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 18 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. In 1914 Colombia, in the Treaty of Bogota entered into with the United States, agreed to recognize the independence of Panama. This Treaty was ratified by the United States and Colombia in 1921. On May 8, 1924, a Protocol was signed at Washington by the Panama and Colombian Plenipotentiaries by which diplomatic relations between the two countries were established.

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended in 1918 and again in 1928, provides for a National Assembly of 32 members elected for four years (one for every 15,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected by direct vote for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term.

President of the Republic—Dr Harmodio Arias. Elected June 5, 1932. Assumed office, October 1, 1932.

There are three Vice-Presidents, chosen by the National Assembly, and a Cabinet of five Ministers.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles, breadth between 37 and 110 miles, coast line, 477 miles on the Atlantic and 767 on the Pacific, total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1930 (excluding the Canal Zone), 467,459, of whom 18,813 were white, 69,588 Negroes, 42,897 Indians, 4,188 Orientals and 249,583 mestizos or mixed. There are approximately 40,000 British subjects on the Isthmus, chiefly coloured, from the West Indies. There are 9 provinces with populations (1930) as follows (the capitals in brackets)—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 15,851, Coclé (Penonomé), 48,244; Colón (Colón), 57,161, Chiriquí (David), 76,918, Los Santos (Las Tablas), 41,218, Panama (Panama City), 114,103, and Veraguas (Santiago), 69,548, Herrera (Chitré), 31,030; Darien (La Palma), 13,391. The capital, Panama City, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, had (1930) 82,827 inhabitants, and Colón on the Atlantic coast (1930), 33,460. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, Puerto Mutis, and Puerto Armuelles, on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandinga.

Religion.—The religion of the country is Catholicism, but other denominations are represented and have a fair following. In the Canal Zone Protestantism chiefly prevails.

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age. The Government maintains 598 primary schools through out the nine provinces and 57,592 children (excluding children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1929–30 from 1,688 teachers. Only 65 primary schools are in cities; the remaining 533 are in rural districts. The co-educational system has been adopted in all the

schools of the Republic Panama has a University (Instituto Nacional), with 626 students in 1930, a normal school for girls (576), and a school of arts and crafts or trades for boys from 14 years of age. Secondary, vocational and normal schools enrolled 2,175 students in 1929-30. In addition there are about 71 private institutions. Panama City is to be the site of the Bolivarian University, the formation of which was agreed upon in June 22, 1926, as an expression of Pan-American solidarity; it is to be supported by contributions from Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and others.

Justice.—The laws were codified and promulgated in 1917 and 1918. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet modern conditions, and replace the old Colombian laws formerly in use. The death penalty has been abolished. The Supreme Court consists of 5 justices appointed for 10 years.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

Expenditures and revenues are on a biennial basis, for two years ending June 30 through 1929-31, thereafter ending February 28. For recent years budget estimates have been as follows (1 balboa = 1 dollar U.S.)—

	1923-25	1925-27	1927-29	1929-31	1931-33
	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas
Revenue	16,475,400 ¹	12,258,700	14,302,488	17,081,908	19,961,353
Expenditure	15,991,120	12,258,700	14,302,488	17,081,908	18,600,934

¹ Including 3 loans totalling 9,200,000 dollars.

The revenue includes an annual subsidy of 250,000 dollars from the United States so long as the latter maintains and operates the canal.

The Public Debt on April 30, 1932, amounted to 18,076,706 balboas or dollars. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 15,617,000 dollars issued in the United States (about 2,000,000 dollars in Canada) for railway, road construction, and public works. The internal debt amounted to 2,459,706 dollars. In addition the Government has a contingent liability for about 4,000,000 dollars borrowed in the United States and Canada by the Banco Nacional and lent out on the security of real property in the Republic. Debt service in 1931-33 will take 3,840,000 dollars.

The Republic has no army or navy to support. The National Police Force numbers 60 officers and 630 men.

Production.—Of the whole area about five eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration of European settlers is discouraged. The most important product is bananas, the exports of which, chiefly to the United States, account for two-thirds of total exports, in 1931, 2,113,971 stems were exported. Other products are cocoa, coconuts, and ivory nuts. Caoutchouc (about 180 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriquí, near the Costa Rican frontier. Exports, 1930, 600,000 pounds. Other products of the soil of Panama are mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. The country has great timber

resources. Sugar (about 90,000 bags of 100 lbs. each produced annually) and tobacco growing are assuming importance. Cattle rearing (about 350,000 head in 1930) is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 5 fiscal years ending June 30 and for the calendar year 1931 are shown as follows (1 balboa = 1 dollar, U S).—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Balboas	Balboas		Balboas	Balboas
1925-26	14,269,000	3,438,936	1928-29	19,277,988	4,262,124
1926-27	14,514,000	3,785,660	1929-30	18,847,478	3,408,201
1927-28	16,182,000	4,380,129	1931	15,492,469	2,721,435

Of the total imports about 50 per cent. come from the United States (exclusive of canal materials) and 8 per cent. from Great Britain. The principal exports in 1931 were bananas (1,782,646 dollars), cacao (631,931 dollars), coconuts (113,485 dollars), hides, mother of pearl, ivory, nuts, gum, and tortoise shell.

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U K	66,814	41,924	89,818	255,489	77,637
Exports to Panama from U K	412,100	481,959	614,200	300,605	271,923
Re-exports to Panama from U K	22,741	26,327	14,029	13,891	12,728

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. All the maritime traffic (international commerce) for Colón and Panama now runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristobal and Balboa, Bocas del Toro remains for the provincial trade. The Government (1920) appointed a commission to study the possibility of establishing free commercial zones, making Panama a general distribution centre for pan-American trade. The port of Puerto Armuelles, opened in 1928, provides an outlet for bananas from plantations in the neighbourhood. Shipping under Panamanian registry totalled (1928) 50 vessels of about 50,000 net tons.

The Panama Railroad, which connects Panama City on the Pacific with Colón on the Atlantic, is the principal railway in the country. It is 47.61 miles long and, with the exception of the termini at Panama and Colón, passes through Canal Zone territory. As there is no road across the Isthmus, and as most vessels unload their cargo at Cristobal (Colón), the greater portion of the merchandise destined for Panama City is brought by the Panama Railroad. In the Province of Chiriquí there is a narrow gauge railway, 32 miles long, connecting the port of Pedregal with Boquete, and passing through David, the capital. Between David and Concepcion there is a line 18 miles long, which has now been extended to the Port of Puerto Armuelles.

A central highway system from the capital, Panama City, west to the Costa Rican frontier is under construction, the 815-mile section connecting Panama City with David, the capital of the Province of Chiriquí, was opened in March, 1931. Road building is handicapped by the extraordinary number of bridges required by the contour of the country.

Commercial aviation rapidly developed in Panama during 1929. Daily air service, in both directions, connects Colón and Panama, while air mail and passenger services exist between the Isthmus and countries of South, Central and North America.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. There are 189 Government telephone stations, 38 telegraph offices, and ten radio stations, seven of which are operated by the Navy Department of the United States.

Money and Credit.—In 1930, the old Panamanian silver currency to a value of approximately 272,000 dollars was withdrawn from circulation. A portion of these coins was used in minting new coins of half the weight and size of the old ones, but of twice the value. The present monetary unit is the *Balboa* which is of the same size and fineness as the United States silver dollar and is equivalent in value to that coin. 200,000 of these coins were minted and placed in circulation in 1931. Other silver coins are the half-balboa (of 12.5 grammes 900 fine, and equal to 50 cents, U.S.), the quarter and tenth of a balboa pieces; and nickel coins of 5 and 2½ cents. There is no paper currency other than U.S. notes. Altogether 500,000 balboas of the new Panamanian silver currency have (1932) been placed in circulation.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States, particularly in New York real estate.

English weights and measures are in general use as well as those of the metric system.

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal Zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For the needs of the Panama Canal other territory was ceded and, for defence, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning in 1913. The treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, and in July, 1904, the agreement for the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. A treaty to cede further territory, particularly in Colón, to the Canal Zone, and to bind Panama to consider herself joint-belligerent with the United States in the event of war, was rejected by the National Assembly in 1927, but discussion of it has revived.

Governor of Canal Zone—Brigadier-General H. Burgess. Appointed October 16, 1928.

The area of the Canal Zone, including land and water, but not including the water area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 552 8 square miles. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 163 4 square miles.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 50 72 statute miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 5 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 5½ miles, hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 40½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The average time of passage through the Canal is from 7 to 8 hours. The record passage is 4 hours 10 minutes. The maximum traffic capacity of the Canal is estimated at 48 ships of usual size in a day or about 17,000 in a year.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,400 feet long, including the spillway, or over 1½ miles, and ½ mile wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 105 feet above sea level, or 20 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, i. e., 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet. The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut) is 8 statute miles. The minimum bottom width of the cut is 300 feet. The bottom is 40 feet above sea level, giving a normal depth of 45 feet.

The civil population of the Canal Zone in June, 1932, was 30,980, of whom 8,416 were Americans. Of this population, 2,458 Americans and 4,714 of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. The total force employed July 1, 1932, was 3,148 Americans and 9,120 coloured aliens, many of whom did not reside in the Canal Zone. No land in the Zone is privately owned and the Zone is, in effect, a Government owned reservation dedicated to the operation, maintenance and protection of the Canal and its appurtenances. However, building sites and agricultural lands are licensed to responsible companies and individuals.

The total capital investment for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Canal to June 30, 1932, totalled 533,106,009 dollars, and the net revenues from tolls and other sources since it was opened to navigation have totalled 160,888,376 dollars. The current expenses of operation and maintenance, inclusive of depreciation and amortisations during the fiscal year 1931-32 were 9,839,212 dollars, and the gross Canal revenue was 21,034,013 dollars, gross business receipts, 17,580,215 dollars. Computing interest at 3 per cent on the capital investment of 530,479,286 (on July 1, 1931), there was a deficit of 4,162,482 dollars for Canal operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15, 1914, with specially invited guests. The journey was made without mishap in ten hours. It was formally opened to commerce by proclamation of the President of the United States on July 12, 1920. The Canal has been in use since 1914, except for various short periods in 1915, and from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916, when the channel was entirely blocked by slides in the banks of Gaillard Cut. There has been no interruption since January 11, 1917.

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal for the last 6 fiscal years are given as follows —

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied (in dollars)
	Vessels ¹	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
1927	2,587	19,164,888	2,888	8,588,827	5,475	27,748,215	24,228,830
1928	3,072	21,820,575	3,384	8,310,184	6,456	20,630,709	26,944,500
1929	3,065	20,780,466	3,348	9,882,520	6,413	30,663,006	27,127,877
1930	3,050	20,554,507	3,135	9,475,725	6,185	30,030,232	27,076,890
1931	2,725	18,402,371	2,804	6,681,439	5,529	25,082,800	24,645,457
1932	2,162	14,172,640	2,344	5,685,358	4,506	19,807,998	20,707,877

¹ U. S. Ocean going commercial vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches, and U S Government vessels

Of the total number of commercial transits of the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1932, 1,917 were American, 1,054 British, 311 Norwegian, 338 German, 179 Japanese, 81 French, 114 Swedish, 117 Dutch, 105 Danish, and the remaining 290 of 13 other nationalities. Total commercial transit, 4,506.

The postal address of the Canal administration is The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —Dr Narciso Garay. Appointed 1931 (Resident in Paris)

Secretary —Raul A. Amador

Attachés —Dr Alfonso Picciado, Alfredo de St. Malo and Pedro de Obarrio

Consul-General (in London) —I. de J. Valdes, Jr

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir Josiah Crosby, K B E, C I E (Appointed July 16, 1931)

Naval Attaché —Capt P. Macnamara, R N

Military Attaché —Lt Colonel M. F. Day, M C

Consul for the Republic —G. L. Rogers, Colón

Vice-Consuls at Panama —C. H. A. Marriott and E. S. Humber, M B E

Vice Consul at Colón —F. B. A. Rundall

There is also a Vice Consul at Bocas del Toro

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840 Subsequently, in 1844, a new Constitution was adopted providing for the election of a President President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, which resulted in the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, Lopez was killed at Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870, in the last battle of the war

The Constitution of 1870 provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate (now of 20 members) elected for six years (one-third every two years),

and a Chamber of Deputies (now of 40), elected for four years (one-half every two years). Both are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative per 8,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. Voters are all males 18 years of age or older. A Permanent Committee of two senators and four deputies sits when Congress is not in session.

The President is elected for four years; he has a cabinet of five ministers, presiding over the departments of the Interior; of Finance, of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Marine, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 30,000 pesos per month, and each of the ministers 15,000 pesos.

Provisional President of the Republic—Dr Eusebio Ayala. Elected June 12, 1932; assumed office, August 15, 1932.

The country is divided into 2 sections: the 'Oriental,' east of Paraguay river, and the 'Occidental,' west of the same river. The Oriental section is divided into 12 departments, subdivided into 104 'partidos', the Occidental section (the Chaco) is divided into 8 'comandancias militares'.

The 12 departments are Concepción, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Yhú, Caazapa, Encarnación, San Ignacio, Quiindy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar. The civil authority is exercised by a *comisario de policía* in each of the departments, who is subject to the control of Government *jefes de policía*, or *delegados civiles*, 9 in number. The capital, Asunción, forms a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.'

Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper or 'oriental section,' which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 159,884 square kilometres, or 61,647 square miles. An area officially stated to be 100,000 square miles in extent, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. Serious friction developed in December, 1923, and the two countries broke off diplomatic relations, which were not fully resumed until May, 1930, only to be broken off again in July, 1931. Despite efforts of neutral countries to induce the parties to sign a pact of non aggression, skirmishes occurred in the Chaco in the summer of 1932, leading to a state of open warfare in September.

In 1930 the total population was estimated at 857,337 (including 67,500 in the Chaco, of whom Indians are roughly estimated at 15,000), with a density of 5 per square mile. The population of Paraguay (oriental section) consists of people of *meztizo* (mixed white and Indian), Indian, and European (chiefly Spanish), blood, the latter largely predominating. There are practically no negroes in Paraguay. On December 31, 1931, the urban population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was 91,156, or about one ninth of the total population, including the surrounding district, it was 228,600 or over one fourth; other towns, as estimated in 1926, are Villarrica, 26,000, Concepción, 11,000; Encarnación, 7,500. San Pedro, 8,700, Luque, 13,000, Carapegua, 12,000; Paraguari, 10,000, Villa del Pilar, 6,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and are estimated.

Paraguayans are bi-lingual, speaking both Spanish and Guaraní, the language of the now extinct Guaraní Indians, who held the country at the time of the Spanish conquest.

Immigration from 1905 up to January, 1932, totals 19,274, including

3,491 Mennonite farmers from Canada, Russia and Poland. Most of the immigrants settle in the 27 state-aided colonies. Only 663 immigrants arrived in 1931. Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. The seat of the Paraguayan Archbishopric is Asunción, there are Bishoprics at Villarrica and Concepcion. Roman Catholic and other religious marriage ceremonies are allowed, but the civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1931 there were 1,572 Government and private primary schools with 108,741 pupils and 1,911 teachers, 48 private schools had (1931) 178 teachers and 4,372 pupils. The National College (*i.e.*, high school) at Asunción had (1931) 1,121 students. There is also a University which had in 1931, 349 students and 36 professors, complete autonomy in appropriate spheres of university affairs was granted in 1929 to a body including students, alumni and faculties. The 6 normal schools had (1932) 736 students.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 17 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by 139 *juces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for six fiscal years, ending August 31, are given as follows (the gold peso, like the Argentine gold peso, equals 96.5 cents (U.S.), roughly 5 gold pesos or 213 paper pesos = £1, but the average rate in 1931 was 6.83 gold pesos or 291 paper pesos = £1) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos		Gold pesos	Gold pesos
1926-27	6,108,888	6,108,758	1929-30	6,306,227	7,082,944
1927-28	5,187,469	5,147,668	1930-31	6,458,240	6,445,945
1928-29	6,950,181	6,950,185	1931-32	5,704,080	5,703,004

Internal revenue, 1930-31, amounted to 1,633,005 gold pesos (239,093½), customs, 2,974,225 gold pesos (485,465½).

On November 30, 1931, the external debt of Paraguay was 3,540,774 gold pesos, the consolidated internal debt was 3,161,787 gold pesos, the floating debt was 627,770 gold pesos. By an agreement reached September, 1924, Paraguay has resumed payment of interest on her sterling loan of 1871-72 (476,290½ in 1931), and of 4,315½ annually in reduction of the principal, and on that of 1915 (209,900½), on which she pays annually 10,861½ in reduction of the principal.

Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is entrusted to an Argentine military commission. Establishment is about 100 officers and 2,800 men, distributed at 5 centres. The permanent organisations comprise 4 regiments of infantry,

1 regiment of cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery. In the event of war service is compulsory in the active army for 2 years between the ages of 18 and 20, between 20 and 29 in the reserve of active army, between 29 and 39 with national guard, and between 39 and 45 in the territorial guard.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 2 new armoured river gun-boats of 835 tons (built in Italy) and 3 small converted merchant vessels, river craft armed with modern guns. The largest of the latter is about 200 tons gross register. The budget expenditure on national defence in 1930-31 amounted to 67,978,222 paper pesos.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub tropical products. Much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. It is estimated that there are about 4,000,000 head of cattle in the country. There are four packing plants, encouraged by the Government; hides, jerked beef, corned beef and other animal products are exported. *Yerba mate*, or strong-flavoured Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests (covering from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles) as well as a plantation product, is one of the chief articles of export (6,843 metric tons in 1931). Tobacco is also grown (14,142 metric tons in 1932). Timber resources of excellent quality are enormous. Paraguay produces in the Chaco region quebracho logs, of which 552 tons were exported in 1931 and quebracho extract, exports, 35,834 tons in 1931. Fruit growing, especially oranges, is general, exports in 1932, 62,410,000 oranges and 11,738,000 tangerines. Yaguaron is the chief source of petit-grain oil, distilled from the leaves of a bitter orange tree and used in the manufacture of many perfumes. It is exported chiefly to France and Germany. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 35,000 acres, sugar production in 1932, 8,318 tons. There are 10 sugar factories in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari. Some rice is grown—3,500 tons in 1931. Banana growing has started. Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground-nuts), &c., are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive. About 87,450 acres are planted to maize, output (1932) 63,075 tons. The cultivation of cotton of the American uplands type is encouraged by the authorities, it matures early and reaches the market when the American crop is scarce. Labour shortage is the main difficulty. In 1931-32 the acreage under cotton was 27,264 acres, production, 8,141 metric tons, ginned cotton, 2,423 metric tons. Lace-making, of the 'spider-web' variety, is a thriving industry.

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance. The Ibicui iron mines were worked as early as 1863. The Quiquí and Ibicui manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquí.

Commerce.

The following is the value, in gold pesos, of the imports and exports (5 gold pesos = £1, but in 1931, average rate was 6.83 gold pesos = £1) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports	11,977,766	14,305,119	13,850,095	15,189,859	10,080,732
Exports	14,282,040	15,686,208	18,450,766	14,176,433	12,836,525

Exports in 1931 included hides (347,207), corned beef (4,825 tons), meat extract (470 tons), and cotton (2,746 tons). The most important imports are cotton and woollen textiles, wheat, flour, and petrol. Of the total exports in 1931, goods to the value of 11,804,821 gold pesos, or about 92 per cent. of the total, went to Argentina, whence goods to the value of 5,406,107 gold pesos were re-exported. Imports from Argentina, 1931, 2,956,693 gold pesos; United States, 1,628,069; British Empire, 1,461,069.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U K	129,976	72,840	113,407	105,493	12,007
Exports to Paraguay from U K	141,427	119,706	148,257	108,125	84,708
Re exports to Paraguay from U K	3,845	1,960	2,655	934	524

Communications.

Asunción, the chief port, is 950 miles from the sea, the Paraguay river is navigable up to Villa Concepción for vessels of 12-foot draft. Smaller vessels navigate its 1,800 miles. In 1931, 3,585 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 892,333 tons, entered at the port of Asunción, and 3,864 with a tonnage of 386,054 cleared. The principal company engaged in the river service on the Paraguay and the Alto Paraná is the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British.

There is a British-owned railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from Asunción to Encarnación, on the Rio Alto Paraná. This railway has a total main track length of 232 miles. There is now a through train service without break of bulk from Asunción to Buenos Aires. El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan company, runs from Concepción as far as Horqueta, a distance of 33 miles. This road is projected to run as far as Pedro Juan Caballero on the Brazilian border. The Azucarera Paraguaya, in the Department of Ibytymi, has 15 miles of its line open to the public. Total length of railways, 669 miles. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult.

The national telegraph (110 offices) connects Asunción with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world, total, 2,944 miles. Telephone lines, 1932, 4,636 miles. Long-distance telephone communication with Posadas was established in 1932. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asunción, Concepción, Paraguari, Bahía Negra, and Puerto Casado. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; the number of post offices is 257.

Money and Credit.

The unit of value is the gold peso, which is based on the Argentine gold peso, at par, it is equal to 96 5 cents (U S). Actually there is no gold or silver current, and the paper peso, which is roughly equivalent to one English penny, is the only circulating medium with the exception of nickel coins which, in the shape of one peso, two pesos and fifty cents pieces, form a small part of the currency. One gold peso = 42 61 paper pesos. Business and governmental transactions are frequently stated in both gold and paper pesos. The total paper and nickel currency in circulation on December 31, 1931, was 202,114,230 paper pesos, guaranteed by Conversion Fund and deposits in other banks.

From 1923, when finances were reorganized on the lines suggested by an

American financial adviser, the State Bank's Exchange Office, with its separate capital of 1 000,000 gold pesos (Oficina de Cambios) maintained the exchange at 18 75 Paraguayan paper pesos to the Argentine paper peso and 42 61 Paraguayan pesos to the Argentine gold peso, the world wide exchange difficulties of 1932 led to joint control with Argentine of the country's foreign exchange resources

The principal banks in Paraguay are a branch of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd., the Banco Germanico de la America del Sud, the Banco del Hogar Argentino, and the Banco Agricola. The last mentioned is practically a department of the Government, charged with agricultural development. Some contraction in banking facilities is taking place, commercial banks which reported on December 31, 1930, combined capital and reserves of 1,019,481 gold pesos, had on March 31, 1932, capital and reserves of 946,467 gold pesos

Weights and Measures.

The metric system was officially adopted on January 1, 1901

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chargé d'Affaires.—Rogelio Espinoza

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires—R. H. Tottenham Smith

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN)

Reigning King (Shah).

On October 31, 1925, the Majlis, 'in the name of the national welfare,' proclaimed the deposition of the Shah, Sultan Ahmad, and the overthrow of the Kajar dynasty. On December 13 the Constituent Assembly elected **Riza Khan Pahlevi** Shah of Persia, and made the Crown of Darius hereditary in his family. On December 15 the new Shah took the oath to defend the Constitution, and on December 16 he was publicly proclaimed. On Feb. 25, 1926, he appointed his eldest son, Shahpur Mohammed Riza, Valiahd (Crown Prince) of Persia. Riza Shah was crowned on April 25, 1926

Constitution and Government

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shah, within the limitations imposed by the Moslem religion, was an absolute ruler, but had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law (*Mujtahids*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious standing. In 1905, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January, 1906, the Shah gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which sat from October, 1906, to June, 1908, and drew up a 'Constitution' which received the Shah's approval on December 30, 1906. Each term of the Majlis lasts 2 years. The new Majlis was opened by the Shah on March 15, 1933.

The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, composed as follows (March 1933):—

Prime Minister — Mehdi Quli Khan *Hedayat* (Mokhber es Saltaneh)

Minister for Foreign Affairs — Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan *Foroughi* (Zoka-ul Mulk).

Minister of Interior — Mirza Ali Khan *Mansur*

Minister of Finance — Mirza Seyed Hassan Khan *Taqizadeh*

Minister of Roads and Communications — General Abdul Majid Mirza *Firooz*

Minister of War. — Jassaf Gholi Khan *Assad*.

Minister of Justice — Mirza Ali Akbar Khan *Davar*.

Minister of Education — Yahya Khan *Qaragozlov*

Minister of Post and Telegraphs. — Mirza Farajullah Khan *Bohramy*.

Ministry of National Economy (directed by Directors General) —

Commerce. — Abdullah Khan *Yessai*

Industry and Agriculture. — Seyed Mehdi Khan *Farrukh*.

The country is divided into twenty-six provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government. Governors-general and governors are generally called Hâkim, but the former usually have the title of Wâli. Each quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Katkhuda. These officers are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhâni, Ilbegi, Wâli, Sirdâr, Sheikh.

Towns generally have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63°30' east longitude. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as to approximate, on the average, 16 inhabitants to the square mile.

The population is estimated at 10 millions, but all figures are largely conjectural. It is estimated that the country contains some three million nomads. Of these, 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis and Gypsies, 234,000 Lurs. These figures, however, are merely round numbers, and estimates vary.

The principal cities of Persia are — Teheran and district, with about 350,000 inhabitants, Tabriz, 180,000, Isfahan, 100,000, Meshed, 85,000, Resht, 80,000, Kerman, 80,000, Kermanshah, 40,000, Shiraz, 35,000, Yezd, 30,000, Barfurush, 30,000, Hamadan, 30,000, Kazvin, 30,000, Kum, 25,000, Sultanabad, 20,000, Kashan, 15,000, Mohammerah, 10,000, and Abadan, 40,000.

Religion.

Of the population about 7½ millions are Moslems of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ikhtlâ' Ashariyya*, who recognize twelve Imâms or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet, 850,000 are of the Sunni sect, 10,000 are Parsis (Gabras), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 80,000 Nestorians, there are also many 'Bahais' and some Christians, whose number cannot, however, be estimated.

The Moslems of the sect called Shi'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine (especially in their rejection of the *Sunna* or traditional body of rules, as distinct from the actual text of the Koran), from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is still powerful. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Imâm-i-Jama, chief of the great mosque (Masjid-i-Jama) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jama are the push namâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutba, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque), this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakfs), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and dependants.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop, the one residing at Tabriz, and the other at Isfahan. There are also

a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside

Education

In recent years Public Instruction has made rapid strides, the old system of instruction, which was generally religious, has been practically entirely changed, and at present a tolerably adequate education can be obtained in general knowledge from native professors who have studied abroad, although, of course, the purely religious schools are still maintained in the Mosques, and the old 'Maktab'—street schools for the very young at which the mere rudiments of reading and writing are taught—still abound. In 1930 there were 127,000 children at school (18,170 girls), of these 25,000 attended Middle Schools and 4,600 High Schools.

The Government pays the whole budget of Government Schools and grants are paid to the public, private and foreign schools. Religious Schools are maintained from endowments. During 1929–30 more schools were opened and the total budget of the Ministry of Education for 1930–31 was 20,906,430 rials and 97,399 pahlavis, of which 50,000 rials and 82,778 pahlavis was set aside for students abroad.

The Foreign Schools are maintained by funds from abroad supplied by The American Presbyterian Mission, The Church Missionary Society, The Alliance Israélite, and The French Roman Catholics Mission, and there are also schools run by the German and Soviet Governments, all the above have schools for boys and for girls.

Justice.

The judicial system of Persia is modelled on that of France. There are justices of the peace in villages and small towns, higher courts in the larger towns, police magistrates in all important places, courts of appeal in Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Isfahan, Meshed, Kerinan and Ahwaz, and a court of cassation, or supreme court, in Teheran. The courts are supervised by the Ministry of Justice. New Civil, Criminal and Commercial codes based on French and Swiss codes have been introduced into the Courts of Justice.

Finance.

The most productive items of revenue in order of importance are usually Customs Receipts, Anglo-Persian Oil Co. royalties, Sugar and Tea monopoly, and Land Tax and Road Tax. The incidence of taxation, which is mainly indirect, weighs most heavily on the labouring classes.

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years were — 1928–29, £2,325,565, 1929–30, £2,119,917, and 1930–31, £1,466,934.

The budget estimates for 1932–33 are — revenue, 421,400,000 rials and 787,000^l, exclusive of the royalty of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., the revenue from the sugar and tea monopolies and part of the proceeds of the road tax, expenditure, 421,399,870 rials and 407,176 pahlavis, exclusive of certain expenditure on railways and roads. The royalties from the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. are deposited in London and regarded as a treasury reserve. According to the Persian Ministry of Finance, the sum of 2,700,000^l was held by the Persian Government in London on March 20, 1932, most of this amount having come from the royalties.

On March 20, 1931, the recognised foreign debts of Persia were —

Loans	Original Amount			Outstanding		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
1911 Loan	1,250,000	0	4	1,111,250	4	0
British Advances 1912-14	490,000	0	0	490,000	0	0

The debt incurred to Great Britain during and immediately after the war, which has been placed at 2,000,000*l*, has not yet been funded. The total floating debt at the same date was 6,661,428 rials

Defence

The army consists of 46,000 men, exclusive of the Amnieh (Gendarmerie). The latter number 8,000 and are used for the surveillance of roads and other armed police duties

The army, air force and navy cost some 2,000,000*l* annually. The organisation is a Central Garrison at Tehran, numbering some 12,000 men, two weak divisions based on Tabriz and Meshed, and nine independent brigades, of varying strength, based on Khureemabad, Senneh, Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Asterabad, Resht, Shiraz, Isfahan and Kerman

The army has recently been re armed and equipped at a cost of about 1,000,000*l* with material bought in Czechoslovakia

Military service became compulsory under the Conscription Act passed in 1924. This Law is now being generally enforced, except in certain tribal areas, and the supply of conscripts exceeds the numbers required

The air force has seven or eight serviceable aircraft and about the same number capable of short flights only. The aircraft are of several types, chiefly De Havilland pattern aeroplanes manufactured in Russia with Liberty engines

The Persian navy consists of 2 gunboats armed with 2 naval guns of 102 mm and 2 anti aircraft guns of 76 mm, and 4 motor patrol vessels built in Italy in 1931-32. In addition they also possess 2 obsolete gunboats stationed in the Persian Gulf. Some 250 officers and ratings have been trained in Italy, and an Italian naval mission is at present on commission with the Persian navy

Production and Industry.

Persia produces oil, wool, skins, casings, drugs, fruits, gums, rice, cotton, wheat, &c. special attention is being paid to the textile industry. Production in 1930-31 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as follows (in tons)—rice, 360,000, cotton, 46,000, tobacco, 30,000; and wheat, 1,420,000. The wool of Khurasan is famous. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable but undeveloped. They include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, and cobalt. Oil is being developed with much success. The turquoise mines of Nishapur are worked in a most primitive fashion but with profit, as also are the iron oxide and rock salt in the Persian Gulf

The production of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which holds a concession for the whole of the country except the five northern provinces, was 1930, 5,989,802 tons; 1931, 5,780,000 tons; 1932, 6,600,000 tons.

Commerce.

On February 25, 1931, the Government established a monopoly of foreign trade, operating through a system of Government permits.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, Meshed, and Isfahan, the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Mohamerah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshed i-sar, and Bandar Gaz on the Caspian.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for six years were as follows —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	20,253,448	24,353,793	1925-29	17,069,861	31,596,960
1926-27	16,189,800	22,716,049	1929-30	15,859,534	27,152,868
1927-28	16,450,193	21,617,164	1930-31	12,784,868	23,088,643

The following table shows (in thousands of krans 63·40 krans = 1l in 1930-31, and 58 krans = 1l in 1929-30) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from Persia —

Imports	1929-30	1930-31	Exports	1929-30	1930-31
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cotton textiles	166,878	142,820	Mineral oils	1,087,586	1,006,190
Sugar	115,578	104,917	Carpets and rugs, wool	146,438	124,715
Machinery, etc	46,087	88,078	Fruits, fresh and dried	46,999	57,861
Tea	70,139	65,713	Opium	70,218	49,180
Mineral oils and greases	43,765	45,101	Rice	33,167	32,011
Vehicles of all sorts	46,087	55,012	Cotton, raw	39,852	81,252
Hardware, etc	22,734	26,853	Wool, raw	15,774	23,264
Boils, pipes etc.	22,694	26,353	Gum tragacanth	17,989	16,176
Arms and munitions	221	21,501	Silk cocoons	13,327	14,714
Iron and steel bars, etc	22,775	20,821	Silver	4,337	12,824
Cotton yarn	19,626	19,109	Sheep casings	13,603	10,673
Haberdashery & house			Lambskins, raw	9,146	9,050
hold utensils	27,163	18,474	Hides, prepared	10,551	6,788
Textiles, woollen	19,808	11,776	Livestock	2,258	6,630
Total (including all others)	919,658	810,579	Total (including all others)	1,574,837	1,468,819

In the years ending March 20, 1930 and 1931, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans	1000 Krans	1000 Krans
British Empire	356,429	368,021	768,638	653,006
Belgium	41,671	23,317	29,176	35,268
France	61,860	27,185	118,334	91,477
Germany	60,066	66,777	60,180	75,991
Iraq	6,511	8,885	29,176	30,244
Italy	21,139	22,410	13,642	52,056
Japan	6,096	9,268	4,361	31,785
Netherlands	9,190	16,171	118	4,901
Russia	274,716	234,242	148,586	153,327
Turkey	527	1,595	28,316	22,532
United States	72,093	36,091	66,534	66,265

The chief imports from Persia to United Kingdom in 1931 were, according to Board of Trade returns: Motor spirit, 1,216,156*l.*, and crude petroleum, 2,288,009*l.* The chief exports to Persia were iron and steel, 182,615*l.*, machinery, 117,793*l.*, and cotton piece goods, 129,054*l.*

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U K	9,044,869	9,147,918	8,776,807	5,791,868	6,979,205
Exports to Persia from U K	1,628,649	2,260,727	2,694,514	727,443	826,967
Re exports to Persia from U K	91,880	85,500	199,681	52,787	11,442

Banking and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title 'The Imperial Bank of Persia,' and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2, 1889. The bank has recently conceded its sole right of note issue to the Persian Government. There is also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prets de Perse.' This Bank, with all its Concessions, was in March, 1921, handed over to the Persian Government by the Soviet authorities, and is now 'The Bank of Iran,' and forms part of the Ministry of Finance. The Ottoman Bank has also established branches in Teheran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah. Latterly the Russians started a bank, under the auspices of the Soviet Government, which has branches in both the northern and southern provinces. A Government Pawnbroking Establishment was founded in January, 1927, and a 'National Bank' in September, 1928. During the year 1929, the National Bank of which Dr F. Lindenblatt, a German, is director, opened branches in all the chief provincial towns. There is also the Bank-i Pahlavi with branches in the important towns in the north.

Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammerah, and several smaller ports was in 1930-31, 6,201,530 tons, of which 5,848,423 were British, 258,549 German and 93,488 Russian, the Persian total was 206,325 tons, at Caspian ports 456,016 tons, of which 357,925 (steam) were Russian and 4,168 (steam) Persian, and 21,478 tons (sail) Russian, and 67,600 tons (sail) Persian. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at Persian ports in 1930-31 was 15,853 compared with 16,319 in 1929-30.

During recent years the opening up of Persia by further road construction has been the policy of the Central Government. Whilst a good road, according to European standards, does not exist in Persia, except in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s area, roads passable for motor traffic are general throughout the country. The traveller, however, has still much discomfort to contend with.

Taking Teheran, the capital, as the centre, the following main routes are available for all forms of motor traffic.—(i) Teheran to the Caspian Sea (Port Pahlavi) via Kasvin and Rasht, (ii) Teheran to Tabriz, (iii) Teheran to Baghdad via Kasvin, Hamadan and Kermanshah, (iv) Teheran to Basra via Sultanabad, Burujird-Khurrumabad-Dizful-Ahwaz and Mohammerah; (v) Teheran to Bushire via Isfahan and Shiraz, (vi) Teheran to Bandar Abbas via Isfahan and Kerman, (vii) Teheran to Meshed, (viii) Teheran to the

Caspian Sea (Port Bander-i-Gaz) via Barfarush; (ix) Teheran to Duzdap. Two routes (a) via Meshed, (b) via Kerman. Several subsidiary roads exist, the most important being — (i) The coastal road on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea from Port Pahlevi to Port Bander-i-Gaz, (ii) Hamadan to Isfahan via Sultanabad, (iii) Kermanshah to Burujird, (iv) Shiraz to Kerman via Niriz, and (v) Meshed to Askabad. A road was opened in 1932 to connect Tabriz with Nisibin via Rowanduz. Several of the above roads are blocked by snow for 3 or 4 days at a time between December 15 and April 1.

Total length of railways 467 miles, as follows — Tabriz-Julfa, 85 miles, Sofian-Sharifkhareh, 30 miles, Mirjawa-Duzdap, 104 miles, Resht-Pir i Bazaar, 7 miles, Teheran-Shah Abdul Azim, 5 miles, Bandar Shahpur-Dizful, 156 miles, Ahabad-Bandar Shah, 80 miles. These last two sections are at the southern and northern ends respectively of the line which is projected between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian. Work is continuing at each end, but progress is slow owing largely to the difficulty of the country which has now to be traversed.

Navigation on the Lake of Urumiah, from Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh is served by some five tugs and 15 barges for the transport of goods and passengers. The service runs twice a week. On the River Karun like wise, from Mohammerah to Ahwaz (Nasseri), a fortnightly service both ways is run by the Mesopotamia Persia Corp., Ltd., and some native firms run daily trips by motor boat, for passengers and merchandise. By changing into lighter draught boats at Nasseri both can be taken up to Shalili near Shushtar.

The telegraph system attains a length of 7,964 miles with 13,829 miles of wire. In virtue of several conventions, dating from 1863, between the British and Persian Governments, the Indian Government constructed, and until March, 1931, maintained and worked with its own staffs the Indo-European Telegraph Department line from Teheran-Kum-Kashan-Isfahan-Shiraz to Bushire, and thence to Fao and also Karachi, this line is 669 miles in length with 2,292 miles of wire and 7 stations, and the Central Persia Telegraphs from Teheran via Kashan-Yezd-Kerman-Bam to the Beluchistan frontier and thence to India with a mileage of 1,467 line and 4,183 wire and 10 stations. The Indo-European Telegraph Co. maintained communication between Teheran and Tabriz and on to Julfa, which connects with the European systems. Number of telegrams in 1929, 735,737 internal, 104,559 foreign.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company, as well as the Indo-European Telegraph Department, relinquished all their telegraph lines in Persia on February 28, 1931, thenceforward all these lines came under the direct control of the Persian Telegraph Administration with the exception of the land-line between Jaok and the Indian frontier near Gwadur, which is exploited by the Imperial and International Communications Company.

Wireless has been installed at Teheran, Tabriz, Meshed, Kermanshah, and Shiraz, and wireless stations are being completed in Kerman and Ahwaz. Teheran is in wireless communication with Europe via Tiflis and Beyrout.

In 1932 the Government purchased the telephone system from the lessees, the "Société Anonyme des Téléphones Persans" for one million toman, and it is now generally under Government control.

In 1929, 6,199,800 letters and 256,700 post-cards were handled in the internal service; in the foreign service, 1,518,400 letters and 22,600 post-cards were received, and 1,197,400 letters and 124,200 post cards despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Persia has a gold standard, the unit of which is the *rial*, containing 0.07322382 grammes of gold. One hundred *rials* make one *pahlavi*.

The gold standard is not, however, in force, for, by a law passed on March 13, 1932, there is no obligation to pay out gold pending a return to more normal economic conditions.

The actual unit of currency is a *rial*, which contains 4.14 grammes of silver and is the equivalent of the *kran*, which is now obsolete, but which has not been altogether withdrawn from circulation. For Accounts the cent, an imaginary coin the equivalent of 1/100 *rial*, is usually employed.

Weights and measures based on the metric system are to be introduced, and arrangements are being made.

The actual unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71.6 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2.96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 40 *sir*=1 *batman* (Tabriz). Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i>	= 8 <i>Abdâst</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6 546.41b
<i>Man-i-Noh Abdâst</i>	= 9 <i>Abdâst</i>	= 720 „	= 7 30 „
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)		= 1,000 „	= 10 14 „
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i>	= 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	= 1,280 „	= 12 98 „
<i>Man-i-Rey</i>	= 4 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	= 2,560 „	= 25 96 „
<i>Man-i-Bandar Abdâst</i>		= 840 „	= 8 52 „
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i>	= 16 <i>Mans</i> of	720 „	= 116 80 „
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> =100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> = 654.64 „			
3½ <i>Kharvâr</i> =1963.92 lbs = 1 short ton (very nearly)			

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*, of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40.95 inches, another, used in Azerbaijan, equals 44.09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically=6,000 *zar* of 40.95 inches=3.87 miles. Some calculate the *farsakh* at 6,000 *zar* of 44.09 inches=4.17 miles. It is about 3½ miles in South Persia and about 4 miles in the North. On some of the main roads distances in kilometres have been marked.

The present measure of surface is *jerib*=1,000 to 1,066 square *zar* of 40.95 inches=1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chargé d'Affaires—Fathollah Khan Noury Esfandiary

Second Secretary—Mirza Hossein Khan Ghodse

Attaché—Abdol Abad Khan Yekta

Honorary Commercial Attaché—Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian

Consul General in London—Mirza M. Garvini

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General—Reginald Hervey Hoare, O.M.G. (Appointed October 12, 1931)

Second Secretary—H. L. Baggallay

Third Secretary—D. L. Busk

Military Attaché—Lieut.-Col. P. O. R. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O., I.A.

Commercial Secretary—E. R. Lingeman

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C), Bushire (C G), Bandar Abbas, Meshed (C G), Istahan (C-G), Seistan, (re named in 1931, Zabol), Kerman, Mohammerah, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Ahwaz, Sultanabad, Birjand and Duzdab (re-named in 1931, Zahedan)

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PERU

(REPUBLICA DEL Perú)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence on July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule.

The following table gives a list of Presidents from 1899 to 1982 —

Don Eduardo Lopez de Romaña, Sept 8, 1899—Sept 8, 1903	Don José Pardo y Barrera, Sept 24, 1915—Oct. 12, 1919 ^a
Don Manuel Candamo, Sept 8, 1903—May 7, 1904 ^a	Don Augusto Bernardino Leguía, Oct. 12, 1919—Aug 24, 1930 ^a
Don Serapi Calderón (Acting), May 7, 1904—Sept 24, 1904	General Don Manuel Ponce (Acting), Aug 24, 1930—Aug 28, 1930 ^a
Don José Pardo y Barrera, Sept. 24, 1904—Sept 24, 1908	Colonel Don L. Is. Sánchez Cerro (Acting), Aug 28, 1930—March 1, 1931 ^a
Don Augusto Bernadino Leguía, Sept. 24, 1908—Sept 24, 1912	Don Ricardo Leuclio Elías (Acting), March 1, 1931—March 5, 1931 ^a
Dr. Don Guillermo Enrique Billinghurst, Sept 24 1912—Feb 4, 1914 ^a	Colonel Don Gustavo Jiménez (Acting), March 5 1931—March 10, 1931 ^a
General Don Osmar Raimundo Benarides (Acting), Feb 4, 1914—Sept 24, 1915	Colonel Don David Samanez Ocampo (Acting), March 10, 1931—Dec 8, 1931

^a Died

^a Deposed

^a Resigned

According to the Constitution of January 18, 1920, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (110 members), and renewed totally every five years. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress normally meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days, a new Congress was elected October 11, 1931, to recast the Constitution. Voters are males, at least 21 years old, who are able to read and write.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and eligible for re-election indefinitely (under a change in the constitution authorized in 1927). He receives 25,500 soles a year.

President—General Luiz M. Sanchez Cerro. Elected October 11, 1931, assumed office, for 5 years, December 8, 1931.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of seven ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 14,280 soles a year.

The 20 departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into 983 districts. Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1862 showed a total population of 2,487,916, that of 1876 put the number at 2,699,106, of whom about 13.8 per cent were white, 1.9 per cent negroes, 57.6 per cent Indian, 24.8 per cent mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1.9 per cent Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. It is estimated (1930) that the population exceeds 4,500,000 of which 600,000 are white. The language is Spanish, but the Indian population has its own language, either Quechua or Aymara.

To promote the assimilation of the Indian population, estimated at 4,000,000, the Government in 1930 declared June 24 of each year to be a national holiday, 'day of the indigene,' to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. By a decree issued in 1927, the Indians were freed from the peonage system which existed in some regions.

The population of the province of Lima, containing the capital, according to the official census in November, 1931, was 373,875, and of the province of Callao 70,141. Lima city had 272,742 inhabitants. The estimated population in 1928 of other cities was Arequipa 46,000; Cusco 40,000,

Chiclayo 35,000, Ica 20,000, Trujillo 30,000, Chinchu 20,000, Huancayo 20,000, Ayacucho 20,000, Iquitos 10,000, Huaráz 20,000, Piura 15,000

Revised estimates, allowing for the cession of 43,970 square miles to Colombia (Salomon-Lozano Treaty, 1927), and of 8,103 square miles to Chile in 1928 put the present area at 481,698 square miles. The areas of the 20 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society (1915), are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an official estimate for 1927. The chief towns are shown in brackets —

Departments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1927
		1876 (census)	1927 (estimated)	
Departments				
Amazonas (Chachapoyas)	13,943	34,284	80,000	5.7
Ancash (Huaras)	14,700	284,830	480,000	31.9
Apurimac (Huancarama)	8,187	118,525	280,000	34.3
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	157,046	360,000	16.8
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,185	142,215	320,000	17.5
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,538	212,746	450,000	35.9
Cusco (Cusco)	55,716	243,032	700,000	12.5
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	8,297	103,069	230,000	27.7
Huanuco (Huanuco)	15,425	78,991	200,000	12.9
Ica (Ica)	8,596	60,255	120,000	13.8
Junin (Huancayo)	22,814	209,759	450,000	19.7
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	4,614	86,738	140,000	30.3
Libertad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,336	380,000	37.2
Lima (Lima)	15,048	225,800	550,000	36.5
Loreto (Iquitos)	163,240	61,905	150,000	0.9
Madre de Dios ¹ (Maldonado)	58,827	—	5,000	0.08
Piura (Piura)	15,190	135,615	300,000	19.8
Puno (Puno)	28,133	259,449	700,000	26.7
San Martin	17,448		65,000	3.7
Tacna (Tacna)	12,590	36,009	60,000	4.7
Tarapacá ²	—	38,225	—	—
Total Departments	524,694	2,660,881	6,020,000	11.2
Provinces				
Callao (Callao)	14	84,402	75,000	5,357.0
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,549	28,785	40,000	7.2
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,590	—	12,000	7.5
Total Provinces	7,153	63,277	127,000	17.7
Grand Total	532,047	2,609,106	6,147,000	11.1

¹ Created in 1912

² No longer a Department of Peru

Efforts to encourage immigration of Europeans, including Germans, Austrians, Poles and Cossacks by opening up to them some 8,000,000 acres have been only partially successful, and considerable land has been repatriated since 1929.

The long standing dispute with Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica (see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1928, page 1198) reached an amicable stage in July, 1928, when the two countries resumed diplomatic relations and made a fresh attempt to settle the question by direct and friendly negotiations. On February 21, 1929, it was announced that a settlement had been reached, Tacna going to Peru and Arica to Chile. Demarcation and joint policing of the boundary were accomplished in August, 1930.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija (1912), and is being finally demarcated by a joint commission. Those with Colombia and Ecuador (for the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold, lying about the head waters of the Amazon) were referred to the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. Direct negotiations may possibly be initiated between Peru and Ecuador. The Salomon-Lozano Treaty, establishing the boundary between Peru and Colombia, was ratified by the former in 1927, and by Colombia in 1928, but on September 6, 1932, Peruvian civilians from Iquitos seized the Colombian town of Leticia, east of Iquitos, and demanded a revision of the treaty. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary favourable, on the whole, to Peru, and this was finally demarcated in 1927 by a joint commission.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.

Religion

By the terms of the new Constitution there exists absolute political and religious liberty, but the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, and in 1929, a decree was issued permitting only Roman Catholic religious instruction in schools, State or private. There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545) 16 bishops and vicars-general, 4 Apostolic Prefects, 641 intermediate officials, 1,123 priests and 1,790 monks. The 1,109 churches, 51 convents and 72 religious houses are the property of the State. The Junta of Government in October, 1930, decreed that all marriages must be civil, regardless of religion and preceded by medical examination. Liberal divorce regulations, including divorce for 'absence without just cause for 50 days,' were also established. Divorcees may re marry immediately.

Education and Justice.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free. The system is highly centralized, all teaching appointments are made by the Ministry of Education. In 1930, there were in Peru 3,562 primary schools with about 6,200 teachers and 342,016 pupils, 36 secondary schools (excluding private schools under supervision) with 697 teachers and 11,826 pupils and 4 normal schools with a registration of 1,610. Budget appropriations for education in 1932, 9 469,848 soles. Special schools for the Indians enroll about 1,780. There are also 30 travelling schools. Higher education is normally provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V in 1551, its autonomy, previously limited in 1928, was restored by the Junta in 1930, but it was closed in 1932, it had in 1929, 169 professors and 1,531 students in five faculties and two institutes. There are small universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), with (1932) 223 students, Cuzco with 106 students, Trujillo, 104 students, and the Catholic University (Lima) with 153 students. There are State Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Trades, and Engineering in Lima.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 10 judges and 4 fiscals, and in 13 Superior Courts throughout the Republic. There are 151 Minor Courts of First Instance. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Govern-

ment; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years were as follows in soles (10 soles = the old Peruvian pound; 1 sol = 28 cents U S) :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue	121,981,080	140,358,820	117,888,192	90,755,105	96,928,296
Expenditure	120,611,640	140,204,550	129,672,755	102,689,247	96,928,296

¹ Budget estimates

For account of the old foreign debt of Peru and the arrangements reached regarding it with the Peruvian Corporation, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1931, p. 1183

The total debt of Peru (December 31, 1931) amounted to 503,214,464 soles, of which the internal debt amounted to 139,485,698 soles, and the foreign debt to 363,728,766 soles (at par). The latter included 90,000,000 dollars (U.S.), calculated at the old par value of the sol, 40 cents, U.S., and 3,500,000¹ sterling, at par. External debt service in 1930 took Lp 1,449,780, of which guano exploitation, railroads and docks furnished 85 per cent. Internal debt service took Lp 354,919. But in May, 1931, Peru suspended interest and sinking fund payments on external debt until economic conditions improve. British investments (1930) amounted to 26,828,300¹ of which about 75 per cent (20,209,400¹) was represented by the Peruvian Corporation. American investments total 200,000,000 dollars, of which (1931) holdings of Government bonds represented 76,000,000 dollars and direct interest in railways and industries represented 124,742,000 dollars.

Defence.

ARMY

Military service is compulsory and universal, though only a limited number of the annual quota of conscripts is called up for active duty with the colours, the remainder being formed into local battalions, who receive instruction one day in the week (Sundays). The term of service is 2 years in the active army, 5 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 20 years in the National Guard.

The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division. The division is made up of 2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each, with 1 machine gun company; 1 topographical section, 1 medical section, 1 commissariat section, 1 or 2 regiments of cavalry (2 squadrons), 1 regiment of mountain artillery.

The army at present is organized as follows: of infantry there are 20 regiments, of artillery 5 regiments, 5 mounted infantry companies, 5 battalions of engineers, 1 aviation squadron, and an independent commissariat corps.

The peace establishment of the army in 1931 was 1,165 officers and 7,880 other ranks. Police and gendarmerie amount also to about 8,000 including civil guards and mounted police. The civil guard has been reorganised into 11 cavalry regiments, 1 infantry regiment of 4 battalions, 1 independent battalion and 1 machine gun battalion. Rifle instruction is also given in Peruvian schools. There is a military academy and war college at Chorillos,

near Lima. In May, 1927, the Peruvian army which for some years prior to 1924 had been in the hands of a French Military Mission, was entrusted to the technical direction of an ex-German general, who resigned in 1929.

The infantry is armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of the same type and model, artillery with the Schneider Canet gun and machine gun battalion with Danish light machine guns, 'Maatsan'.

Aviation, both military and civil, is controlled by a Director-General of Aviation, under the Ministry of Marine and Aviation.

Army, Navy and Aviation appropriations in the 1932 budget were Army, 14,358,142 soles, Navy and Aviation, 6,586,786 soles, total, 20,944,929 soles.

NAVY

The Peruvian Navy consists of the following units—2 obsolete cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, each with 2 6 inch and 12 lighter guns, built in 1906, and re-boilered and adapted for oil fuel in 1923-25, 4 submarines, 1 submarine tender, *La Lima*, 1 destroyer and a sailing training ship. In addition there are 3 river gun-boats on the Amazon. There is a naval school for cadets at La Punta, near Callao, and a submarine base on San Lorenzo Island, opposite Callao.

Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones—the coast strip, with an average width of 30 miles, the Sierra, or Uplands, lying between the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper, and the forest or wooded region, called the Montaña. In the arid coast region the government has brought under irrigation 62,400 acres during the last few years, large irrigation projects have been started in the Olmos desert near Pimentel in northern Peru, and near Arequipa in southern Peru.

About 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture, mainly with the help of irrigation. The chief agricultural productions of Peru are, in the order named—cotton, sugar, coffee, wool, hides, and skins. Cotton production from 304,536 acres in 1930-31 reached 141,280 metric tons or 50,700 tons of ginned cotton, of which 46,896 tons, valued at 30,869,348 soles, were exported. Output of cotton seed, 90,530 metric tons. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly by irrigation in the river valleys of the coast region and by sinking wells (1 lb of sugar is estimated to require 500 gallons of water). Peru is a low cost producer. About 50 large estates covering 132,000 acres raise 95 per cent of the crop. In 1930-31, the production was 389,848 tons of which 330,211 tons were exported in 1931. The chief coffee growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work on about 2,750,000 acres. Exports in 1931, 2,069,199 kilos. Cocoa cultivation is extending, especially in the Perené region. Wheat growing on the plateaus of the Andes is encouraged. Total area under wheat in 1931, 280,188 acres, production, 94,835 metric tons. Rice is extensively grown; the quality is excellent, but the quantity (101,752 tons in 1930-31) is insufficient to meet local wants. The gathering of wild rubber, once the most important industry in the Amazon region of Peru, where it was shipped from Iquitos, 2,000 miles down the Amazon to the Atlantic, has declined in importance with the competition of plantation rubber. Exports of balata from this region have taken its place, but as the trees are felled, not tapped, this too is declining. Tobacco

(in Northern Peru), wines and spirits, olives, ramie, and maize are also produced. The manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco is a Government monopoly, it can only be grown under licence. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. Coca is grown for the Indian population which chews the leaf, but cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns, principally for export to Japan, exports about 3,000 pounds. In addition there are dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. Alpaca, sheep, and llama wool are exported. Peru produced (1931) 1,904 metric tons of wool and 2,308 metric tons of alpaca.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, amounting to 40 or 50 thousand tons, which had been granted to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Peruvian Government on February 2, 1901, remaining deposits reverted to the Government in 1928. Output in 1931-32, 94,7000 metric tons.

Copper and petroleum are the chief minerals exploited. The chief mine, the Cerro de Pasco, has been operated for three centuries. Peru is the world's largest source of vanadium (furnishing 80 per cent of world consumption) and perhaps the only country where vanadium is mined for itself alone. Gold is widely found, even in the rivers, but transport and labour difficulties hinder mining, present gold output is chiefly a by product of copper and other mining. A decree of October 20, 1930, nationalized all gold deposits not already allocated. Nationals have priority in concessions. Iron deposits are large, the Government-owned field at Marcona has about 500,000,000 tons, it is estimated.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years (in soles, the new unit, 10 soles = the former Peruvian pound) —

		1930		1931 ¹	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Soles		Soles
Copper	Metric tons	48,205	39,084,663	44,880	28,474,176
Petroleum	Barrels	12,167,057	92,548,811	9,926,938	73,742,968
Silver	Kilos	478,664	16,633,335	278,601	9,228,690
Gold	"	2,766	5,207,604	2,470	5,892,720
Coal	Metric tons	201,641	2,706,199	180,000	2,250,000
Vanadium	"	479	9,949,840	—	—
Lead	"	19,774	6,814,227	8,482	1,169,272
Zinc	"	11,278	8,207,851	103	20,886

¹ Preliminary

Total mineral production, which is largely controlled by foreign interests, in 1931 was valued at 128,039,275 soles. Mine concessions, 1931, numbered 6,672. Mine workers number, 1930, 25,791. Two smelters, both American owned, and 2 petroleum refineries, 1 American and 1 Italian, are the largest industrial plants in Peru.

Commerce.

The "official" value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows (1 sol = 28 cents, U S) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Imports	198,641,980	176,266,440	189,452,460	140,261,247	97,989,494
Exports	811,977,250	815,187,760	835,081,460	241,138,250	197,417,166

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION—COMMUNICATIONS 1199

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table —

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1930	1931
	Soles	Soles		Soles	Soles
Cotton goods	18,787,740	18,200,720	Sugar	25,640,102	27,764,062
Wool goods	6,912,730	5,049,863	Cotton	41,684,418	30,849,848
Silk goods	1,267,820	986,786	Copper	45,008,568	39,333,729
Jute	5,209,010	4,876,714	Petroleum	70,116,551	53,108,062
Food and drink	35,011,450	23,782,989	Wool	7,077,984	6,176,922
Electrical			Leather	2,864,242	—
machinery	4,710,610	4,085,530			
Chemicals	8,022,770	6,292,465			
Total machinery	38,906,830	28,644,085			

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows —

From	Imports		To	Exports	
	1930	1931		1930	1931
	Soles	Soles		Soles	Soles
United States	51,800,858	40,009,025	United States	94,815,479	71,932,838
United Kingdom	22,816,748	14,199,463	United Kingdom	44,705,955	43,188,677
Germany	16,113,602	8,591,845	Chile	16,892,469	13,882,924
Sweden	4,312,807	3,457,015	Argentina	19,688,147	11,995,891
Italy	4,749,496	3,050,476	Canada	13,463,841	14,945,474
Argentina	3,667,086	4,743,759	Germany	18,237,140	17,100,071
France	5,154,724	3,261,700	Brazil	7,466,794	5,648,289

In 1931 the principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Peru were (according to Board of Trade Returns) Sugar (unrefined), 1,284,147l., cotton, 1,977,748l., alpaca, 242,186l., and the principal exports to Peru were Cotton piece goods, 125,257l., woollen piece goods, 29,534l., and iron and steel manufactures, 84,746l.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Peru to U K	6,710	6,462	4,494	3,513	4,388
Exports to Peru from U K	1,053	2,006	1,442	664	727
Re Exports to Peru from U K	85	86	56	41	36

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1931, 1,699 vessels of 5,789,659 tons entered, and 1,692 of 5,785,920 tons cleared, the four principal ports of the Republic. Since December, 1928, the coasting trade has been largely reserved for Peruvian owned vessels with Peruvian crews, they number 181 of 47,727 registered tons.

Internal Communications

There are 11,200 miles of road suitable for motor traffic, including 53 miles of concrete, and 1,116 miles of macadam. There are now two paved concrete highways between Lima and the port of Callao, and others between Lima and Chosica, and Lima and Chorrillos.

In 1931 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 2,075 miles, including 2,378 miles privately owned and 702 miles retained by the State. These are standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in.), with the exception of three small lines totalling 213 miles, which are 3 ft. gauge.

By an agreement (March, 1921) between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Company, the latter undertook the administration of the posts, telegraphs, and wireless services for a period of 25 years. In 1931, the Company through 1,104 offices handled 82,421,142 pieces of inland correspondence and 11,212,413 pieces of foreign mail. There were 383 telegraph and telephone stations in 1931, and about 11,813 miles of telegraph lines, number of telegraphic and wireless messages 3,601,306. The telephone system includes about 11,000 instruments. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. There are numerous wireless stations in Peru, broadcasting stations are at Lima and Arequipa. In 1928 an air mail and passenger service between Lima and different points in the Republic was introduced, bi-weekly mail and passenger service between Lima, New York and Buenos Aires has been established.

Money and Credit.

Peru's currency unit is the Peruvian gold *sol* (by law of April 18, 1931), equal to one-tenth of the old Peruvian *libra* or pound, the gold *sol* will not be minted but will contain, theoretically, 42 1264 centigrams of fine gold. Debts contracted in the old Peruvian *libra*, or pound, are payable in *soles* at the rate of 10 *soles* to the pound. The *sol*, formerly worth 40 cents, U S currency, was thus stabilized at 28 cents. But Peru abandoned the gold standard on May 18, 1932. Eventually gold 10-*soles* and 50 *soles* pieces will be minted. Silver is legal tender up to 20 *soles*. Silver coins are the *sol*, and half *sol*, 5/10ths fine. Copper coins are 2 and 1 cent, and nickel coins 20, 10, and 5 cents. Peru has a paper currency issued by the Government of Lp 10, Lp 5, Lp 1 and 5 *sol* denomination. Stock of money on December 31, 1930, included gold coin, 51,075,601 *soles*, silver, 17,748,416 *soles*, notes, 64,084,680 *soles*.

The Government bank of issue, known as the Banco de Reserva del Perú, was established March 9, 1922, and in September, 1931, was reorganized, on the advice of the Kemmerer Financial Mission, as the Central Reserve Bank with a thirty year charter and authorised capital of 30,000,000 *soles* (reduced to 10,000,000 *soles* in May, 1932). In July, 1932, a decree modified considerably the Bank's original statutes. Normally it is bound to hold not less than 50 per cent of cover in gold, first class bankers' acceptances and silver for deposits and notes in circulation. Note circulation, including residue of war time issue of 'cheques circulaires,' on November 30, 1932, was 48,858,210 *soles*, reserves, 48,976,354 *soles*.

Three mortgage banks had on October 31, 1932, a combined capital of 8,750,000 *soles*, loans of 55,843,000 *soles* and bonds of 44,628,000 *soles*. Banks, domestic and foreign, are supervised by the Superintendent of Banks. On September 30, 1932, the paid-up capital of all banks amounted to 25,905,583 *soles*, the reserves to 13,782,711 *soles*, savings deposits on the same date amounted to 17,390,980 *soles*.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff. It

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES—BOOKS OF REFERENCE 1201

came into force in Lima and Callao on September 1, 1916 Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN

- Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—General Don Oscar R Benavides
First Secretary—Carlos Holguín de Laval
Second Secretary—Pedro Torres Calderón
Military Attaché—Lieut Colonel Don José F V Benavides
Naval Attaché—Manuel D Faura
Commercial Counsellers—Clemente de Althaus and Jorge Chamot
Consul General in London—Carlos A Mackehenie

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and other places.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU

- Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Charles Henry Bentinck, C M G (Appointed January 17, 1929)
Naval Attaché—Capt Edward de Faye Renouf, C V O, R N
Military Attaché—Major L H G Andrews

There is also a Consul at Iquitos, and Vice-Consuls at Callao, Arequipa, Lima, Mollendo, Trujillo and Paita

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POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA)

POLAND was an independent State until the end of the eighteenth century
 The Poles are Slavonic in race and Roman Catholic in religion

During the seventeenth century the position of Poland rapidly declined,
 and eventually, by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish
 Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia
 and Austria

In 1807, Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi-
 independent State under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it
 with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this
 was undone, and Poland was re partitioned between Prussia, Austria and
 Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an indepen-
 dent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria,
 despite a guarantee of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia

During the war Russian-Poland was invaded by the Germans and
 Austrians, and by the end of 1915 the whole country was occupied by the
 Austro-German forces

On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian Emperors, in a joint
 manifesto, proclaimed the independence of Poland, but neither the boundaries
 nor the constitution of the State were defined. Shortly afterwards a
 Provisional Council of State, consisting of 25 members, all Poles, was
 summoned in order to draft the constitution of the new State, but this body
 did not exist for long In September, 1917, a new Supreme Authority, the
 Regency Council, consisting of three members, was appointed, and under their

auspices a Ministry was formed and a new Council of State summoned. It was composed partly of elected and partly of appointed members, 110 in all. In October, 1918, this Council of State was dissolved by the Regency Council and the convocation proclaimed a Constituent Assembly to determine the constitution of the Polish State and take over the supreme authority.

On November 9, 1918, the Independence of Poland was solemnly proclaimed. On November 14, General Pilsudski returned to Poland, assumed Supreme Power and convoked the Constituent Assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office. On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognised the Independence of Poland. The same Treaty determined the western frontier of Poland from the sea to Upper Silesia. The fixing of the Polish-German frontier took place after the plebiscite in Upper Silesia and the territory east of the Vistula, according to the resolution of the Council of Ambassadors of August 12, 1920, and October 20, 1921. A resolution of the Council of Ambassadors has also fixed the Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier. Poland's eastern frontiers were determined by the Treaty of Riga, of March 18, 1921, the Allied Powers have acknowledged those frontiers, as also the frontiers with Lithuania fixed by the resolution of the Council of Ambassadors of March 15, 1923.

Presidents since the establishment of the Republic were —

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Nov. 14, 1918— Dec. 11, 1922	Stanislas Wojciechowski, Dec. 20, 1922— May 15, 1926
Gabriel Narutowicz, Dec. 11—Dec. 16, 1922 ¹	

¹ Assassinated

President—Ignace *Moscicki*, born on December 1, 1867, in Mierzanów, near Plock, elected President of the Polish Republic on June 1, 1926.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on March 17, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles. The franchise is universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21 for the Sejm and 30 for the Senate. There are two chambers, a Diet (Sejm) and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage on the system of proportional representation. The President (*Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej*) convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm. By an amendment to the Constitution introduced in July 1926, the President is empowered to dissolve the Sejm on the advice of the Cabinet, and to issue decrees with the force of law between the dissolution of one Parliament and the meeting of the next, the elections for which must be held within ninety days. It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November. By the revised Constitution of July 1926, the Budget can only be discussed in the Sejm from September to January, and if it is not passed by the latter date, the proposals of the Government come automatically into force. The President is the Supreme Commander of the army, except in time of war. He is elected for a term of seven years by the Diet and Senate united in a National Assembly. He can make treaties with foreign Powers. In the case of the President's death, his duties are to be assumed by the Speaker of the House. Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President. The President is not responsible either politically or personally, and therefore all his acts must be countersigned by a Minister. Freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens; and all citizens are equal before the law. Every citizen also has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue.

The law of July 28, 1922, divides Poland into 64 electoral districts for the Sejm and 17 for the Senate, returning 444 deputies and 111 Senators. At the elections held on November 16 and 23, 1930, the following parties were returned:—Lower House: Government bloc, 247, National Club, 62, Peasants, 48; Socialists, 24; Christian Democrats, 15, National Workmen's Party, 10, Ukrainians, 18, Jews, 6, Germans, 5, Communists, 5, Lesser Groups, 5.

Senate. Government bloc, 74; National Club, 12, Peasants, 6, Socialists, 5; National Workmen's Party, 6, Ukrainians, 4, Germans, 3, Unclassified, 1.

The Executive, called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*), was appointed on May 27, 1931, and re-constituted on March 21, 1932, as follows —

President of the Council of Ministers (Premier) — Alexander Prystor
Minister of Military Affairs — Joseph Piłsudski
Minister of Foreign Affairs — Joseph Beck (November 2, 1932)
Minister of Finance — Ladislas Zajączkowski (September 7, 1932)
Minister of Justice — Czesław Michałowski
Minister of the Interior — Bronisław Pieracki
Minister of Industry and Commerce — Dr Ferdynand Zarzycki
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Agrarian Reforms — Seweryn Ludkiewicz
Minister of Communications and Minister of Public Works — Michał Budkiewicz (September 7, 1932)
Minister of Social Welfare — Dr Stefan Hubicki
Minister of Religion and Education — Janusz Jędrzejewicz
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs — Ing Ignacy Borkner

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Polish Constitution provides for the granting of a wide measure of autonomy to County Councils. The County of Silesia received a large measure of autonomy by the constitutional law of July 15, 1920. The Silesian Sejm (Diet), elected in November, 1930, consists of 48 deputies, 41 Polish and 7 German. The autonomous rights of the Counties of Lwów, Tarnopol and Stanisławów, were formulated in the law of September 26, 1922. A uniform system for all the remaining Counties of Poland is in course of elaboration.

By a law of July 31, 1924, the language rights of the Ruthenian, White Ruthenian and Lithuanian minorities were guaranteed.

Area and Population.

The territory of Poland is made up of territories which after the three partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795 belonged to Russia (262,166 sq kilometres, or 101,196 sq miles), to Prussia (17,808 sq kilometres, or 6,878 sq miles), and to Austria (80,089 sq kilometres or 30,914 sq miles).

The Republic is divided into the City of Warsaw and 16 counties (*województwo*), subdivided into 264 districts (*powiaty*), and self-governing cities (*miasta wydzielone*). It comprises an area of 149,960 sq miles, and a total population of 32,132,936 (December 9, 1931).¹

The second census was taken in Poland on December 9, 1931, and the following table shows the area and population of the counties —

¹ Without Military in barracks.

County	Area in sq miles	Population (Census 1931)	County	Area in sq miles	Population (Census 1931)
City of Warsaw	48	1,178,211	Poznan	10,248	2,112,871
Warsaw	11,328	2,532,528	Pomorze	6,327	1,086,144
Lodz	7,349	2,632,444	Silesia	1,633	1,298,851
Kielce	9,939	2,945,680	Cracow	6,737	2,297,027
Lublin	12,017	2,466,891	Lwow	10,962	8,127,188
Bialystok	12,407	1,640,374	Stanislawow	6,529	1,475,654
Wilno	11,177	1,272,351	Tarnopol.	6,306	1,599,574
Nowogródek	8,946	1,054,846			
Polesie	14,218	1,183,898			
Wolyn	13,795	2,081,501	Total	149,960	21,927,773 ¹

¹ With military in barracks

Population of principal towns (Census, December 9, 1931) —

Warsaw	1,178,211	Czestochowa	117,692	Kielce	58,397
Lodz	605,257	Bydgoszcz	117,519	Wlodek	56,877
Lwow	816,177	Lublin	112,522	Kalisz	55,118
Poznan	246,574	Sosnowiec	109,454	Piotrkow	51,251
Cracow	221,260	Bialystok	91,835	Grudziadz	50,405
Wilno	197,049	Krolewska Huta	81,287	Dabrowa Gornicza	46,987
Katowice	127,841	Radom	78,072	Kolomyja	33,385
				Gdania	30,210

The urban population at the census of December 9, 1931, represented 27.2 per cent of the total population. Of the total population, 22,052,000 spoke Polish (69 per cent) and 9,890,000 other languages as their mother tongue (31 per cent).

Births, deaths and marriages for three years —

Year	Marriages	Births (excluding still born)	Deaths	Excess of Births
1929	518,929	994,101	290,463	475,178
1930	300,421	1,015,834	490,970	525,404
1931	278,332	765,795	494,893	470,902

Total emigration, 1930, 218,387, 1931, 76,005

Religion

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 114 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion.

According to estimates on January 1, 1932, there were in Poland 23,688,123 (74.9 per cent) Catholics, 3,954,529 (12.5 per cent) Russian Orthodox; 3,028,837 (9.6 per cent) Jews, 851,973 (2.7 per cent) Protestants, and other religions, 95,056 (0.3 per cent).

According to the Concordat between Poland and the Vatican, concluded in 1924, Poland is divided into 20 Dioceses with 2 cardinals, 5 archbishops, 20 bishops, and 19 suffragan bishops. The Archbishop of Gnesen is the first ecclesiastic in Poland. The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishopsrics, Przemyśl and Stanislawow. Since 1922 there is an Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Warsaw. The Armenian Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lwow.

The Roman Catholic Church has 5,965 churches and 8,373 priests, the Greek Catholic Church, 3,275 churches and 2,144 priests, the Greek Orthodox Church, 494 churches, the Armenian Church, 12 churches and 27 priests; the Protestants, 604 churches and 590 ministers

Education.

All education is free, while elementary education is compulsory. The figures for the whole of the Republic for the year 1931-32, are as follows — 26,939 Elementary schools, with 75,639 teachers and 4,245,626 pupils, 742 Secondary schools, with 13,625 teachers and 201,548 pupils, 224 Teachers' Colleges with 32,736 pupils, and 754 professional schools with 1,238 departments and 70,035 pupils

The following table gives particulars as to the various Polish universities and high schools during the year 1931-32 —

University & year of foundation	Number of Teachers (1928-29)	Number of Students (1931-32)		
		Men	Women	Total
University of Warsaw (1817)	285	5,061	3,446	8,607
University of Cracow (1364)	215	5,402	2,251	7,653
University of Lwow (1661)	186	4,858	2,259	7,117
University of Poznan (1903)	167	3,212	1,400	4,612
University of Wilno (1578)	105	2,523	1,378	3,901
University of Lublin (1919)	37	560	264	824
Polytechnic of Warsaw (1824)	135	4,201	229	4,430
Polytechnic of Lwow (1844)	91	3,025	161	3,186
Agricultural Academy in Warsaw (1909)	56	902	349	1,251
Mining Academy in Cracow (1919)	43	525	—	525
Academy of Arts in Cracow (1818)	22	120	46	166
Veterinary Academy in Lwow (1891)	32	521	6	527
Dental Academy in Warsaw (1920)	15	97	374	471
Academy of Commerce in Warsaw (1906)	58	964	526	1,490
Academy of Commerce in Cracow (1925)	20	317	293	1,110
Academy of Commerce in Lwow (1922)	28	254	102	356
Academy of Commerce in Poznan (1926)	45	709	155	924
Free University in Warsaw (1905)	100	349	213	552
School of Arts in Warsaw (1904)	13	179	147	325
High School of Political Science in Warsaw (1915)	31	939	285	1,224
Free University in Lodz (1928)	—	201	162	363
High School of Journalism in Warsaw (1917)	—	92	84	176
Total	1,699	35,560	14,210	49,770

Justice and Crime.

By a decree of the President of the Polish Republic of November 6, 1928, providing for the organisation of general courts of justice as from January 1, 1929, unification of all judiciary organisations was introduced for the whole territory of Poland. This decree was subsequently modified by the Law of March 1929, and the decree of the President of the Polish Republic of November 1930. A uniform penal code for the whole of Poland came into operation on September 1, 1932.

The highest judiciary instance in Poland, with 3 judges sitting, is the

Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 3 chambers (1) Civil for former Russian Poland, (2) Criminal, (3) Civil for both former Prussian Poland and Austrian Poland

Minor cases are tried before County Courts. More serious cases are dealt with by the Circuit Courts which also act as instances of appeal for cases tried before County Courts. Courts of Appeal are instances for appeal for cases tried before Circuit Courts, and act as instances of cassation for cases tried before County Courts.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Cassation for cases dealt with by Circuit Court.

In 1930 there were 8 jurisdictions of Courts of Appeal, Warsaw, Lublin, Wilno, Cracow, Lwow, Poznan, Torun and Katowice.

In the Supreme Court, in 1930, were 87 judges and 43 public prosecutors, in the 51 jurisdictions of District Courts, 961 judges, 231 examining magistrates, 351 public prosecutors, and in the 568 Courts of Peace, 1,770 judges.

Social Insurance

The types of Social Insurance in Poland are as follows —

(1) Health Insurance (maternity included) for all industrial and office workers, and also for a large proportion of agricultural labourers, (2) Insurance against disablement (inability to work), of the aged and of widows and orphans, for manual workers (only in certain provinces), (3) Similar special insurance for miners and railwaymen, (4) Insurance of office workers against disability to work, of widows and orphans and of unemployment, (5) Insurance against accidents whilst at work, compulsory for all office, industrial and agricultural workers, (6) Insurance against unemployment of industrial workers.

Social Insurance in Poland has, with a few exceptions, been realised on the basis of the following principles: Compulsion, Territorial limitation, Autonomy, Universality and Centralisation, under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Most institutions dealing with long term insurance apply various systems of capitalisation guaranteeing to these institutions on the one hand, financial equilibrium for a considerable number of years and, on the other, allowing large reserves to be invested economically and to social advantage.

The dues paid to social insurance institutions, under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Welfare amounted in 1929 to about 579 million zlotys, the total revenue to about 650 million zlotys, and the costs of benefits and allowances—to about 419 million zlotys.

The excess of assets over liabilities amounted to 600 million zlotys at the end of 1928.

In accordance with the existing legislation in Poland dealing with social welfare and assistance, social assistance is obligatory for all those who are temporarily or permanently unable to provide themselves with the means of subsistence and the obligation of administering and defraying the costs of social assistance rests on the local government institutions. The State provides for such persons as War veterans and disabled ex-soldiers, in addition, it exercises a general supervision over the administration of social assistance by public institutions and gives subsidies to existing communal and private institutions. Over 20 million zlotys were assigned for this purpose in the budget of 1930-31.

Apart from public action in the domain of social welfare, the action of private charitable organisations exists and continues to develop. These

consist of boards of guardians and of associations and foundations, some of which conduct quite large institutions.

Finance.

Budget estimates for five years, in millions of zlotys

—	1929-30 ¹	1930-31 ¹	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ²	1933-34 ²
Revenue	8,029 0	2,747 8	2,262 1	2 377 4	2,088 0
Expenditure	2,992 7	2,809 7	2,467 5	2,451 9	2,499 0

¹ Actual

² Estimates.

The principal items of expenditure for 1932-33 are (in thousand zlotys) Ministry of War, 832,650, education, 348,033, debt service 275,737

The national indebtedness of Poland consists of internal and external debts. On Dec 31, 1931, the total internal debt amounted to 458,646,000 zlotys, and the external debt to 4,569,838,000 zlotys. The external debt comprised (in zlotys) United States, 2,701,390,000, France, 802,998,000, England, 214,812,000. At the same date obligations due to the execution of the Protocol of Innsbruck amounted to 324,799,000 zlotys.

Defence.

Every able-bodied Polish subject is, according to the law of May 23, 1924, liable to serve in the army between the ages of 21 and 40. The duration of service is twenty years. Service in the active army is for two years. The men then pass to the reserve, in which they remain for 18 years. At the age of forty they join the territorial army, in which they remain for 10 years.

In times of peace the Chief Command of the armed forces is exercised by the President of the Republic through the Minister of Military Affairs. The permanent collaborator of the latter is, in conformity with the Law of August 6, 1926, the Inspector General of the armed forces, who in case of war takes over the Chief Command. General questions relating to preparations for the defence of the country are examined by the Committee of National Defence, which, in virtue of the Law of October 25, 1926, is presided over by the President of the Republic. Members of this Committee are, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Military Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finances and the Inspector General of the armed force.

The country is divided into 10 General Military Districts: Warsaw, Lublin, Terun, Lódz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Brzesc, and Przemyśl. The strength of the army in 1932 was 17,905 officers and 265,871 other ranks, organised in 30 infantry divisions, 1 cavalry division and 12 independent cavalry brigades.

The air personnel consists of 7,919 officers and men, and comprises 6 aviation regiments, 1 naval aviation group, 1 balloon battalion, 1 meteorological company, 1 air service group. There are, in addition, police and customs forces amounting to 52,640 men. The mobilisable strength of the army is approximately 1,200,000 men.

There are the following fortresses in Poland: in the west, Thorn and Posen; in the south, Cracow and Przemyśl and armed camps; in the east, Brest Litovsk, Grodno, Osowiec; in the interior, Warsaw, Modlin, Dablin.

Poland maintains on the Vistula 12 small gunboats, and two sea going gunboats, *Pilsudski* and *Haller*, 500 tons, have been built in Finland. There are also 1 surveying vessel, 1 armed transport, 4 mine-sweepers, and 5 ex-German torpedo-boats for police service. Two destroyers and 3 submarines were recently completed in French yards. The defence estimates 1932-33 amounted to for land forces, 943,200,000 zlotys for naval forces, 34,300,000 zlotys, for air forces, 78,006 507 zlotys. Total, 1,055,500,000 zlotys. Total for land forces for 1933-34, 822 million zlotys.

Production and Industry

Agriculture — Poland is essentially an agricultural country. The following table shows the area and yield of the principal crops for two years. —

Crops	Area (acres)		Yield (metric tons)	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Wheat	4,495,164	4,265,482	2,264,914	1,846,428
Rye	14,268,033	13,951,060	5,702,681	6,110,461
Barley	3,144,215	2,911,874	1,475,793	1,400,837
Oats	5,307,035	5,450,843	2,399,469	2,390,881
Potatoes	6,715,500	6,709,172	30,988,985	29,974,529
Sugar Beet	567,300	286,792	2,761,248	2,378,389

Other important crops are hemp, hops and chicory.

On July 16, 1920, a law was passed by the Sejm limiting the size of the larger estates and of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns. The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares (about 150 acres) for estates situated in industrial districts, at 300 hectares (about 1,000 acres) for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c., and at 180 hectares (about 450 acres) for the other parts of the Polish Republic. Since the beginning of parcellation, i.e. during the years 1919-31, 2,027,600 hectares (5,027,304 acres) were parcelled out and 519,300 new farm holdings created.

The forest area of Poland (1931) is 8,322,433 hectares (20,563,853 acres), of which 3,033,174 hectares (7,494,973 acres) belong to the State, and 5,289,259 hectares (13,068,148 acres) to private owners.

On June 30, 1932, Poland possessed 3,938,455 horses, 9,457,265 cattle, 2,784,820 sheep, and 5,840,655 pigs.

Industry — There are eight industrial centres in Poland, viz., Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Dabrowa, Katowice, Bialystock, Czeretochowa and Drohobycz.

In the textile industry on December 1, 1931, there were 1,821,285 spindles and 47,666 looms in the manufacture of cotton, and 805,392 spindles and 15,483 looms in the manufacture of wool. Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, chemicals, timber, iron and oil refining. This latter industry is of increasing importance. In December, 1931, there were 30 refineries employing 3,793 workmen, and producing 559,648 tons of refined products, of which kerosene amounted to 175,440 tons, and lubricating oils, to 103,230 tons. In 1932 the output of refineries was 541,140 metric tons. There were in 1930-31, 69 sugar refineries in Poland, producing 775,600 tons of sugar.

The output of the iron and steel industry in 1932 was as follows in metric tons (1931 figures in parentheses) — pig iron, 190,000 (347,000), raw steel, 530,000 (1,037,000), rolled steel, 370,000 (753,000)

Mining — The following table shows the output of the more important minerals for three years (in metric tons) —

Product	1930	1931	1932
Bituminous coal	37,505 649	38,265,010	28,835,000
Lignite	54,962	41,100	33,400
Crude petroleum	662,768	630,484	557,000
Natural gas	489,189 ¹	473 820	437,000
Salt	534,000	561 288	472,000
Potassium salts	305, 09	261,320	299,000
Iron ore	476 846	284,633	77,000
Steel	1 237,497	1,036,965	564,000
Zinc	174,362	130,766	83,000

¹ In thousands of cubic metres

Commerce.

Trade for five years (in 1,000 zlotys).—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports	3,362,164	3,110,982	2,245,978	1,468 242	861,981
Exports	2,507,990	2,813,360	2,433,244	1,878,597	1,083,801

The principal articles of trade in 1932 were as follows.—

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys
Rice	46,625	12,839	Rye	219,361	34,826
Tea, coffee and cocoa	14,587	31,793	Barley	146,609	25,277
Fish and herrings	47,808	22,582	Pulse	49,992	15,406
Edible oils	9,406	8,424	Sugar	185,468	84,248
Tobacco	8,582	32,920	Meat	57,846	77,104
Hides and leather	17 018	38,718	Butter	1,228	8,860
Ores	228,741	12,269	Eggs	37,402	56,608
Rubber	8,378	13,717	Hops	1,875	2,961
Chemicals	177,802	106,928	Odoriferous	181,588	14,569
Metals and metal goods	159,939	52,028	Pigs	192,759	23,841
Machinery	7,428	41,903	Timber	1,044,544	119,887
Electrical wares	2,001	24 859	Plants and seeds	53,260	38,885
Vehicles	1,544	14,593	Cement	5,480	802
Paper and paper products	45,005	21,427	Coal and coke	10,419,496	218,257
Jute	11,504	6,669	Petroleum products	196,498	37,264
Cotton	51,006	86,189	Chemicals	201,998	35,426
Wool	17,994	65,526	Zinc and zinc sheets	83,095	39,310
Textile yarns	2,786	40 765	Other metals	160,848	63,411
Textile fabrics	2,029	40,812	Textiles	18,721	68,624
			Clothes	2,419	20,128

The trade was distributed in the main, in the 2 years shown, as follows (in 1,000 zlotys) —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Germany	350,226	173,119	315,299	175,903
United States	154,385	103,951	12,653	10,083
United Kingdom and Ireland	104,391	74,842	318,264	173,132
Austria	74,904	37,719	174,699	86,174
Czechoslovakia	100,242	46,047	143,869	89,728
France	109,726	59,384	103,357	61,559
Italy	50,479	29,005	36,200	33,453
Belgium	46,157	28,543	66,716	49,897
Netherlands	40,614	31,560	68,284	52,135
Rumania	13,526	7,916	30,570	29,360

Total trade between Poland (including Danzig) and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade Returns) was —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom	5,781,343	6,908,415	7,948,583	8,612,175	6,185,145
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom	5,253,329	4,504,771	3,564,177	2,003,774	1,997,281
Re exports to Poland	—	778,821	616,528	573,577	672,073

Internal Communications

In December, 1930, Poland had 28,582 miles of road and 1,701 miles of navigable waterways, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons. On December 31, 1932, there were 12,417 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. Of this total, 10,976 miles were main line, and 1,441 miles narrow gauge lines. Operating revenue (1931-32) was 1,293,998,000 zloty, and expenses 1,187,036,000 zloty. All the lines are property of the State.

At the end of 1931 there were in Poland 4,066 post offices, including 1,821 postal agencies, 4,972 telegraph stations, and 4,408 telephone exchanges with 194,148 instruments. The length of telegraph lines was 15,590 miles, of local telephone lines 16,691 miles, and of inter urban telephone lines 34,134 miles.

In 1931 there were dispatched 847,317,480 letters, 12,230,242 parcels, 172,154,020 newspapers, and 31,656,315 money orders issued and paid. 4,438,213 telegrams were sent out, and 726,629,722 telephone calls recorded.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1932, 3,610 vessels with a tonnage of 2,831,600 net registered tons and a cargo of 432,900 tons entered, and 3,604 vessels with a tonnage of 2,838,600 net registered tons and a cargo of 4,761,400 tons cleared at the port of Gdynia, 4,637 vessels with a tonnage of 2,750,204 net registered tons and a cargo of 728,103 tons entered, and 4,654 vessels with a tonnage of 2,773,146 net registered tons and a cargo of 5,047,949 tons cleared at the port of Danzig.

On January 1, 1932, the Polish mercantile marine numbered 33 vessels with a tonnage of 67,834 gross tons, and the Danzig mercantile marine, 51 vessels with a tonnage of 212,890 gross tons.

Currency and Banking.

The Polish national currency is the *zloty*, subdivided into 100 *groas*. This currency was put into circulation on May 1, 1924, being then equivalent to the gold franc. The monetary reform of October 13, 1927, changed the

gold contents, defining 1 klg fine gold = 5,924 44 zlotys Silver coins of 10, 5 and 2 zloty, nickel coins of 1 zloty, 50, 20 and 10 grosz, and bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1 grosz

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, opened its doors on April 28, 1924. The Bank is a joint stock company with a capital of 150,000,000 zlotys The Bank enjoys for a period, to Dec 31 1944, the sole privilege of note issue. Bank notes in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 zlotys are in circulation The notes issued by the Bank, and the deposits must be covered by 40 per cent In case of a lower cover, the Bank has to pay a special tax, which rises in proportion as the cover falls At present the Bank is obliged to redeem banknotes in gold coin or in foreign currencies convertible into gold, where the sum presented for exchange exceeds 20,000 zlotys The Post Office Savings Bank on November 1, 1932, had 915,960 depositors with 407,338,792 zlotys to their credit On the same date, 379 other Savings Banks had deposits totalling 567,338,000 zlotys

The amount of money in circulation (October 31, 1932) was 1,369,096,568 zlotys, consisting of 1,062,544,010 zlotys in the Bank of Poland notes, 306,552,558 zlotys in metallic currency

On October 31, 1932, there were 60 principal banks in Poland, with a capital of 243,328,000 zlotys, and deposits amounting to 466,654,000 zloty

The weights and measures are those of the metric system

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF POLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — Constantin Skirmunt (Appointed November 19, 1929)

Counsellor — Leon Orlowski

First Secretary — Jan W. zelaki

Second Secretary — Josef Zaianski

Commercial Counsellor — Thaddée Geppert

Consul-General — Casimir Komierowski.]

Consul — Wilold Hulanicki

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN POLAND

Ambassador — The Rt Hon Sir William A F Erskine, G C M G, M V O (Appointed October 15, 1929)

First Secretary — G G M Vereker, M C

Third Secretary — P N Loxley

Naval Attaché — Commander M A Hawes, R N

Military Attaché — Lt -Col G. F Connal Rowan

Commercial Secretary — Richard Kimens, C M G

Consul at Warsaw — F Savery, O B E

There are consular representatives at Lemberg, Katowice, Lodz, Posen and Gdynia.

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PORTUGAL.

(REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA.)

PORTUGAL has been an independent State since the twelfth century; until 1910 it was a monarchy The last King was Manoel II. of the house of

Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Count of Paris, he died July 2, 1932. **Manoel II** succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr Theophilo Braga as the Provisional President (October 5, 1910, to August 24, 1911). Thereafter there were duly elected Presidents, as follows —

Dr Manoel de Arriaga, 24 Aug, 1911— 29 May, 1915 ¹	Senhor João de Canto e Castro Silva Antunes, 16 Dec, 1919—5 Oct, 1919
Dr Joaquim Theophilo Braga, 29 May, 1915—5 Oct, 1915	Dr Antonio José de Almeida, 5 Oct, 1919 5 Oct, 1923
Dr Bernardino Luiz Machado Guimarães, 5 Oct, 1915—11 Dec, 1917 ²	Senhor Manoel Teixeira Gomes, 5 Oct 1923—11 Dec, 1925 ¹
Dr Sidonio Bernardino Cardoso da Silva Pres, 11 Dec, 1917—14 Dec, 1919 ³	Dr Bernardino Luiz Machado Guimarães, 11 Dec, 1925—1 June 1926 ¹

A Provisional Government was in office from June 1—Nov 29, 1926

¹ Resigned

² Deposed

³ Assassinated

On August 20th, 1911, the present constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second Chamber or Senate (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 4,000*l*, with 1,800*l* for allowances, or a total of 5,800*l* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

A new constitution was promulgated on May 28, 1932, providing for a President, to be elected for 7 years by direct suffrage by the heads of families, and for a National Assembly (one chamber) of 90 Deputies elected for 4 years—45 by the Administrative and Colonial Corporations and 45 by direct suffrage. A Privy Council of 10 members assists the President. Capital punishment is abolished. On March 19, 1933, the new constitution was voted upon by the people and adopted.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

President of the Republic —General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona (Elected November 29, 1926, re elected, March 25, 1928)

State of Parties at the elections held on November 8, 1925 —

Senate —41 Democrats, 9 Nationalists; 20 others, total 70

Deputies —84 Democrats; 23 Nationalists, 53 others, total 160

The Cabinet, which was formed on July 5, 1932, is as follows —

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar

Minister of the Interior —Dr Albino Soares Pinto dos Reis, junior

Minister of Public Works and Communications —Dr Duarte Pacheco

Minister of Foreign Affairs —Dr César de Souza Mendes

Minister of Marine —Commander Anibal Mesquita Guimarães

Minister of Justice —Dr Manuel Rodrigues, Junior

Minister of War.—General Daniel Rodrigues de Souza

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture —Ing Sebastiao Garcia Ramares

Minister of Education —Dr Gustavo Cordeiro Ramos

Minister of Colonies —Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Pacheco

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of December 1, 1930 (provisional figures) and the census of 1920 are as follows (the Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic) —

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq miles	Population		Per sq mile 1930
		1920 (Census)	1930 (Census)	
Entre Minho-e-Douro —				
Viana do Castelo	857	226,046	223,142	260 3
Braga	1,040	376,141	399,342	383 9
Pôrto	893	702,166	796,188	891 2
	2,790	1,804,353	1,418,672	508 4
Tras os Montes —				
Vila Real	1,650	235,499	253,959	153 9
Bragança	2,513	170,302	161,179	72 1
	4,163	405,801	435,138	104 4
Beiras —				
Aveiro	1,065	344,178	365,073	342 5
Viseu	1,937	404,564	415,063	214 2
Coimbra	1,508	353,121	387,808	257 1
Guarda	2,116	256,243	256,425	121 1
Castelo Branco	2,582	239,167	265,573	102 8
	9,208	1,597,573	1,689,942	183 5
Estremadura —				
Leiria	1,317	279,124	314,540	238 8
Santarém	2,555	332,012	368,610	144 3
Lisbon	1 062	983,568	906,582	853 7
Setúbal	2,003	—	229,023	114 6
	6 937	1,544,704	1,818,760	262 1
Alentejo —				
Portalegre	2,405	147,398	162,588	67 6
Évora	2 856	153,239	180,852	63 3
Beja	3,958	200,615	235,943	59 6
	9,219	501,252	579,383	62 8
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	268,294	292,634	151 0
Total Continent	34,254	5,621,977	6,234,529	181 9
Islands —				
Azores	922	232,012	258,596	275 0
Madeira (Funchal)	314	179,003	210,220	675 8
Total Islands	1,236	411,014	468,816	375 2
Grand total	35,490	6,032,991	6,693,345	188 7

In 1920 the population consisted of 2,855,818 males and 3,177,173 females, or 111 females to every hundred males Of the total population

in 1920, 29,070 were foreigners. In 1931, the movement of the population was: births, 189,003 (97,373 males and 91,630 females), marriages, 41,489, deaths, 107,276 (54,461 males and 52,815 females), still born, 8,323. Divorces in 1931, 828 (958 in 1930).

At a special census on Dec. 1, 1930, the population of Lisbon was 594,390 and that of Oporto 232,380. Other principal towns with their population in 1930 (census) were: Coimbra, 27,333, Évora, 22,061, Covilhã, 15,640, Castelo Branco, 9,820.

The number of emigrants in 1931 was 6,083, of whom 2,541 went to Brazil, 694 to North America, 645 to Argentina, and 2,153 to other countries.

Religion

There is freedom of worship in Portugal, the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Évora. The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland, while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Évora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

Education.

According to the census of 1920, 54.7 per cent of the Portuguese nation are still unable to read or write. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1930-31 there were 66 infant schools with 91 teachers and 3,800 pupils, 8,295 public elementary schools with 422,624 pupils and 9,340 teachers, 37 secondary schools with 14,970 pupils and 766 teachers, and 5 primary normal schools with 1,243 pupils and 82 teachers. For higher education there are 3 Universities at Lisbon (founded in 1858 and reorganised in 1911), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. In 1930-31 the number of students at the universities was: Lisbon, 2,544, Coimbra, 1,822, and Oporto, 1,275. There are also special colleges for music and art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial, agricultural and veterinary schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

In 1931 there were 564 newspapers and periodicals published in Portugal—28 daily, 250 publications once or more than once weekly, and 286 other periodicals.

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 157 comarcas, in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are three courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon, Coimbra, and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon. There are also 7 municipal and 986 district courts.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for five years, ended June 30, are shown as follows (in escudos) —

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	1,919,388,379	2,033,483,246	2,104,242,000	1,947,460,289	2,185,097,000
Expenditure	1,917,811,677	2,024,854,995	2,098,465,000	1,946,047,425	2,138,424,000

The main items of revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 and 1932-33 were as follows —

Revenue	1931-32	1932-33	Expenditure	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos		1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos
Ordinary			Ordinary		
Direct taxes	598,618	594,595	General charges—		
Indirect taxes	766,033	761,030	Public debt	336,331	353,723
Industries under special tax régime	79,749	72,579	Presidency, legislative bodies, and pensions	108,462	110,699
Yields of various services	78,666	90,826	Ministries—		
State domain and industries, and participation in profits	111,739	101,154	Finance	166,551	180,067
Yield of capital, shares, etc.	3,708	8,145	Interior	180,777	185,589
Reimbursements, etc.	62,680	74,900	Justice	42,666	40,095
Consignment of receipts	99,767	91,969	War	320,457	318,456
Total ordinary	1,800,960	1,795,198	Navy	161,498	152,998
Extraordinary	147,000	839,899	Foreign affairs	35,058	35,618
			Trade and communications	169,447	168,817
			Colonies	26,394	26,570
			Education	179,777	188,581
			Agriculture	37,880	36,582
			Total ordinary	1,764,297	1,792,294
			Extraordinary (trade and communications)	181,750	341,200
Grand total	1,947,960	2,185,097	Grand total	1,946,047	2,138,424

On May 31, 1932, the external funded debt of Portugal was as follows:— External 3 per cent converted debt of 1902, 27,338,443*l*, non interest bearing debt, 2,404,719*l*, total external funded debt, 30,143,162*l*. Internal funded debt at the same date was 800,337,901 escudos paper (7,275,799*l*), of which 333,203,456 escudos paper were consolidated and 467,134,445 escudos paper redeemable. Internal funded debt (in gold escudos) consisted of 8,000,000*l* 6½ per cent 1913 consolidated, 4½ per cent 1912, 598,240*l*, 7 per cent Timor, 93,700*l*, 4 per cent Municipal Loan 1886, 2,196,667*l*, all redeemable, total internal funded debt, 18,169,408*l*. The State debt to the Bank of Portugal was 9,618,444*l*, while the floating debt as at April 30, 1932, was 6,158,970*l*, making the total public debt 64,089,982*l*.

Defence.

ARMY

Military service is compulsory for every citizen from 17 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 4 years in the Active Service, 16 years in the Active Reserve, 5 years in the Territorial Reserve and 8 years in the recruiting Reserve. The recruits are enlisted from March 1 to March 5.

Portugal and the adjacent islands are divided into 4 Military Regions.

Porto, Coimbra, Tomar and Evora, and 3 Military Governments Lisbon, Azores and Madeira, including 22 recruiting and reserve districts

The total peace strength in June, 1931, was 4,901 officers and 50,475 other ranks The overseas garrisons comprise 382 officers and 10,286 other ranks

The Republican Guard consists of 8 Infantry Battalions and 1 Cavalry Regiment, with a total of 215 officers and 5,412 other ranks

The Fiscal Guard consists of 3 Battalions in the Continent and 4 Companies in the Islands, and its strength at the end of March 1931 was 5,285 officers and men

The Portuguese Army is armed with rifles, Mauser Vergueiro, 6.5 mm and Lee-Enfield, Cavalry, Mannelicher, 6.5 mm carbine, Artillery, 7.5 cm. Schneider Canet gun, 7.5 cm Krupps gun, 7 cm Mountain Schneider Canet gun, 11.4 cm English howitzer, 15.2 cm Vickers howitzer and 15 cm Schneider-Canet du Bocage, 7.5 cm anti aircraft guns, 303 Berthier machine guns, 303 Vickers machine guns, and medium tanks The military flying service had in 1931, 129 machines

The military estimates for 1932-3 amounted to 318,435,000 escudos

NAVY

The navy of Portugal comprises —4 cruisers, *Vasco da Gama* (ex coast defence ironclad of 3,000 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), *Republica* and *Carvalho Araújo* (1,200 tons—ex British sloops), a variety of gunboats (mainly employed in Colonial waters), a mine layer, the surveying vessel, *5 de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 2 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service, a salvage vessel, and a sailing training ship A programme for replacement of the older units of the fleet was approved in 1930, and orders for 11 of the new ships were placed in 1931-32, the contracts for nearly all being ultimately placed with British ship builders In eight years it is proposed to construct two cruisers, twelve sloops, twelve destroyers, twelve submarines, two gunboats, an aircraft carrier, and a submarine depot ship A naval flying service was established in September 1917, on December 31, 1929, there were 30 machines The naval personnel includes 1,609 officers and N C O's, and 4,150 other ranks

Production and Industry

According to an estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture the cultivated area of Portugal (not including the islands) in 1931 was 15,917,654 acres (70 per cent) Of the whole area of continental Portugal 37.4 per cent is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc., 5.4 per cent is under vineyards, 6.2 per cent under fruit trees, 26 per cent under forest, 25 per cent is waste

In 1931 the wheat crop was 353,800 metric tons, maize, 417,100 tons, oats, 93,900 tons, barley, 43,600 tons, broad beans and French beans are also cultivated Other products in 1931 were rice (26,000 metric tons) and potatoes Wine (162,350,000 gallons in 1931) and olive oil (715,527 hectolitres or 15,741,600 gallons in 1931) are also produced

The live stock in continental Portugal in 1925 consisted of 30,078 horses, 286,300 asses, 88,410 mules, 767,904 cattle, 3,683,828 sheep, 1,557,743 goats, and 1,117,354 pigs Wool production in 1930 was 2,739 metric tons

The forests cover 26 per cent of the total area of the country, pine extending to 2,795,020 acres, oak, 1,205,148 acres, cork, 1,382,373 acres, chestnut, 210,513 acres; other trees, 165,532 acres total, 5,758,586 acres Cork is an important product, production was 130,948 metric tons in 1929,

and 84,283 tons in 1930. Most of the product is exported in the crude condition, in 1931 exports were 78,437 metric tons of unmanufactured cork and 20,591 tons of cork stoppers.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The total mineral production in 1931 amounted to 524,263 metric tons, of which coal accounted for 74,183 tons, cupriforous pyrites for 280,176 tons, lead, 107 tons, copper (precipitated), 1,277 tons, tin, 585 tons, and wolfram 249 tons.

The fishing industry is of importance. In 1931 there were 53,999 men and boys employed, with 14,153 boats of 68,751 tons. In 1931, the sardine catch was 117,626 metric tons, valued at 59,930,947 escudos. Exports of tinned sardines amounted to 45,416 tons in 1931, valued at 185,070,200 escudos. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon. It is the second principal industry in the country.

The principal manufacturing industry is the production of textiles, which employs some 45,000 operatives—25,000 in cottons, and the remainder in woollens, silks and linen goods.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacavem, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tiles and chinaware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the north coast of Lisbon, there is a local pillow lace industry, and at Guimaraes famous embroidery is made.

Commerce

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion and re exports) for six years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
1926	2,942,219,200	786,353,000	1929	2,528,606,600	1,079,239,600
1927	2,662,107,700	722,569,900	1930	2,405,722,100	945,274,200
1928	2,679,069,600	1,029,405,035	1931	1,734,099,500	811,739,400

The principal articles of import and export in 1930 and 1931 were —

Article	Imports		Article	Exports	
	1930	1931		1930	1931
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
Fish	130,325,658	105,785,447	Fish	213,807,421	212,886,581
Wheat	102,479,626	56,378,524	Fruits	30,512,968	43,022,787
Maize	53,124,808	27,779,399	Vegetable oils	10,280,026	9,971,569
Rice	60,787,731	29,677,185	Wines	261,695,849	251,300,890
Coffee	22,882,178	19,097,588	Cork	122,188,832	78,437,264
Sugar	66,214,927	71,672,250	Coal, etc	50,062,665	46,987,183
Hides	46,900,599	24,112,283	Cotton goods	21,551,208	17,547,461
Fertilisers	6,073,900	4,912,012	Pyrites	20,895,000	13,148,000
Iron and steel	115,588,814	95,726,562	Copper ore	989,000	54,000
Petroleum, etc	80,614,012	68,875,557			
Coal, etc	151,261,001	141,466,115			
Cotton textiles	154,145,886	90,947,613			
Cotton goods	63,804,086	88,045,141			
Chemicals	38,680,081	82,766,312			
Motor vehicles	117,729,469	61,275,350			

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 was as follows —

From or to	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 escudos	1,000 escudos	1,000 escudos	1,000 escudos
Germany	884,184	287,707	128,184	105,488
United States	341,999	178,620	64,085	50,261
Brazil	50,852	84,019	60,953	23,920
Spain	198,985	149,991	61,881	62,538
France	212,468	130,953	189,741	160,471
Holland	120,460	117,786	58,839	51,491
Great Britain	564,537	488,915	211,033	202,014
Belgium	198,785	137,709	64,273	51,170
Angola	151,409	126,515	90,254	74,407
Mozambique	57,920	72,160	75,182	68,387

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting in 1931 to 5,217,465 gallons, valued at 1,688,083/. The other principal imports were canned fish, 498,557/, cork, unmanufactured, 176,834/, and manufactured, 271,359/. The chief exports of the United Kingdom to Portugal in 1931 were (Board of Trade Returns) Coal, 802,166/, cotton piece goods, 183,820/, iron, wrought and unwrought, 371,749/, machinery 182,348/.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Portugal into U K	3,676	4,216	3,605	3,809	2,588
Exports to Portugal from U K	3,716	3,682	3,363	2,401	2,584
Re-exports to Portugal from U K	357	308	428	204	183

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications

In 1931, 7,217 vessels of 24,688,340 tons entered, and 7,037 vessels of 23,384,152 tons cleared the ports of Portugal (continental and islands). Of those entering, 3,048 (4,535,432 tons) were Portuguese, 1,354 (8,486,085 tons) British, and 739 (8,889,160 tons) German. In 1929 the merchant marine of Portugal consisted of 666 steam vessels and 19,437 sailing vessels of 28,792 tons and 143,827 tons respectively.

Portugal has 824 miles of State owned railway, 735 miles being normal gauge and 89 miles narrow gauge. According to an agreement dated March 11, 1927, the Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, to which a number of private lines already belong, took over two sections of the State railways in return for an annual contribution of a fixed percentage of earnings. There are also six privately owned lines 1,177 miles in length, 882 miles normal and 295 miles narrow gauge. On January 1, 1931, total railway mileage was 2,125 miles. In 1931, 23,577,090 passengers were carried, and 8,864,722 tons of merchandise transported. There were in 1930, 14,045 km (9,122 miles) of road. Length of telegraph lines in 1931 was 9,022 km (5,603 miles). Number of offices, 744, of telegrams, 2,217,062 sent and 2,590,136 received. There are 13 wireless stations. The State owned 263 km. (163 miles) of telephone line in 1931, and the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. Ltd owned 137,329 km (85,281 miles) of inter-

urban lines, and 100,690 km. (62,523 miles) in Lisbon, and 43,128 km (26,782 miles) in Oporto

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal, with a capital of 100,000,000 escudos. By a Decree of June 29, 1931, the term of the Bank as the bank of emission was extended for a period of thirty years as from July 1, 1931. The privilege of note issue then ceases. The limit of fiduciary circulation is 2,200,000 contos. The cash on hand of the bank on December 28, 1932 was gold, 442,378,000 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 1,995,202,000 escudos.

There are 37 other banks registered on the mainland and 19 in the Islands with a capital of 2,409,728,878 and 58,758,472 escudos respectively, and total deposits on October 31, 1932, of 3,545,240,530 and 261,958,358 escudos respectively.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, which established a new monetary system, was altered in the middle of 1931. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is the standard coin with the weight of 0.0739 grams, and the fineness of 900/1000. The British sovereign and half sovereign of 7.98505 and 3.99402 grams of gold respectively and fineness of 916-2/3 per 1,000 will continue to be a legal coin in the country with the value of 110 and 55 gold escudos respectively. 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. The Bank of Portugal paper notes of 2.5, 5 and 10 escudos will be taken out of circulation before the 31 December, 1933, and they will be replaced by silver coins of the same denominations. The gold coins are of 250, 100 and 50 escudos, the silver coins, 10, 5 and 2½ escudos, Alpaca coins, 1 escudo and ½ escudo, bronze coins, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are —

The <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3 7	imperial gallons
		„ Oporto	=	5 6	„ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i>			=	0 36	„ bushel
„ <i>Moin</i>			=	2 78	„ quarters

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary — General Thomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K C M G (appointed July, 1926)

First Secretary — João de Lebre e Lima

Second Secretary — João de Barros Ferreira da Fonseca

Attaché — Antonio Potier

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General — Francisco de Paula Brito

There are Consular representatives at London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton, Bristol, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Barrow in Furness, Manchester, Birmingham, Dover, Middlesbrough, and Leeds.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL

Ambassador — Sir Claud Russell, K C M G. (appointed February 11, 1931)

Counsellor — F. E. F. Adam

Second Secretary. — R. A. Gallop.

Military Attaché. — Major M. M. Parry Jones, M C.

Naval Attaché—Capt J U P Fitzgerald, R N

Air Attaché—Group Captain R J Bone, C B E, D S O

Commercial Secretary and Consul at Lisbon—A H W King, O B E

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C), Portimao, Villa Real, Faro, Setubal, Oporto, &c, Funchal (Madeira), St Michael's (Azores), St Vincent (Cape Verde)

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques—H A Ford

There are Consuls or Vice Consuls at Mozambique and Lobito, Consul at Marmagao (Gôa)

Dependencies

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows—

Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa			Possessions in Asia		
Cape Verde Islands (1931)	1,511	153,700	In India (1931)	1,460	569,187
Guinea (1930)	13,944	364,929	Timor (1927)	7,330	451,604
Príncipe and S. Tomé Islands (1921)	315	59,055	China, Macao, &c (1927)	5	157,175
Angola (1931)	486,079	4,181,730 ¹			
Mozambique (1930)	297,657	3,995,831 ²	Total, Asia	8,795	1,177,966
Total Africa	799,506	8,755,245	Total, Colonies	908,301	9,938,211

¹ Natives, 4,141,730, Europeans, 40,000

² Natives (1930), 3,960,261, non natives, 35,570

On August 15, 1914, partial autonomy was granted by the Home Government to all Portuguese colonies, giving each the right to establish its own code of laws for civil and financial Government

The **Cape Verde Islands** consist of ten islands and four islets which are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The islands are divided into two groups, named Barlavento (windward) and Sotavento (leeward), the prevailing wind being north east. The former is constituted by the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Boa Vista, and the small islands named Branco and Raso. The latter is constituted by the islands of Sant'Iago, Maio, Fogo and Brava, and the small islands named Rei and Rombo. São Vicente is a coaling station which supplies all navigation to South America. The total area is 3,915 square kilometres (1,511 square miles). The population is estimated at 153,700. There are 157 primary schools, one secondary school and one Lycée in the Island of São Vicente. Military force consists of 4 officers and 84 men. The chief products are sisal, castor oil, coffee, mustard, brandy, oranges and hides. Other products are maize, manioc, beans, tobacco, cane sugar, sweet potatoes. The coffee is of excellent quality, exports in 1931 were 28,345 kilos. The total number of animals in 1930 was 135,356. The estimated public revenue in 1932-33 is 19,417,650 escudos, and the expenditure 19,399,873 escudos (17,883,873 ordinary and 1,516,000 extraordinary). The imports in 1931, 63,386,878 escudos; exports, 2,313,499 escudos. The metric system of weights and measures is

used The currency is Portuguese In 1931, 972 ships, including 483 British, entered the Porto Grande of São Vicente, the capital, which is a naturally-favoured coaling station 146,923 tons of coal were imported in 1931

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated Area is 36,125 square km (13,944 square miles) Population (1930), 364,929 There are 14 schools, 2 central, 2 mixed, and 10 rural The chief commercial products are rice, wax, oil, seeds, hides Estimated public revenue in 1932-33 is 21,583,863 escudos, and expenditure 21,417,962 escudos Military force 287 (8 officers and 279 other ranks, including 264 natives) Imports in 1931, 18,360,651 escudos, exports, 29,467,670 escudos The chief port is Bissau Other ports Bolama, Cacheu and Bubaque There are 592 miles of telegraph lines and 1,740 miles of roads

The islands of **S Tomé and Príncipe**, which are about 125 miles off the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471, and now constitute a province under a Governor Area of the islands 315 square miles According to the census of 1921 the population of the two islands was 59,055, 52,150 in S Tomé and 6,905 in Príncipe, and the distribution was as follows whites, 1,115, natives, 57,123, others, 817 The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, coconut and copra, palm oil and cinchona On January 1, 1930, there were 17,953 animals in the colony Revenue, 1931-32, 10,729,842 escudos, expenditure, 10,700,698 escudos Military force consists of 145 men (135 natives) Imports at S Tomé and Príncipe (1931), 20,449,188 escudos, exports, 54,466,290 escudos On S Tomé a railway of 10 miles is open for traffic There are 28 miles in course of construction There are 124 miles of roads

Angola (Portuguese West Africa), with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886, from the Belgian Congo by those fixed by the convention of July 27, 1927, from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886 The area is 1,259,272 square km (486,079 square miles) The colony has belonged to the Portuguese since 1575, with the exception of the years 1641 to 1648, when it was held by the Dutch It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Luanda, and is vested with large powers By a decree of July 24, 1930, and a ministerial order of June 28, 1932, it is divided into 8 administrative districts and 1 Intendencia The important towns are S Paulo de Loanda (capital), Benguela, Mossamedes, Lobito, Sa da Bandeira, Malange and Huambo (Nova Lisboa), the future capital The indigenous population numbered 4,141,730 in 1931, and the population is now estimated to include 40,000 Europeans, of whom 90 per cent are Portuguese

For primary education there are 70 schools (2 infant schools and 68 elementary schools), for secondary education, 3 schools, viz 1 higher grade school, a Central College at Loanda and a National College at Lubango (Huila) There are also 106 professional schools

The military force is composed of 122 officers and 4,497 other ranks (4,200 natives and 297 Europeans).

The ordinary budget for 1932-33 balanced at 142,960,000 angolaros and

the extraordinary budget at 2,738,266 angolares. The sums due by the Colony to the Portuguese Government have been agreed at 5,000,000, on which 8 per cent interest is payable, and about 1,000,000, on which 6 per cent is to be paid. The capital sums are to be repaid in 50 years, starting in 1932.

The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, maize, vegetable oils, coconuts, ivory, oxen and fish. Cotton-growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected, but is now increasing, tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption, petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold and diamonds have also been found.

Imports, 1931, 146,966,123 angolares, exports, 204,310,014 angolares. The chief imports of the province are textiles (20,091,298 angolares in 1931), and the chief exports in 1931 were coffee (11,838 metric tons), maize (55,335 metric tons), diamonds (357,525 carats), sugar (21,799 metric tons), wax (1,396 metric tons), and coconut (5,563 metric tons). The trade is largely with Portugal. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures), 23,328 in 1932, 36,587 in 1931, imports from United Kingdom, 226,085 in 1932, 323,708 in 1931. Re exports to Angola from U.K. were 14,600 in 1931 and 8,244 in 1932.

The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe, the steamers of 8 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony regularly. The length of railways open for traffic is 1,425 miles, made up as follows: Loanda-Malanje line, 261 miles (metre gauge), Canhuca-Golungo Alto, 19 miles, Bengo-Cunga branch 56 miles, Calumbo branch, 32 miles, Amboim line, 66 miles, Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 155 miles, and the Benguela railway from Lobito to the Luena River, the new Angola-Belgian Congo frontier, 836 miles. In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans African railway. There are 17,215 miles of good roads, and 20,713 miles of secondary roads. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems. There are 5,790 miles of telegraph lines, 259 miles of telephone line, and 19 wireless stations.

As from July 1, 1928, the Angolan escudo has been superseded by a new unit the 'angolar,' 80 angolares being the equivalent of 100 Angolan escudos. A new coin has also been introduced, called a 'macuta,' equal to 5 centavos.

Governor General — Colonel Eduardo Ferreira Viana

Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from Tanganyika Territory, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the Peace Conference on September 23, 1919, allotted to Portugal 'as the original and rightful owner' the territory south of the Rovuma, known as the 'Kionga Triangle' (formerly part of German East Africa).

Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 297,657 square miles, comprises two distinct entities: (1) the territory administered by the State (245,776 square miles), and (2) the territory of Manica and Sofala under the *Companhia de Moçambique* (51,881 square miles). The first is divided into 7 districts: Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique,

Cabo Delgado and Nyassa, each with its own Governor. The district of Cabo Delgado and Nyassa was formed from the former territories of the Companhia do Niassa (Nyassa Company) when its contract expired on October 27, 1929. Lourenço Marques (population 42,779 in 1931) is the capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and also an Executive Council. The existing organization of the Province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications introduced by the Law of October 9, 1922. The population of the colony (1930), including the chartered company, was 3,995,831 (35,570 Europeans). Elementary education is provided by 28 primary schools, 60 intermediate schools, and 6 private schools in the area administered by the state, and by 8 primary schools, and 43 intermediate schools in the company's area. There is also 1 central high school, and 7 state professional schools. There are also 240 missionary schools.

The military force of the Colony consists of 177 officers and 2,637 other ranks (395 Europeans and 2,242 natives).

Revenue and expenditure for 1932-33 were estimated at 356,402,149 escudos paper, and 340,933,897 escudos paper respectively. The chief products of the Province are sugar, maize, cotton, copra, sisal and mining products. In 1929 there were 490,749 oxen, 277,504 goats, 100,614 sheep, and 105,157 pigs. The principal ports are Mozambique, Beira, Porto Amelia, Quelimane, Chinde, Inhambane and Lourenço Marques. Imports in 1931 amounted to 50,951,922 escudos gold, and exports to 44,022,586 escudos gold. At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered, in 1931, 763 vessels of 3,898,058 tons, and cleared 771 vessels of 3,925,408 tons. Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) exports to United Kingdom, 174,848t in 1932, 328,956t in 1931, imports from United Kingdom, 1,707,586t in 1932, 2,367,848t in 1931, re exports from U K., 45,519t in 1932, 58,308t in 1931. There are in the area administered by the Government 516 miles of 3ft 6in gauge railway owned by the State.

The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. The seat of the administration is Beira (population 23,694). Under the Company's administration the country on either side of the Beira Railway has become settled, there is convenient transport by rail and river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The census population of the Mozambique Company's territory (1928-29) was 3,616 Europeans, 3,552 non natives, and 306,759 natives, total 313,927. On August 1, 1931, there were 3,960,261 natives (1,896,981 males and 2,063,280 females). Imports into this territory amounted in 1930 to 80,250,344 escudos, exports, to 75,209,406 escudos. Exports in 1928 included maize (19,162 metric tons), sugar (33,697 metric tons), and gold and silver (184,738 escudos in 1927). There entered at Beira in 1930, 644 vessels with a tonnage of 3,172,592, and cleared, 643 vessels with a tonnage of 3,180,695. 2,500 miles of roads are now available for motor traffic in the Company's territory.

The Delagoa Bay Railway has a length of 57 miles in Portuguese territory, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. Till recently the commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions were regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new agreement has been negotiated recently. A railway was constructed before the war to a point near the Swaziland border, 40 miles being open for traffic, but the linking up of this section with the South African Railways to provide a direct route from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg has

not yet been arranged The Gaza Railway (2 ft 6 in gauge) from João Belo to Chikomo has 61 miles open for traffic

The Beira Railway has a length of 200 miles in the territory administered by the Mozambique Co., and links up at the frontier with the Rhodesian Railway system The Trans-Zambesia Railway, 175 miles in length, from Dondo, on the Beira Junction Railway, to Murraça, on the southern bank of the Zambesi, was opened for traffic on July 1, 1922 On the northern bank of the Zambesi, the Central Africa Railway (61 miles long, of which 45 miles are in Portuguese territory) connects at Port Herald with the Shiré Highlands Railway When a bridge is constructed over the Zambesi these three railways will give a continuous connection between British Nyasaland and the port of Beira

The Government has been working on a definite plan, and the finished scheme for the Province south of parallel 22, the southern boundary of the Mozambique Co.'s territories, embraces the following lines Moamba to Xinavane, 55 miles (completed), Xinavane via Chissane to Chai Chai, or via Chibuto to Chigomo, 70 miles (not yet begun), Chai Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles (completed), Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles (projected), Inharrime to Inhambane, 55 miles (completed) Activities north of the Mozambique Co. are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which taps what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and now extends to Mocuba on the river Lujella, and the other from Lumbo, on the mainland opposite the island and port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province, to Moouta

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo In 1925 there were 7,452 miles of telegraph line There are 12,400 miles of roads

Since September 1, 1922, the escudo currency has been in vogue in Portuguese East Africa, but at Lourenço Marques and Beira, *libra esterlina* (sterling) notes used still to be issued by the local banks This right was rescinded in 1926, and the sterling notes are to be withdrawn from circulation within ten years

The metric system is used Certain English weights and measures are also in current use

Governor General—Colonel José Ricardo Pereira Cabral

Governor of Mozambique Company's Territory—Captain Carlos de Almeida Pereira

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Pangin, or Nova-Gôa, on the Malabar coast, Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão The total area of the colony is 3,783 square km (1,460 square miles), with a population in 1931 of 569,187 (273,092 males and 296,095 females) In 1930-31 there were 90 elementary schools, 3 secondary schools, also a medical school and a teachers' training college In Gôa there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5 In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and 6 concerns with 21 mines are at work The military force consists of 41 officers and 1,391 other ranks The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1931-32 balanced at 6,991,281 rupees The trade is largely transit In 1931 the imports by sea and land amounted to 56,362,227 rupees, the exports to 4,668,175 rupees.

Chief exports are coconuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju nuts, salt, and copra. There are in Portuguese India 46 telegraph offices and 262 miles of telegraph line and 75 miles of telephone line.

Governor-General — General Graveiro Lopes.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of 1927, is 157,175 (3,846 Portuguese, 152,738 Chinese and 591 of various nationalities). Estimated revenue in 1932-33, 5,254,040 patacas, and expenditure 5,222,413 patacas. The military force consists of 30 officers and 854 men. For education there are the Seminary of S. José, the Central College of Macao, and about 200 elementary schools. The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports in 1930, 20,571,497 patacas (approximate value of the pataca is 2s), exports, 11,014,782 patacas. The colony has 118 miles of telephone line and a wireless station. It is served by various British, Japanese and Dutch steamship lines.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring islands of Pulo Cambing and Pulo Jako, a total area of 7,300 square miles. By treaty of April 1859, ratified August 18, 1860, the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two Governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896, confirmed in 1926, made an independent province. Population in 1927, 451,604. There are 12 schools, and 5 colleges directed by the Missions. In 1929, there were 1,022 students. Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 were 1,310,769 and 1,309,531 escudos respectively. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1931) 859,697 patacas, exports, 2,090,778 patacas. Chief exports are coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra, and wax. The port is Dilly, the capital. There is a good road system of 250 miles, telephone lines of 1,656 miles and a wireless station at Dilly.

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

(CITTÀ DEL VATICANO)

For many ages until Pius IX's reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, but this allowance remained unclaimed and unpaid until February 11, 1929, when a settlement of the 'Roman question' was arrived at by three treaties between the Italian Government and the Vatican. On that day there was signed (1) a Political Treaty, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the city of the Vatican, (2) a Concordat, to regulate the condition of religion and of the Church in Italy, and (3) a Financial Convention, in accordance with which the Holy See shall receive 750,000,000 lire in cash and 1,000,000,000 lire in Italian 5 per cent. State bonds. This sum is to be a definitive settlement of all the financial claims of the Holy See against Italy in consequence of the loss of its temporal power in 1870. The treaties were ratified and the sum of 750,000,000 lire paid on June 7, 1929.

The Pope exercises the Sovereignty and has full legal, executive and judicial powers. A Governor, directly and exclusively responsible to the Pope, exercises executive powers. The Judicial power is delegated to a tribunal in first instance, to the *Sacra Romana Rota* in appeal and to the Supreme Tribunal of the *Segnatura*, which is the ultimate authority where there is an appeal.

In its diplomatic relations with foreign countries, Citta del Vaticano is represented by the Segreteria di Stato del Sommo Pontefice.

The area of the Vatican City is 44 hectares (108·7 acres). It includes the Piazza di San Pietro (St. Peter's Square), which is to remain normally open to the public and subject to the powers of the Italian police. It has its own railway station (opened November, 1932), postal facilities, coins and radio. The official journal is the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the Vatican City, enjoy extra-territorial rights. The new building of the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, under the direction of the Jesuits, was formally opened in November, 1930.

The census of the population of the Vatican City on December 31, 1932, showed 1,025 inhabitants, including Italians, 853 (578 men and 275 women), Swiss, 121 (4 women).

Supreme Pontiff — Pius XI (Achilles Ratti), born at Desio, May 31, 1857, Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal, June 13, 1921, elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV, February 6, 1922.

Secretary of State — Cardinal Pacelli (Appointed February 10, 1930)

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar, and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body, the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

From the accession of Innocent IX, 232nd in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius XI, 261st, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX (<i>Facchinetti</i>)	1591	Benedict XIII (<i>Orsini</i>)	1724
Clement VIII (<i>Aldobrandini</i>)	1592	Clement XII (<i>Corsini</i>)	1730
Leo XI (<i>Medici</i>)	1605	Benedict XIV. (<i>Lambertini</i>)	1740
Paul V. (<i>Borghese</i>)	1605	Clement XIII. (<i>Rezzonico</i>)	1758
Gregory XV. (<i>Ludovisi</i>)	1621	Clement XIV (<i>Ganganelli</i>)	1769
Urban VIII (<i>Barberini</i>)	1623	Pius VI (<i>Braschi</i>)	1775
Innocent X (<i>Pamphily</i>)	1644	Pius VII (<i>Charamonti</i>)	1800
Alexander VII (<i>Chigi</i>)	1655	Leo XII (<i>della Genga</i>)	1823
Clement IX (<i>Rospigliosi</i>)	1667	Pius VIII (<i>Castiglioni</i>)	1829
Clement X (<i>Aliberti</i>)	1670	Gregory XVI (<i>Cappellari</i>)	1831
Innocent XI (<i>Odescalchi</i>)	1676	Pius IX (<i>Mastai-Ferretti</i>)	1846
Alexander VIII (<i>Ottoboni</i>)	1689	Leo XIII (<i>Pacci</i>)	1878
Innocent XII (<i>Pignatelli</i>)	1691	Pius X (<i>Sarto</i>)	1903
Clement XI. (<i>Albani</i>)	1700	Benedict XV (<i>della Chiesa</i>)	1914
Innocent XIII (<i>Conti</i>)	1721	Pius XI (<i>Ratti</i>)	1922

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be by divine right the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. In practice, however, while the total number of Cardinals is never allowed to exceed 70, the number of Cardinal-Priests frequently exceeds 50, while there are usually many vacancies among the Cardinal-Deacons. In March, 1933, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 48 Cardinal-Priests, and 4 Cardinal-Deacons.¹ The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 58 Cardinals —

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal Bishops —</i>				
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1911
Michele Lega	Bishop of Frascati Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Sacraments	"	1860	1914
Donato Sbarretti	Bishop of Sabina Secretary of the Holy Office	"	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	Bishop of Porto	"	1863	1916
Luigi Sincero	Secretary of the Holy Congregation for the Oriental Church	"	1870	1923
Bonaventura Cerretti	—	"	1872	1925
<i>Cardinal-Priests —</i>				
Leo von Skrbenschky	—	Austrian	1863	1901
Pietro Gasparri	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church Prefect of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs	Italian	1852	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1840	1907
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O Connell	" Boston	American	1859	1911
Gaetano Bisleti	Commandatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome and Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Seminaries and of the University degli Studi	Italian	1856	1911
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno	—	"	1858	1915
Pietro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	"	1860	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	"	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Adolph Bertram	Bishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Achille Locatelli	—	Italian	1856	1922
Giovanni Baptist Nasalli Rocca	Archbishop of Bologna	"	1872	1923

¹ The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a deaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal Priests—cont</i>				
George William Mundelein	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1872	1924
Patrick Joseph Hayes	Archbishop of New York	"	1867	1924
Eustachio Mundain y Esteban	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1862	1925
Enrico Gasparri	—	Italian	1871	1925
Luigi Cajotosti	—	"	1863	1926
Lorenzo Lauri	Penitenziere Maggiore	"	1864	1926
Giuseppe Enrico van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1874	1927
Auguste Hlond Brzeckowice	Archbishop of Poznań and Gniezno	Polish	1881	1927
Alexis Henri Lepicier	Prefect of Religions	French	1863	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain	Spanish	1880	1927
Charles J H Binet	Archbishop of Besancon	French	1869	1927
Justinian Szeregyi	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gau) and Primate of Hungary	Hungarian	1884	1927
Dom Ildefonso Schuster	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1880	1929
Emannele Gonçalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Eugenio Pacelli	Pontifical Secretary of State	Italian	1876	1929
Luigi Lavitrano	Archbishop of Palermo	"	1874	1929
Carlo Dalmaschi Minoretto	Archbishop of Genoa	"	1861	1929
Joseph MacRory	Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland	Irish	1861	1929
Jean Verdier	Archbishop of Paris	French	1864	1929
Sebastiano Leme da Silveira Cintra	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1882	1930
Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani	Archbishop of Selesia in Esania and Secretary of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide	Italian	1871	1930
Raffaele Carlo Rossi	Archbishop of Thessalonica and Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation	"	1870	1930
Giulio Beralini	Bishop of Lampasas, Secretary of the Congregation of the Council	"	1867	1930
Achille Liénart	Bishop of Lille	French	1884	1930
Angelo Maria Dolci	Papal Nuncio in Rumania	Italian	1867	1933
Pietro Fumasoni Biondi	Apostolic Delegate in the United States	"	1872	1933
Maurilio Fossati	Archbishop of Turin	"	1876	1933
Rodrigue Villeneuve	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1883	1933
Elio della Costa	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1872	1933
Theodor Innitzer	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1875	1933
<i>Cardinal-Deacons —</i>				
Camillo Laurenti	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Religiosi	Italian	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori	—	"	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle	Librarian of the Vatican and Keeper of the Archives of the Holy Roman Church	German	1845	1922
Alessandro Verde	—	Italian	1865	1925

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome,

or the deacons of Roman deaconries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246, and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630. In 1930 all Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church had conferred upon them by the Pope the title of 'Excellency'.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twelve Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fidei, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, the Basilica of St. Peter's, and for the Oriental Church. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota, and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (1914), together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

In December, 1930, the issue of Papal coinage was resumed, after a lapse of 60 years. The new coins are eight in number, and will have the same fineness and value as the corresponding Italian coins. Two are of bronze and worth 5 and 10 centesimi respectively. There are two other coins in nickel, worth 20 and 50 centesimi, and three silver coins worth respectively 1, 5 and 10 lire. In addition, there is a gold piece of 100 lire. In virtue of a special convention between the Vatican City and the Italian Government (to remain in force for 10 years), each State allows the currency of the other to circulate in its territory. The Vatican City has, however, given an undertaking that the total value of the bronze, nickel and silver coins issued by it in any year will not exceed 1,000,000 lire.

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 254, viz., 40 archbishoprics and 125 bishoprics, besides 60 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 91 apostolic prefectures, while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V. is estimated at 16,071,618 souls, of whom 4,255,188 are in Europe, 3,300,951 in Asia, 1,784,760 in Africa, 3,846,238 in British America, and 1,434,511 in Australasia. In the United States (including possessions) there were in 1931 29,608,538 Roman Catholics. Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned (1929) at 334,604,791 souls, of whom 328,158,020 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London).

Envoy and Minister — Sir Robert Henry Clive (Appointed March 6, 1933)

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RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

Reigning King

Carol II, born October 16, 1893, son of the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie married March 10, 1921, Princess Helen daughter of the late Constantine, king of the Hellenes (this marriage was dissolved June 21, 1928, when the Princess received the title of Princess of Rumania)

On December 28, 1925, Prince Carol renounced his right of succession to the Throne, this was confirmed by Act of Parliament on January 4, 1926, when his son, Prince Mihai, was declared Heir to the Throne On June 7, 1930 he returned to Rumania and was proclaimed King in virtue of an Act of Parliament on June 8, 1930.

Son of the King — Prince Mihai (Michael), born October 25, 1921, proclaimed King in virtue of his father's renunciation of the succession on the death of his grandfather, King Ferdinand, July 30, 1927, under a Regency Ceased to be King on his father's accession, June 8, 1930, when he received the title of Prince of Alba Julia

Sisters and brother of the King — (1) Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894, married February 27, 1921, to the Diadoch, afterwards George II, King of the Hellenes, (2) Marie, born January 8, 1900, married to Alexander, King of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, June 8, 1922. (3) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903, (4) Ileana, born January 5, 1909, married July 26, 1931, to the Archduke Anton of Austria Tuscany

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Ioan I A Palace conspiracy in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Ioan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed

Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. King Carol I of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914. On April 11, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania, the Bukovina on November 28, 1918, and Transylvania on December 1, 1918.

Constitution and Government

The Constitution of Rumania was adopted on March 28, 1923. According to this the subsoil and the forests are nationalized. The Senate consists of 170 members (Old Kingdom, 82, Transylvania, 45, Bessarabia, 24, and Bukovina, 19), including 4 for the Universities and 19 Bishops. The Heir to the Crown is also a Senator. There are also life senators—former Premiers who held office for at least 4 years, former Presidents of the High Court of Justice who held office for at least 5 years, former Commanders in Chief of the army who have held office (in peace time) for at least 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 387 members. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. All citizens of 21 years, paying taxes, are electors. Both Senators and Deputies receive 500 lei per each day of actual attendance, besides 2000 lei per month and free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of Ministers.

The elections held on July 17, 1932, resulted in the return of the following parties—Lower House: National Peasant Party, 277, Old Liberals, 28, Young Liberals, 13, Peasant Party, 12, Social Democrats, 8, other parties, 51, total, 387. Senate: National Peasant Party, 193, other parties, 71, total, 264.

The Cabinet (appointed January 14, 1933), is now composed as follows—

Prime Minister—Dr Vaida Voevod

Minister of Interior—M. George Mironescu

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Nicholas Titulescu

Minister of Finance—Dr Virgil Madgearu

Minister of Industry and Commerce—M. I. Lugoshanu

Minister of Justice—M. Mihai Popovici

Minister of Domains and Agriculture—M. Demetre Ioanitzescu

Minister of Education—Professor Gusty

Minister of Communications—M. Mirlo

Minister of Defence—General Nicholas Samsonovici

Minister for Bessarabia—M. Pantaleimon Halippa

Minister for Transylvania—M. Crisban

Minister for Bukovina—M. Sauciac Saveanu

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobruja into 4, Bessarabia into 9, the Bukovina into 5, and Transylvania (with the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 23 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. In Rumania (1919) there are 71 districts and 8,854 communes, 165 urban and 8,689 rural. In the rural communes there are 11,522 villages and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

As a result of the Treaties of Peace of 1919 Rumania was enlarged, and the area and population of the New Kingdom are shown as follows:—

Country	Area in sq miles	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania (the 'Regat')	58,489	8,980,606	8,914,498	7,904,104 ¹
Bessarabia	17,146	1,198,900	1,145,900	2,344,800
The Bukovina	4,080	395,963	404,135	800,098
Transylvania (Ardeal)	22,812	1,350,480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,088	669,886	667,145	1,337,031
Maramuresh	6,258	878,205	388,461	1,266,666
The Banat	11,009	789,102	798,031	1,587,133
Total	122,282	8,762,092	8,631,057	17,393,149

¹ Estimate for 1915

According to the census taken on December 29, 1930, the population of Rumania was 18,025,037, distributed as follows:—Old Kingdom, 8,766,932, Transylvania and Banat, 5,546,696, Bessarabia, 2,865,506, Bukovina, 845,903

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1918) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq miles of territory, with a population of 273,090, mostly Turks. The new land was formed into two departments, Durostor and Caliacra

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows for three years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1926	607,864	372,948	159,642	234,916
1927	608,284	392,850	171,984	216,434
1928	623,860	361,726	158,891	262,134

The populations of the principal towns in Rumania in 1930 (according to the census of December 29) were as follows:—

Bucharest	681,988	Ploesti	77,325
Chisinau	117,016	Arad	77,225
Cernautzi	111,122	Ivaili	68,310
Iasi	102,595	Oradea	63,008
Galatz	101,148	Constantza	58,358
Cluj	96,066	Brasov	56,284
Timisoara	91,806	Satu Mare	49,914
Oradea Mare	82,355	Sibiu	43,013

Religion, Education, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania (in 1918) 9,695,714 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 1,456,147 were Greek Catholics, 1,483,929 were Roman Catholics, 1,844,979 Protestants, 17,596 Armenians, 884,344 Jews and 44,087 Moslems. The National Orthodox Church of Rumania in the Regat and Bessarabia (that is, the pre-war kingdom and the territory acquired from Russia) is administered by a Holy Synod under the presidency of Mgr. Miron Cristea, who was enthroned as first Patriarch of Rumania on November

1, 1925 This is composed of two Metropolitans, six diocesan bishops, and eight assistant bishops, in addition to His Beatitude. There are separate ecclesiastical administrative bodies for Ardeal (Transylvania) and the rest of the territory acquired from Hungary, and for the Bukovina, or territory acquired from Austria. In the first of these jurisdictions there are, apart from the Patriarchal See, Metropolitans at Yassy and Chishinau, and diocesan bishops at Buzau, Curtea de Argesh, Galatz, Hushi, Ramaicu Valcea, and Roman. In the second there is a Metropolitan at Sibiu, and diocesan bishops at Arad, Caransebes, and Oradea Mare, in the third an archbishop at Cernautzi.

There is a Unit Rumanian Metropolitan at Blaj, with diocesan bishops at Gherla Lugosh and Oradea Mare. There is a Latin archbishop in Bucharest, with diocesan bishops at Alba Julia, Oradea Mare, Temisoara, and Yassy. There are Reformed bishops at Cluj and Oradea Mare, a Lutheran bishop at Sibiu, and a Unitarian bishop at Cluj. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State. The clergy of the other denominations receive subventions from the State. Full liberty of religion is assured to every creed or sect.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year. In 1927-28 there were 14,123 elementary schools with 35,284 teachers and 1,600,098 pupils.

There were in 1927-28, 924 secondary schools with 185,780 pupils and 12,297 teachers and 15 higher educational institutions with 30,892 pupils and 1,623 teachers.

There are 4 universities at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (499 professors and 7,532 students), Iasi (Yassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 3,584 students), Cluj (Kolozsvár), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernautzi (Czenowitz), in Bukovina, founded in 1920.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 11 appeal courts, 64 tribunals, and 494 justices of the peace. Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and hospices (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

Finance.

The following table shows (in thousands of lei) the estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style) —

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei
Revenue	38,300,000	38,867,877	35,305,954	25,429,406	23,437,000
Expenditure	38,300,000	38,867,877	35,305,954	25,429,406	23,437,000

The main items of the budget for 1932 were as follows —

Ordinary Revenue	Lei	Ordinary Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes	7,800,000,000	Ministry of Finance	12,064,868,557
Indirect taxes—		the Interior	1,875,877,785
Customs	3,100,000,000	" " Justice	903,551,200
Taxes on spirit	1,330,000,000	" " Foreign Affairs	291,407,000
Turnover taxes	1,200,000,000	" " Agriculture	461,411,818
Taxes on consumption	2,150,000,000	" " Labour and Pub	
Entertainments taxes	80,000,000	lic Health	921,157,729
Stamps and fees	2,100,000,000	" " Commerce and	
State monopolies	4,627,856,000	Industry	203,445,900
Ministry of Finance	1,297,835,038	" " Army	4,657,049,848
" " the Interior	25,900,000	" " Public Works	
" " Justice	103,420,000	and Communi	
" " Foreign Affairs	56,000,000	cations	72,062,920

Ordinary Revenue	Lei	Ordinary Expenditure	Lei
Ministry of Agriculture	192,400,000	Ministry of Education	4,260,358 716
" " Labour and Public Health	20,250,000	" " Presidency of the Council of Ministers	20,597,000
" " Commerce and Industry	158,800,000		
" " Army	202,700,000		
" " Public Works and Communications	9,420,000		
" " Education	25,325,000		
Total ordinary	25,429,406 038	Total ordinary	25,122,388 038
Total extraordinary	3,009,880,000	Supplementary credits	807,018 000
		Extraordinary Expenditure	11,169,339,521
Total	28,518,786,038	Total	36,598,845,559

The public debt of Rumania amounted on January 1, 1931, to 185,526,481,269 lei, of which 12,978,613,190 lei were payable in lei and the balance in various currencies, including — 189,594,521 dollars, 373,844 942 lire, 82,556,393 pounds sterling, 1,229,900,662 gold francs and 581,121,818 French francs, 47,482,009 gold florins, 17,566,666 Belgian francs. On January 1, 1932, total debt stood at 141,000,000,000 lei, including 39,500,000,000 lei for War debt.

Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 50. The normal terms of service are 2 years in the active army, 18 years in the regular army reserve, and 9 years in the militia. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve.

The peace establishment of the army in 1931 was 14,185 officers and 226,316 other ranks organised in 21 divisions, 1 corps of light infantry of 2 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, and 1 independent cavalry brigade. The air personnel amounted 11,836 all ranks, with 773 aeroplanes.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle, the Rumanian artillery is still largely armed with guns of the Krupp type, but a considerable number of batteries have the French type of 75 mm field guns and French medium and light howitzers.

In the Black Sea are 4 destroyers, 3 ex-Austrian torpedo boats and 4 motor gunboats, a submarine and a depot ship. The Danube force comprises 7 monitors (600 tons), armed with 4 7 in guns, 7 vedettes and some small craft. There is a naval base at Sulina, on the Black Sea. In 1930 Rear Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., presented a report to the Government on the construction of a new base on the Black Sea coast. The naval school is in Galatz. The expenditure for 1931 amounted to land forces, 10,238,320^l, naval forces, 439,207^l, air forces, 1,819,754^l.

Production and Industry.

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1931 was as follows — Ploughed land, 83,812,144 acres; meadows and pasture, 10,014,553 acres, vineyards, 670,968 acres; forests, 17,843 455 acres.

For 2 years the chief agricultural crops for Greater Rumania were as follows —

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Acres	Acres	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat	7,548 0 3	8,562,049	8,559 038	3,682 292
Rye	967,291	1,005,507	464 529	854,648
Barley	4,874 722	4,740,287	2,371 306	1,414,395
Oats	2,685 091	2,152,600	1,156,536	670,237
Maize	10,933,922	11,743,778	4,519 920	6 063,333

In 1931, Rumania had 1,988 126 horses, 4,079,467 cattle, 12,356,015 sheep, 424,855 goats, and 3,221,472 swine

The catch of fish in 1930 from State properties amounted to 13,169 metric tons, private properties yielded about 10,000 metric tons

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, petroleum and natural gas. Petroleum wells, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output of crude oil in 1929 was 4,836,974 metric tons, in 1930, 5,792,311 metric tons, in 1931, 6,657,803 metric tons, and in 1932, 7,336,364 metric tons. The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Oltenic, an area of over 250 square miles. Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863 (production in 1931 was 254,808 metric tons, as compared with 306,932 metric tons in 1930). Output of lignite, 1929, 2,675,080 metric tons, in 1930, 2,071,057 metric tons, in 1931, 1,631,861 metric tons. The output of natural gas in 1930 was 1,206,123,742 cubic metres, in 1931, 1,383,071,961 cubic metres, iron ore, 92,517 metric tons in 1930, 61,907 metric tons in 1931.

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1930 the industrial establishments employed 151,458 workmen, and produced goods to the value of 48,353,864,000 lei.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania exclusive of gold and silver (in 1000 lei) were —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1928	32 145 101	26,019,254	1930	23,044 163	28,522,028
1929	29,628,038	23,960,005	1931	15,754,569	22,196,944

The principal items in the Rumanian foreign trade in 1930 and 1931 were as follows (in million lei) —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	Million Lei	Million Lei		Million Lei	Million Lei
Wool, hair and manufactures of	1,360	853	Cereals	9,989	8,764
Textile materials, etc	6,679	4,662	Petroleum products	10 437	6,883
Iron and steel	8,700	2,311	Live animals	1,879	1,650
Leather goods	1,367	335	Wood products	3,096	2,375
Non ferrous metals	869	897	Animal products (edible)	1,068	880
Machinery	2,851	1,650	Seeds, etc	740	433
Automobiles	873	685			

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Rumania in 1931 were (according to the Board of Trade Returns) Barley, 220,8017, maize,

125,780 $\frac{1}{2}$, petroleum, 2,172,508 $\frac{1}{2}$ The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Rumania were, cotton piece goods, 282,816 $\frac{1}{2}$, iron, wrought and unwrought, 54 359 $\frac{1}{2}$, woollen piece goods, 38,666 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Rumania to U Kingdom	1,763,061	2,965,199	4,726,165	3,412,441	3,464,646
Exports to Rumania from U Kingdom	2,989,817	2,316,681	1,946,963	1,333,942	1,757,084
Re-exports to Rumania from U K	72,186	57,635	38,767	29,066	82,316

Shipping and Communications.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, consisted before the war of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following Powers Austria Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey By Article 846 of the Treaty of Versailles, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania constitute the Commission at present. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 24, 1904 it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting Powers a year before the conclusion of any such period By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft to 24 ft, and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft, while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles The income of the Commission is derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river Receipts in 1929, 4,652,556 gold francs, expenditure 3,807,584 gold francs The Commission has its own flag

The tonnage cleared from the Danube ports in 1931 was 1,553,211 tons, as against 1,999,875 tons in 1930, and at Constanza, 1,626 vessels of 4,382,431 tons, as against 1,565 vessels of 3,841,555 tons in 1930

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860 All the main railway lines are owned and operated by the State, but there are also several privately owned lines, mainly in Transylvania The length of Rumanian State Railways in 1932 was 6,902 miles The quantity of freight carried in 1931 was 16,454,000 metric tons, number of passengers, 30,944,000, gross receipts, 8,577,000,000 lei The State has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea

Within Rumania there were 66,212 miles of roads in 1931 of which 36,453 miles are of macadam, 5,912 miles gravel roads, and the remainder are classified as natural dirt roads

The Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne runs a daily air service from April to October between Paris, Bucharest and Constantinople.

The reorganisation of the post office under an autonomous regime took place on August 3, 1929, in accordance with the Law for the Commercialisation of State Enterprises In 1929, 428,000,000 ordinary letters were handled by the post office, of which 371,000,000 were inland letters and 57 000,000 foreign In 1929 there were 33,506 miles of telegraph wire and cable for internal use and 3 863 miles for international connections The number of telegrams sent was 2,100,000 In 1927 the telephone systems had 22,766 miles of line and 174,323 miles of wire. Number of conversations, 92,299,458 A concession of the public telephone system for a minimum period of 20 years was granted to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York in July, 1930, and a Rumanian company called S. A. de Telefoane was formed and took over the whole of the system on January 1, 1931.

A radio station at Baneasa was completed in 1929.

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures

The National Bank of Rumania on January 21, 1933, had, gold and gold exchange 10,174,520,000 lei, notes in circulation, 20,888,452,000 lei, discounts 9,819,205,000 lei. The privilege of the National Bank to issue currency notes was prolonged to December 31, 1960, according to a convention signed in May 1925. The capital of the bank was at the same time raised to 100 million lei. Other public credit institutions are a Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions. On December 31, 1929, there were 1,087 banks in Rumania with a paid up capital of 11,180,000,000 lei, their assets and liabilities balanced at 122,835,000,000 lei.

A unified paper currency came into use for the whole of Rumania on August 1, 1920.

The metric system for weights and measures was introduced into Rumania in 1876. The unit of the monetary system was made the *Leu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. The gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 lei which were formerly in circulation have been withdrawn since the stabilization of the currency on February 8, 1929. The value of the leu was fixed at 10 milligrammes gold (.900 fine), which is equal to 813.588 to the £ sterling. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10, and 20 centime (*bani*) pieces.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister —(Vacant)

Minister Plenipotentiary —C. M. Laptew

Counsellor —D. N. Ciotori

First Secretaries —Grégoire G. Constantinescu and D. Buzdugan

Commercial Attaché —Arthur Nolban

Military and Naval Attaché —Commander Gheorghe Niculescu

Air Attaché —Major Ernil Gheorghiu

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA

Envoy and Minister —C. M. Palaret, C. M. G. (Appointed December 2, 1929)

First Secretary —A. W. G. Randall, O. B. E.

Second Secretary —A. V. Coverley Price

Military Attaché —Lt.-Col. G. F. Connel Rowan

Naval Attaché —Capt. R. B. Ram-ay, M. V. O., R. N.

Commercial Secretary —R. J. E. Humphreys

Consul-General at Galatz —T. B. Wildman

There are consular representatives at Galatz (Consul-General), Cluj and Timisoara (Consuls), Bucharest, Braila, Galatz, Sulina and Constanza (Vice Consuls).

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UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(RUSSIA.)

ON March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff was set up by the Duma, which held office until May 16, 1917, when it was reorganised. On August 6, 1917, a new Cabinet under M'

Alexander Kerensky was formed. This too was reorganised on October 8, 1917, and maintained itself until November 7, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized the government authority, and handed it over the next day to the All Russian Congress of Soviets.

The Constitution of the new State was adopted at the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, on July 10, 1918, and additions or alterations were made at subsequent Soviet Congresses (December, 1920-23). On December 30, 1922, delegates from the four principal Soviet Republics met at Moscow and concluded a Treaty of Union, setting up a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, covering Russia (R S F S R), Ukraine (U S S R.), White Russia (W R S S R), and the Transcaucasian Federation (T S F S R). In September, 1924, the Uzbek S S R and the Turkoman S S R were formed and joined the Union. On December 5, 1929, the seventh Republic, that of Tazhikistan was formed. The Constitution of the Union was ratified by the Second Union Congress of Soviets, which met in January and February, 1924.

The Government of the Union consists of a Union Central Executive Committee and a Union Council of People's Commissaries. The former is elected by the Union Congress of Soviets, the supreme authority of the Union, and between Congresses is the sovereign legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the Union. It is convened three times a year, and consists of two chambers—the Union Council, since March, 1931, consisting of 472 members elected on the principle of proportional representation of the seven constituent Republics, and the Council of Nationalities, since March, 1931, of 138 members, elected on the basis of 5 members for every independent and autonomous republic, and 1 member for every autonomous region. All legislation must be adopted by both chambers. The Presidium, or Standing Committee, which transacts current business, is composed of 27 members, 9 from each chamber and 9 elected at a joint meeting.

Chairmen of the Union Central Executive Committee—M. M. Kalinin (R S F S R), Petrovsky (Ukraine), Chervyakov (White Russia), Musabekov (Transcaucasia), Aitakov (Turkoman S S R), Faizula-Khodzhaev (Uzbek S S R), Nusratula (Tazhik S S R).

Subordinate legislative and executive authority is vested in the Union Council of People's Commissaries, or Cabinet. Each People's Commissary is the head of a 'collegium' or Board responsible for the work of the People's Commissariat or ministry under its care. Decisions of the Union Council of People's Commissaries may be revised by the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee. During the periods between the Sessions of the Central Executive Committee and those of the Congresses of the Soviets, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee is the sovereign authority of the Union and, in accordance with Article 1 of the Constitution, it has among other rights the prerogative of carrying on diplomatic negotiations, of concluding political and other treaties with other Powers, of altering the external frontiers of the Union, of declaring war and concluding peace, and of ratifying international treaties. The Council of People's Commissaries is also responsible to the full Central Executive Committee and to the Union Congress of Soviets, to which it makes a report as a whole, in addition to the departmental reports.

The following is the constitution of the Union Council of People's Commissaries (January, 1933) —

President.—V. M. Molotov.

Vice-Presidents—J. E. Rudzutak, V. V. Kuybyshev.

Foreign Affairs.—M. M. Litvinov.

War and Marine —K E Voroshilov
Home Supplies —A I Mikoyan.
Foreign Trade —A. Rosenholz.
Agriculture —J A Yakovlev.
Land Transport —A A. Andreev
Water Transport.—N. Yanson.
Posts and Telegraphs —A I Rykov
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection —J E Rudzutak
Heavy Industry —G K Orjonikidze
Light Industry —I E. Ljubimov
Timber Industry —S. Lobov
Labour —A M Tsikhon
State Farms —T A Furkin
Finance —G F Grinko
President of the State Planning Commission. —V V Kuybyshev

In addition, the Procurer General of the Republic enters the Council with a consultative voice, as does also the chairman of the State Political Department (G P U)

A Commission of Execution under the presidency of Molotov (established December 25, 1930) has been charged with the task of verifying the actual carrying out of Government directions for Socialist construction by State institutions, and with the perfecting of the work of the Government machinery. As a step towards decentralization the Supreme Economic Council was reorganized in January, 1932, into the three commissariats of Heavy Industry, Light Industry, and Timber Industry

Each of the seven constituent States of the Union—R S F S R , Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tazhikistan—retains its own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries. Certain of the departments mentioned above are the exclusive prerogative of the Union Government. Others exist both in the Union Government and in the individual Republics, and a number exist only in the individual Republics

The British Government recognised the Government of the U S S R *de jure* on February 1, 1924. Similar recognition has been given by Afghanistan, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Persia, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, France, Japan, Mexico, and China

Constitution and Government of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia Proper).

The greater part of the former Russian Empire is under the rule of the Soviet Government. But a number of States have gradually evolved and are maintaining themselves on the borders of the old Empire. Five have received formal recognition by the Western Powers, viz., Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. A number of other independent Republics, which have adopted the Soviet form of Government, are federated with the Government of Russia. These include: White Russia, the Ukraine, the Uzbek, Turcoman and Tajik S.S. Republics, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan. (The last three constitute the Transcaucasian Federated Soviet Republic.) All the remaining territory of the former Russian Empire constitutes the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). This contains the provinces of Russia proper, autonomous republics (Kirghiz, Tartar, Bashkir, Dagestan, Yakutsk, Crimean, Karelian, German on the Volga, Chuvash, Buriat Mongol, Kazak), and autonomous regions or areas (Komi, Marielkaiia, Votjak, Kalmyk, Karatchayev, Chechenian, Kabardino-Balkarak, Northern

Osetian, Ingushetian, Adygeisk, Oiratsk, Kara-Kalpak, Mordvinian, etc.) The autonomous republics are governed by their own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries; the regions and areas are governed by executive committees elected by the local Congress of Soviets.

So far as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is concerned, a Constitution was adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, the text of which was published on July 19, 1918, and subsequently amplified, 1919-1925, and this remains the constitutional model for the other States of the Union. According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets (Councils) of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies, and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets. Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people, all forests, mines, waters having a national importance and all live-stock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property. The State owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport, but may lease them to private individuals, corporations, or State trusts.

The RSFSR is a free Socialist community of all the labouring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the Press, and of meeting is provided by the Constitution. In order to protect the conquests of the Revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens. The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the labouring classes only, the non labouring sections of the population will discharge other military duties. The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing on the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labour.

The highest authority in the State is the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which consists of representatives of town Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 electors, and of Provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants. The Congress elects an All Russian Central Executive Committee, consisting of 400 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in four months, current affairs being administered by a Standing Committee (Presidium). The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic, to consist of 11 People's Commissariats and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc., by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labour, and soldiers and sailors (including the commanders) in the Red Army and Navy.

The following classes are deprived of the franchise. Those employing others for profit, or living on unearned income, monks and priests of all religions, agents and employees of the former police, secret service, etc., members of the former reigning dynasty, imbeciles and wards, and persons deprived of civic rights by the criminal courts.

In accordance with the latest decrees, however, persons employing hired labour, or enjoying unearned incomes or engaged in trade, may be granted the right to vote by the provincial election commissions, providing they can present a certificate from the local factory workshop committee, a local working peasant organisation, or local trade union committee, testifying that at the time of the election the given individual lives on an income derived from his own labour and does not exploit the labour of others.

Individuals engaged in agriculture and employing hired labour within

the limits specified in the agricultural codes of the Constituent Republics of the Union are not deprived of their vote if they are otherwise eligible. Similarly the vote is enjoyed by people who are in receipt of interest from deposits in workers' savings banks, or from Government or municipal loan scrip, providing they are otherwise eligible.

Provision is also made in the Constitution for local government by means of local Soviets in villages and towns, with district and regional Congresses, which meet annually. Each Congress elects an Executive Committee, which administers the territory under its control until the next Congress.

Chairman of A R C E C —M. Kalinin

Secretary —A. Kiselev

R S F S R Council of People's Commissaries

Chairman —D. Sulimov

Agriculture —A. I. Muralov

Finance —V. N. Yakovleva

Labour —M. M. Romanov

Justice —N. Krylenko

Education —A. S. Bubnov

Health —M. F. Vladimirovsky

Social Welfare —I. A. Nadvornyy

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection —
N. I. Il'in

Light Industry —K. K. Stryevsky

Communal Economy —N. P. Komarov

State Planning Commission —M. I. Rogoff

The People's Commissariat for the Interior was liquidated on January 1, 1931. Its functions were transferred to the Executive Committees of the Soviets and the organs of the People's Commissariat for Justice.

Area and Population

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The total area of the Soviet Union in 1927 was given as 21,352,572 sq. kilometres, or 8,241,921 square miles. On April 1, 1931, the population of the U S S R was estimated at 161,006,200. In December, 1932, it was estimated at 163,000,000. Figures of population and area are as follows (capitals in brackets) —

Constituent Republics of the Union	Area in Sq. Miles (Jan 1, 1927)	Total Population (April 1, 1931)
R S F S R (Moscow)	7,626,717	110,932,500
Ukrainian S S R (Harkoff)	174,201	31,403,200
White Russian S S R (Minsk)	48,751	5,246,400
Transcaucasian S F S R (Tiflis)	71,255	6,426,700
Uzbek S S R (Tashkent)	74,786	4,685,400
Turkoman S S R (Ashkhabad)	189,608	1,187,900
Tazhik S S R (Stalinabad)	56,608	1,174,100
Total	8,241,921	161,006,200

On April 1, 1932, the populations of Transcaucasia were estimated as follows:—Georgia, 2,883,200, Armenia, 1,032,700, and Azerbaijan, 2,510,800.

The following table shows the growth of the population in the U S S R during the last 35 years —

Year	Population	Year	Population
1897	106,482,300	1918	150,426,800
1914	139,812,700	1931	160,430,300
1918	144,579,900	1932	163,166,100
1926	147,027,900		

The R S F S R contains 11 autonomous Republics and 15 autonomous regions. The Ukraine contains 1 autonomous Republic (Moldavia). The 11 autonomous Republics of the R S F S R are shown as follows (the capitals are in brackets) —

Autonomous Republics

Bashkir (Ufa), March 24, 1919	Crimean (Simferopol), October 18, 1921	German Republic on the Volga (Pskrovsk), July 19, 1923
Tartar (Kazan), May 27, 1920	Yakutsk (Yakutsk), April 20, 1922	Buriat Mongol (Verkhneu di ski), June 4, 1923
Kirghiz (Frunze), February, 1926	Karelian (Petrosavodsk), July 27, 1923	Kazak (Kzyl Orda), October 14, 1924
Dagestan (Makhach Kala), Jan 20, 1921	Chuvash (Cheboksara), April 21, 1925	

The principal towns of the U S S R with their population (on December 17, 1926) are —

Moscow (1930)	2,761,300	Grozny	148,900	Krasnoyarsk	72,888
Leningrad ¹	2,228,900	Samarkand	135,700	Ulyanovsk	72,274
Harkoff	721,500	Kalining ²	133,100	Komrad	69,324
Baku (with industrial districts)	575,200	Orenburg	129,100	Novosibirsk	67,955
Kieff	589,500	Archangei	128,800	Zinovievsk	66,686
Odessa	473,500	Vladivostok	128,600	Erivan	66,413
Rostov-on-Don (with Nakhichevan)	457,100	Ufa	124,000	Izhevsk	63,211
Tashkent	421,800	Nikolaev	122,700	Orehovo Zuevo	62,738
Gorky ³	350,300	Taganrog	122,700	Novocherkassk	62,274
Tiflis (1931)	347,000	Cheliabinsk	111,900	Viatka	62,097
Dnepropetrovsk (with Amour)	322,800	Vitebsk	108,200	Chita	61,624
Stalingrad	294,500	Hemel	107,500	Blagoveshchensk	61,161
Saratov	277,500	Marinpol	105,900	Kremenchug	58,870
Sverdlovsk	228,300	Penza	105,800	Klerson	58,809
Samara	220,400	Irkutsk	103,900	Stavropol kavkazsky	58,657
Kazan	202,000	Iugansk	102,100	Vologda	57,976
Astrakhan	199,000	Kursk	98,794	Vinnitza	57,969
Stalin (Yuzovo)	194,100	Tomsk	92,418	Gandja	57,394
Tula	178,300	Poltava	91,895	Semuratnask	56,871
Omak	173,300	Simferopol	88,340	Serpukhov	55,949
Novo Sibirsk	170,100	Smolensk	78,520	Zaporozhie	55,729
Perm	175,900	Vladikavkaz	78,347	Berdichev	55,613
Krasnodar	170,100	Orel	77,895	Rybinsk	55,494
Voronezh	165,100	Zhitomir	76,711	Piatigorsk	54,672
Ivanovo Voznesensk	162,800	Tambov	76,399	Kozlov	54,390
Yaroslavl	155,500	Sebastopol	74,703	Maikop	53,028
Minsk	153,500	Armavir	74,533	Kaluga	51,565
Makeevka	149,000	Barnaul	74,248	Dmitrievsk	51,511
		Kostroma	73,730	Bobruisk	51,296
		Namangan	73,641		
		Andijan	73,465		

¹ The new designation of Petrograd (March 1924)

² Formerly Nizhni Novgorod

³ Formerly Tver

Religion.

By decree of Jan. 23, 1918, the Soviet Government disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. From the time of the Revolution of March, 1917, till May, 1929, all religions might be freely

professed in the Union. In May, 1929, a decree was issued which altered several paragraphs of the Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. The new text raises atheism to the status of a State dogma by deleting from the Constitution the phrases hitherto granting all religions and atheism equal freedom, and by formally granting to atheists a monopoly of the right to teach their beliefs. The Soviet Government has instructed the Commissariat for Education to organize a special new 'Inspectorate of Anti-Religious Propaganda,' with branches in all district centres, to superintend the enforcement of the new law restricting the liberties of the Church and forbidding all religious propaganda. Before the revolution the prevailing religion of the country was the Græco Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith.

It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish Provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south western provinces. The Soviet authorities are now endeavouring to settle Jews who have lost their business or occupation as a result of the wars and revolution on the land—particularly in the Crimea. For colonizing Jews in the Far East the Soviet Government in 1928 allotted an area of 20,000 sq kilometres in the district of Byro-Brdjan. In 1924, 76,000 Jews were engaged in agriculture, in 1927, 165,000, in 1931, 300,000.

Education.

Education in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is conducted by the Commissariats for Education of the constituent and autonomous Republics of the Union. With regard to the autonomous republics, the higher educational institutions and also the scientific institutions situated in their territory are subordinated to the Commissariat for Education of the Union Republic of which they form an autonomous part.

The State Publishing Company, the Music Trust, the Sovkino, and the Trust for the Supply of School Equipment are independent economic units, over which the Commissariat for Education exercises only an ideological and methodological control.

Education is obligatory, and certain classes of private schools (under State control) are permitted. In the teaching year 1930-31, 82.5 per cent. of the whole juvenile population of the U.S.S.R. (from age 8 to 17) were included in the primary schools. Co-education has been adopted in all schools. The principle of 'labour' education is applied differently in the schools of each grade, in taking part in the self government of the schools, the pupils are taught the art of self government as citizens. Technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country. School education is becoming increasingly technical in the U.S.S.R.

The following table shows the number of educational institutions and pupils in the Soviet Union on January 1, 1931 —

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions	No of Pupils
I Institutions for Social Training —		
Primary schools	187,799	18,112,497
Seven year schools	7,970	8,549,970
Secondary schools	673	895,126
Schools for peasant youth	4,414	614,770
Schools for youths above school age	3,472	161,401
Auxiliary schools for mentally deficient	185	21,482

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils
II Institutions for professional and technical education —		
Higher schools	536	272,125
Workers' faculties	694	150,423
Technical high schools	2,998	609,064
Vocational schools	949	100,782
Training work-shops	217	15,242
Schools for factory training	1,728	421,723
Courses and schools for workers' education	1,999	191,484
Other vocational courses and schools	3,515	381,194
III Institutions for pre-school education		
Kindergartens	6,786	371,774
Children's homes, communes, and colonies (for normal children)	1,437	114,437
Children's playgrounds	28,761	1,079,938
Homes and colonies for defectives	397	27,509
Medico-pedagogic isolation institutions	42	2,434
Receiving stations for 'bezprisoni'	126	7,009

In 1929 there were also the following politico-educational institutions: courses for the education of workmen, 594, courses for juvenile workers, 82; courses for the peasants, 346, schools of an advanced type, 639, preparatory courses for the educational institutions of the higher type, 67, workmen's universities, 77, Soviet party schools, 934, schools for those who are in the first stages of literacy, 8,272, schools for the liquidation of illiteracy, 42,097, all kinds of politico-educational institutions, etc., 29,770

In the beginning of 1929 there were in the U.S.S.R. 29,006 libraries, 5,585 clubs, 21,941 cottage reading rooms, 1,219 people's homes, 1,062 peasants' homes, 1,201 theatres, 37 concert halls, 38 circuses, 4,093 cinemas, 719 music halls, 44,774 red cosy corners

Previous to the Revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the R.S.F.S.R. and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education: Moscow (2), Leningrad, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Perm, Irkutsk. The Universities of Dorpat and Warsaw, evacuated during the war, were reorganised in 1918 as the Voronezh and Don Universities, and in the same year another was set up at Nizhni-Novgorod. In 1919 universities were established at Yaroslavl, Smolensk, Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel, in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Ustiug, and in 1929 four new Communist Universities were proposed at Voronezh, Samara, Gorky (formerly Nizhni Novgorod) and Ivanovo-Voznesensk, for the training of Marxist propagandists

Owing to the urgent need of specialists, a reorganization of the system of higher education was begun in 1929-30. Existing universities and institutes, which formerly had a more general character, were classified and given over to the control of corresponding economic institutions. Thus all institutions for higher education which prepared specialists for industry were taken over by the Supreme Economic Council (now divided into 3 Commissariats), those preparing agronomists to the Commissariat for Agriculture, and so on.

In 1932 there were 500 higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union

Justice and Crime.

The basis of the Judiciary System is the same throughout the whole of the Soviet Union, but the Constituent Republics have the right to introduce

modifications and to make their own rules for the application of the code of laws. The Supreme Court of the U S S R is the chief Court and supervising organ for all Union Republics.

In accordance with the declaration by the Central Executive Committee of the U S S R on October 29, 1924, the fundamental objects of the judiciary system of the U S S R are to safeguard the conquest of the proletarian revolution and to protect the workers' and peasants' government and the laws laid down by the latter.

In the main, there is very little difference between the code of laws and their application in the separate republics. The legal system of the R S F S R, therefore, can be taken as an example of that in force in all the other Republics of the Union.

The Law Courts of the R S F S R. are divided into People's Courts and Special Courts. The People's Courts consist of the People's Judge and two Assessors, and their function is to examine as the First Instance, most of the civil and criminal cases, except the more important ones, some of which are tried at the Provincial Court, and those of the highest importance at the Supreme Court. The Provincial Courts supervise the activities of the People's Courts and also act as Courts of Appeal from the decisions of the People's Court. The Supreme Court exercises supervision over all the Courts of the Republic, and forms an Appeal Court from the Provincial Court.

The Judges of the People's Courts and the Presidents and Members of the Provincial Courts are selected for one year by the Provincial Executive Committee, from individuals who enjoy electoral rights and who have the necessary qualifications with regard to their public or legal work.

The People's Assessors are called upon for duty for six days in a year from lists of electors drawn up in the rural districts, industrial enterprises and army corps. The People's Assessors for the Provincial Court must have had at least two years' experience in public or trade union work. The list of Assessors for the Supreme Court is drawn up by the Central Executive Committee of the Republic.

In addition to the People's Courts there are the following Special Courts — (1) the Labour Section of the People's Court, whose duty it is to supervise the regulations relating to the working conditions and the protection of labour as well as to give decisions on conflicts arising between employers and employees, the violation of regulations, (2) Rural Commissions, which settle disputes concerning agrarian matters, such as claims relating to the use of the land, etc., (3) Arbitration Committees, which settle disputes arising between separate State organs concerning property rights, with certain exceptions, (4) Military Tribunals, which deal with military offences, espionage, and other classes of crime, when there is no other Law Court on the spot but a military tribunal, (5) Disciplinary Courts, which deal with offences and neglect of official duties committed by members of the Central Executive Committee and similar State organs.

The People's Commissary for Justice is the State Chief Prosecutor, and in every province and district there is a Provincial Prosecutor who is immediately subordinate to the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Republics. The duties of the Public Prosecutors are the supervision of the correct application of the law by all State organs.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows (in millions of roubles) —

	1928-29	1929-30 ¹	1930-31 ²	1931-32 ²	1932-33 ²
Revenue	8112 4	12,799 7	23,053 1	27,416 6	35,010 9
Expenditure	8021 1	12,385 3	23,068 8	27,542 0	33,230 9
Surplus	+ 91 3	+ 464 4	- 15 7	- 125 4	+ 1,780 0

¹ Estimates

² The Soviet financial year coincides as from 1931 with the calendar year, instead of covering the period from October 1 to September 30 as before.

The budget estimates for 1933 were as follows:—

Revenue	Millions of roubles	Expenditure	Millions of roubles
I Resources of Socialised Economy —		National Economy	23,912 0
Turn over Tax	21,796 2	Education	2,153 0
Special Merchandise Fund	1,700 0	Health	123 4
Taxes on operations not relating to Merchandise	162 0	Physical Culture	8 7
Taxes on collective Property	168 0	Protection of Labour	103 6
„ on profits from State undertakings	1,105 9	National Defence	2,264 4
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc	2,775 4	Service of Loans	1,330 0
Internal Loan	800 0	Local Budgets	1,949 4
Silver Currency	50 0	Other Expenses	1,291 9
Other Taxes on various undertakings	191 4		
Total.	28,748 9	Total	33,230 9
II Resources of the Population —			
Loans	3,212 0		
Direct Taxes, Customs, etc	2,152 4		
	897 6		
Grand Total	35,010 9		

The budget plan for 1932 provides for an increase in expenditure on the financing of national economy to 20,060,900,000 roubles, and in the total expenditure to 27,429,000,000 roubles.

On September 1, 1917, the total indebtedness of Russia amounted to 32,300 million roubles, made up as follows —Pre-war debt, 8,800 million roubles, seven internal war loans, 10,500 million roubles, loans contracted abroad, 8,000 million roubles, short dated loans, 5,000 million roubles. According to an estimate made in 1924 the foreign loan was then reckoned at 15,853 million roubles. On March 31, 1921, the indebtedness of Russia to Great Britain was £561,402,000 (excluding interest since December 31, 1918). All these debts were cancelled by decree of January 23, 1918. The debt to the United States is 800 million dollars—250 million for war purchases, 150 million for former private loans, and 400 million advances by private American industrialists to the Soviet Government.

On October 1, 1932, the State debt was 8,504,500,000 roubles.

Defence.

I. ARMY

The military system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was reorganized in 1925

The Red Army is now organized on a basis of universal military service. Service is divided into (a) preparatory, (b) service with the colours; (c) reserve service. Preparatory training is on a militia basis and begins at the age of 19. It consists of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days, the whole spread over 2 years. The average number of men called up each year is 1,200,000. Of these 400,000 are freed from military service. Of the remaining 800,000, 260,000 go to regimental cadres, 200,000 are trained for territorial formations, and 340,000 are given extra military training. The strength of the active army is about 562,000.

The whole territory of the U S S R is divided, for the purposes of the Army, into 10 military districts.

The Red Army is organized as follows: Infantry, consisting of 21 Rifle Corps, 26 Rifle Divisions, 45 Territorial Divisions, and 213 Regiments, or 639 Battalions in all; Cavalry, consisting of 13 Cavalry Divisions (including 4 territorial divisions), and 7 separate Cavalry Brigades; Artillery, 21 Regiments and 71 Light Artillery Regiments; Engineers, 29 Battalions.

On January 1, 1931, the total number of effectives was given as 562,000 (including 37,700 commanding personnel of middle and higher rank). Of these, 504,303 (including 30,864 of middle and higher rank) belonged to the land forces, 28,658 (including 4,946 of middle and higher rank) to the air forces, and 29,039 (including 2,397 of middle and higher rank) to the naval forces.

The formations organized on a military basis consisted of 28,150 OGPU frontier guards, 17,240 OGPU troops stationed in the home country, and 13,200 escort troops. The land, sea and air forces possessed 750 aeroplanes.

Those on active service both in the Standing Army and the Territorial Forces, in the Navy, etc., whilst subject to the Rules and Regulations and Military Discipline, at the same time enjoy all the civic rights of Soviet citizens.

II. NAVY

The proposed reconstruction of the Soviet Navy proceeds slowly, though it has been officially stated on more than one occasion that a complete reconstitution of the forces is contemplated. There are four battleships, the *Parizhskaia Kommuna*, *Oktiabrskaya Revoliutsiia*, *Marat*, and *Mikhail Frunze*, of which only the first named appears to have undergone any considerable refit.

Part of the Black Sea Fleet taken over by General Wrangel, and comprising one battleship, 10 destroyers, 4 submarines and other vessels are still at Bizerta under French protection, and have ceased to have any effective value as fighting units.

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Leningrad; Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works, 3 or 4 submarines are reported to be under construction at Leningrad, but otherwise very little work appears to be in hand.

The following table gives the principal ships at present in service. The former division into Baltic and Black Sea fleets may be considered to have lapsed, as ships now pass freely through the Dardanelles from one station to the other.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
<i>Battleships</i>						
1911	<i>Oktiabrskaya Revoliutsia Parizhskaia Kommuna Marat Mikhail Frunze</i>	28,000	42,000	23	59—1,000	12 12in, 16 4 7in.
These ships are the former <i>Gangut, Sevastopol, Petropavlovsk, and Poltava.</i>						
<i>Cruisers.</i>						
1900	<i>Aurora</i>	6,830	11,600	20	590	10 5 1in
1905	<i>Komintern</i>	6,750	19,500	23	573	14 5 1 in, 4 3in AA
1915	<i>Prointern</i>	6,800				
1915	<i>Tcheronaya Ukraina.</i>	7,600	50,000	29 5	624	15 5 1in, 4 4in AA
1916	<i>Krasny Kavkaz</i>					

There remain not more than 24 destroyers of any fighting value. The modern submarines are about 8 in number. There are also 3 gunboats, several mine layers and mine sweeping trawlers, motor boats, and surveying and training ships. The flying service includes 50 or 60 planes. A small force is at Vladivostok. There is a flotilla on the Dnieper, and a small force is in the Caspian. There are no naval vessels of any importance in the White Sea.

The total budgetary expenditure for the Red Forces (land, naval, and air) in 1931 was estimated at 1,290,000,000 roubles. Naval personnel numbers 29,039 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The Soviet Union, not long since predominantly agricultural in character, is becoming an industrial agricultural country. In 1913 industrial production was 42 1% of the total, and agricultural production 57 9%. In 1929-30 industrial production was 58%, and agricultural production 42%.

The total area under cultivation (including single owner peasant farms, Soviet farms and collective farms) was 118,500,000 hectares in 1929, 128,000,000 hectares in 1930, and 138,000,000 hectares in 1931. The total area of the single owner peasant farms (excluding the Soviet farms and collective farms) was, for the years mentioned, in hectares, as follows — 1927, 112,452,400, 1928, 113,859,500, 1929, 112,000,000, 1930, 86,000,000, 1931, 45,800,000.

The area cultivated by the collective farms in 1929-30 was over 86,000,000 hectares, and in 1930-31, 80,900,000 hectares. On November 1, 1931, about fifteen million peasant farms, i.e., 60% of all peasant holdings, had been collectivized.

The following table shows the acreage and yield of the principal crops for three years —

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decatons ¹)		
	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930
Rye	24,935	28,859	27,672 3	1,919,919	2,035,914	2,800,284
Wheat	29,728	83,784	37,200 6	2,181,608	1,837,782	2,692,034
Barley	8,085	7,481	6,820 4	523,458	721,853	677,768
Oats	18,881	17,913	17,197 5	1,584,329	1,573,926	1,662,492

¹ Decation = 10 metric tons.

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decaton ^s *)		
	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930
Buckwheat	2,816	1,987	1,903 1	166,078	151,380	128,658
Millet	5,610	5,068	5,254 9	294,596	311,267	317,362
Maize	3,548	3,919	3,942 4	337,895	301,866	266,758
Other grains	2,414	3,037	4,489 5	186,292	190,663	249,630
Total ¹	96,012	102,041	104,490 6	7,154,170	7,174,151	8,354,498
Potatoes ¹	5,692	5,816	6,111,4	3,990,430	4,562,970	4,718,140

¹ Excluding perished crops.² Decaton = 10 metric tons

Industrial crops were as follows —

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decaton ^s ²)					
	1929	1930	1931	1928		1929		1930	
				Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres
Flax	2,053 6	2,246 5	3,138 1	57,754	34,572	71,276	38,063	70,096	42,857
Hemp	872 5	750 3	241 3	53,415	48,877	40,857	46,494	39,860	39,850
Sunflower	3,620 2	3,467 4	4,574 6	215,990	—	176,350	—	173,920	—
Sugar beet	770 7	1,034 1	1,394 1	969,751 ¹	—	624,780	—	1,516,960	—
Cotton	1,032 4	1,566 2	2 137 8	—	89,081 ³	—	90 060 ³	—	135,000 ³

¹ Beet.² Decaton = 10 metric tons³ Raw cotton

The following table shows the area under cultivation and the harvest of tobacco —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
Tobacco				
Area in acres	97,200	46,900	55,200	93,000
Output in tons	30,110	31,700	41,030	—
Makhorka (coarse tobacco)				
Area in acres	120,000	42,800	45,300	107,900
Output in tons	131,000	37,830	37,400	—

Figures of yield of the crops in the above tables are not available for 1931

The number of animals (million heads) in the Soviet Union is shown as follows for four years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Horses, of all kinds . . .	31 3	} 32 8	34 0	31 2
Horses, working farm, alone	23 1			
Cattle . . .	67 8			
Sheep and Goats . . .	134 3	141·0	147 2	118 2
Pigs . . .	20·0	25 6	30 9	13 3

Of the whole of the forest land of the U S S R , a large portion is administered and worked, or let out as concessions, by the State, and the other is granted for use to the peasantry free of charge, the latter being 72,900,000 acres in extent.

The Forest Lands of the U S S R are estimated to cover 2,310,000,000 acres, of which 1,984,547,500 acres are situated in the R S F S R. and 55,782,500 in the other constituent Republics of the Union. Of the total forested area, however, some 780,000,000 acres are in swamps or marshes. In European Russia there are 405 million acres of forest land, most of it being in the North, some in the Centre, but very little in the South.

A large proportion of the forest lands of the U S S R. lies in Asiatic Russia (some 300,000,000 acres in extent) where, owing to the absence of roads, it is not accessible for working. The forests of the Caucasus, on the other hand, are capable of furnishing the world's market with an inexhaustible supply of many valuable varieties of timber. A total of 18,600,000 acres in the Caucasus is covered by forest lands.

The Soviet Union is rich in minerals. The output of some of the principal ores was as follows —

Ores	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1931
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Iron	5,857,000	7,265,000	10,012,000	10,731,000
Manganese	787,000	1,256,800	1,550,000	900,000
Copper	647,000	772,600	1,080,000	1,168,400

The total gross output of coal in 1929-30 was 46,700,000 metric tons, in 1931, 55,860,000 tons. The output of pig iron in 1932 was estimated at 6,250,000 metric tons (4,885,000 metric tons in 1931), of steel, 5,800,000 metric tons (5,300,000 metric tons in 1931).

The output of the State oil industry was as follows (in metric tons) — 1928-29, 13,700,000, 1929-30, 17,100,000, 1931, 22,322,000. The quantities of oil refined in the country were (in metric tons) — 1931, 19,918,600; 1932, 20,213,400, and exports, 1931, 5,224,802, 1932, 6,010,000.

The organization of industry in Soviet Russia is based on State ownership and control, and is administered in accordance with the Decree of April 10, 1923, and subsequent slight modifications, by State Trusts and Combines. The Trusts in the large scale and middle sized State industries number over 600, but there are 291 big Trusts and these cover about 80 per cent of the total State industries. A small number of Trusts, called Monopoly Trusts, combine all the enterprises of a given branch of industry in the whole Union. Such are, for instance, the Rubber Trust, Silk Trust, Urals Asbestos Trust, etc. In some industries there are several trusts. Thus the Oil, Cement and a few other industries have four trusts each, but in the vast majority of industries in the Soviet Union there are a number of separate Trusts in the various parts of the Union.

The number of employees in the U S S R in 1927-28 was 11,456,000; in 1928-29, 12,150,000, in 1929-30, 13,684,000; in 1931, 18,600,000.

The following table shows the output programme according to the five-year plan, and the realizations in 1929-30 and 1931, in the principal industries:—

Branch of Industry	Unit	1929-30		1931	
		Estimates	Realiza- tion	Estimates (1930-31)	Realiza- tion (1931)
Oil . . .	million tons	14 8	17 1	16 8	22 3
Coal . . .	"	46 6	46 7	58 0	55 9
Iron ore . . .	"	10 2	10 0	12 7	10 7
Cast iron . . .	"	5 0	5 0	6 2	4 9
Machinery (1926-27 prices)	million roubles	959	2,375 6	1,159 0	4,152 0
Agricultural machinery (1926-27 prices)	"	262	333	341 0	479 0
Cement . . .	million barrels	19 5	2,938 7 ¹	260 0	3,344
Bricks . . .	in millions	4 2	3 3	5 9	— ²
Cotton Goods . . .	million sq metres	3,266	2,531 3	3,600 0	2,246 3
Granulated sugar	1,000 tons	1,600	914 7	1,900 0	1,525 0
Superphosphates (14% standard)	"	480	450	1,100 0	521 6

¹ Thousands of tons² Figures not yet available

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the U S S R. is organized as a state monopoly. Importation and exportation of goods are effected by special licences issued by the Commissariat for Foreign Trade and its respective departments in pursuance of a plan annually sanctioned by the Government. The right of purchasing goods for importation, and that of selling Russian exports abroad is vested in the Trade Delegations of the U S S R in foreign countries. By special decrees respective Government Departments select those State and co-operative organizations which are authorized, under the control of the Trade Delegation, to engage in foreign trade.

For the purpose of encouraging the participation of foreign capital in the foreign trade of the country there have been formed in the U S S R. 'Mixed Companies' in which shares are held by the Soviet Government and foreign concerns. There are 18 export organizations, 12 import organizations, and 7 export and import organizations. The Co-operative Organizations which are granted the right of 'exit to the foreign markets' are Centrosoyus (Central Union of Co-operative Societies), Selakosoyus and several other organizations.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports for five years —

Fiscal year ¹	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles) ²	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles)
1927-28 . . .	2,014	946	8,867	778
1928-29 . . .	1,718	886	12,618	878
1929-30 . . .	2,762	1,068 7	16,870	1,002 2
1931 . . .	3,564 3	1,105	21,778 9	811 2
1932 . . .	2,800 2	668 7	17,547	568 9

¹ Fiscal year begins October 1

Imports and exports in 1931 were as follows —

Exports	Metric tons	1,000 roubles	Imports	Metric tons	1,000 roubles
I Agricultural Exports —			Foodstuffs . . .	166,068	46,989
1 Foodstuffs . . .	5,405,477	203,561	Animals and animal products . . .	155,944	55,654
2 Animal products . . .	108,697	66,409	Timber plants, seeds . . .	14,570	4,187
3 Produce of trappers and fisheries . . .	56,080	72,285	Building materials . . .	824,607	13,046
Total . . .	5,570,274	842,256	Fuels, asphalt, tar, resin . . .	187,991	17,853
			Chemicals . . .	108,564	22,550
II Industrial Exports —			Ores, metals, machinery . . .	2,326,286	778,009
1 Timber and other forest products . . .	6,099,398	115,202	Electrical and engineering goods . . .	37,478	63,841
2 Food products . . .	807,897	83,432	Paper, stationery, books . . .	97,742	6,442
3 Metallurgical products . . .	8,975,014	168,755	Textiles . . .	189,739	91,276
4 Products of other industries . . .	926,823	116,566	Miscellaneous . . .	61	237
Total . . .	16,808,632	468,955			
Grand Total . . .	21,788,906	811,210	Total . . .	3,564,352	1,105,034

Soviet foreign trade in 1931 was distributed by countries as follows (in thousands of roubles) —

Country	Exports	Imports	Country	Exports	Imports
Afghanistan . . .	2,214	12,028	Greece . . .	10,081	—
Argentina . . .	3,139	7,210	Holland . . .	29,265	2,140
Australia . . .	—	3,061	India . . .	10,152	9,140
Austria . . .	2,214	12,028	Italy . . .	34,749	29,765
Belgium . . .	18,288	—	Japan . . .	14,817	12,668
Brazil . . .	—	693	Latvia . . .	27,610	14,549
Canada . . .	—	144	Lithuania . . .	4,166	15,911
China . . .	11,064	6,981	Mongolia . . .	37,848	28,838
China (Western) . . .	13,954	10,212	Norway . . .	3,968	18,910
Czechoslovakia . . .	5,184	35,786	Persia . . .	32,476	46,458
Denmark . . .	18,655	4,786	Poland . . .	7,510	21,172
Egypt . . .	3,081	19,110	Spain . . .	3,469	—
Estonia . . .	8,332	12,668	Sweden . . .	6,681	15,598
Finland . . .	4,616	5,216	Switzerland . . .	44	6,325
France . . .	28,330	14,998	Tannu Tuva . . .	2,652	896
Germany . . .	139,438	410,846	Turkey . . .	12,575	8,961
Great Britain . . .	266,071	73,381	United States . . .	22,690	229,915

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in 1931 were, according to the Board of Trade Returns — Imports: Hides and skins, 505,869 $\frac{1}{2}$; butter, 1,969,244 $\frac{1}{2}$; flax, 184,785 $\frac{1}{2}$; wheat, 6,596,856 $\frac{1}{2}$; petroleum, 4,099,740 $\frac{1}{2}$; sawn timber, 5,688,592 $\frac{1}{2}$; pit props, 1,063,864 $\frac{1}{2}$; fish, 2,051,363 $\frac{1}{2}$; bacon, 67,058 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exports: Machinery, 4,417,907 $\frac{1}{2}$; chemicals, 186,513 $\frac{1}{2}$; electrical goods, 61,112 $\frac{1}{2}$; iron and steel, 807,493 $\frac{1}{2}$; arms and ammunition, etc., 208,567 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Russia into U Kingdom	21,576	26,487	84,235	82,285	19,697
Exports to Russia from U Kingdom	2,716	3,743	6,772	7,291	9,274
Re-exports to Russia from U Kingdom	2,085	2,799	2,519	1,911	1,221

Shipping

On January 1, 1928, the mercantile marine consisted of 1,377 steamers of 227,449 net tons, and 809 sailing ships of 26,679 net tons. Seventeen new ships were ordered in 1932, ten of them to be built in Russia. Sixteen old ships, totalling 69,984 tons, have been bought from foreign countries. A regular weekly passenger and cargo service is maintained by Soviet steamers between Leningrad and London.

There were also in 1927 on the inland waterways 3,337 steam vessels of 526,000 h p, of which 2,810 vessels of 515,000 h p were State owned. In addition there were 10,261 vessels not driven by steam of 4,128,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 106,000 kilometres of navigable inland waterway in the Soviet Union. In 1931 a People's Commissariat of Water Transport was established to control sea and river transport.

The length of railroads in use, wide and narrow gauge (in miles) was, in 1913, 36,871, in 1925-26, 46,255, in 1926-27, 47,022, in 1927-28, 48,023, in 1928-29, 48,286. The goods transport of the railways in 1929-30 amounted to 234.9 million tons, the number of passengers carried by the railways was 510.2 million.

An agreement was reached in June, 1930, regarding a through railway freight service connecting Europe and Asia via the railways of the Soviet Union.

Civil Aviation only started in the U S S R in 1922. The following are some statistics of the activities of the air lines —

	Distance of air lines	Distance flown	Passengers carried	Goods carried
	kilometres	kilometres		kilos
1926	6,392	1,818,130	4,085	84,561
1927	7,022	1,817,952	7,079	170,381
1928	11,971	2,387,930	8,966	228,661
1929	18,342	3,378,452	11,283	238,725
1930	25,632	5,014,648	14,237	417,000

In 1929 the post offices handled 542,391,483 letters and 111,821,070 post-cards in the internal service; and in the foreign service there were received 10,852,555 letters and 1,981,346 post cards, and despatched 12,711,861 letters and 1,972,460 post-cards.

The length of the telegraph lines was 249,356 kilometres as on October 1, 1929. Number of offices, 8,081; of telegrams, 84,537,268 internal and 452,418 international. The length of all telephone wires was 346,203 kilometres. Number of conversations, 39,181,199.

Banking.

The State Bank began operations on November 16, 1921. The following is the statement of accounts of the Note Issuing Department of the State Bank on February 1, 1933 —

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	Chervontsi		Chervontsi
Metallie securities —		Notes transferred to State	333,196,163
Gold (coin and bullion)	69,476,691	Balance to which notes can	
Other precious metals (coin		still be issued	5,303,837
and bullion)	1,732,408		
Foreign currency	2,987,615		
Foreign drafts	386,247		
State Bank short-term bills	268,915,044		
Total	<u>343,500,000</u>	Total	<u>343,500,000</u>

Money, Weights and Measures

MONEY

The monetary unit is the *Chervontsi*, equal to 10 roubles of the pre-revolution gold coinage. It contains 7 74234 grammes of fine gold. Up to November, 1931, the par of exchange with the pound sterling was officially fixed at 9 458 roubles. Thereafter, owing to the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, it was fixed at from 7 r 30 k to 7 r 40 k.

The currency in circulation are (1) Chervontsi notes in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50, issued by the State Bank against gold cover, but inconvertible at present, (2) Treasury Notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 gold roubles, (3) silver coins either bank silver (90 per cent silver and 10 per cent copper) in denominations of 1 rouble and 50 kopecks, or change silver (50 per cent silver and 50 per cent copper) in denominations of 20, 15, and 10 kopecks, (4) copper coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopecks and half kopecks, (5) bronze coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3, and 5 kopecks. Owing to the scarcity of silver a nickel coinage for certain denominations (the first ever to be used in Russia) was introduced in 1932.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The metric system of weights and measures has been in use since January 1, 1927.

The old Russian weights and measures were as follows —

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sazhens</i>)	= 3,500 ft, or two thirds of a statute mile (0 662879)
1 <i>Sazhen</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	= 7 feet English
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i>)	= 28 inches
1 <i>Square verst</i>	= 0 439408 square mile = 281·221 acres
1 <i>Desiatina</i>	= 2 69972 English acres
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lots</i>)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0 90283 lb).
	{ = 36 lbs English
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	{ = 0 32243578 cwt.
	{ = 0 016121789 ton.
1 <i>Vedro</i> (10 <i>shloffs</i>)	= 2½ imperial gallons (2 7056)
1 <i>Chelvert</i> (8 <i>chelveriks</i>)	= 5 7719 imperial bushels.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918. A six-day week (five working days and one holiday for all) was adopted at the end of 1931

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 OF SOVIET RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador —Jean Maisky (appointed November 8, 1932).

First Secretary —Samuel B. Cahan

Second Secretary —Efim Gollibzov

Press Attaché —Leonid Tolokonski

Trade Representative and Chairman of the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. —Alexander Ozersky

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed Dec 7, 1929)

Counsellor —W. Strang, C.M.G.

Secretaries —A. H. Hamilton-Gordon and J. M. K. Vylyan

Commercial Secretary (First Grade) —G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

Statistical and Other Books of Reference concerning Russia.

1 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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Voprosy Torgovli A monthly journal published by the Com. for Trade of the U.S.S.R.

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SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

Soviet Central Asia embraces the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic, the Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic, the Tashik Socialist Soviet Republic, the Autonomous Regions of Kara-Kalpakia and Kirghizia (Kara Kirghizia) as well as the regions to the north of Tashkent, which are now included in the Autonomous Kazak Republic.

Turkestan was conquered by the Russians about 60 years ago. In 1866 Tashkent was occupied and in 1868 Samarkand, and subsequently further territory was conquered and united with Russian Turkestan. In the '70's Bokhara was subjugated, the Emir, by the agreement of 1873 recognizing the

suzerainty of Russia. In the same year Khiva became a Vassal State to Russia. Until 1917, Russian Central Asia was divided politically into the Khanate of Khiva, the Emirate of Bokhara, and the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan.

After the outbreak of the Revolution various political parties contended for power in Turkestan. In the summer of 1919 the authority of the Soviet Government became definitely established in these regions, and subsequently the native dynasties in Khiva and Bokhara were expelled. The Khan of Khiva was deposed in February 1920, and a People's Soviet Republic was set up, the mediæval name of Khorezm being revived. In August 1920 the Emir of Bokhara suffered the same fate, and a similar regime was set up in Bokhara. The former Governor-Generalship of Turkestan was formally constituted an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic within the R S F S R on April 11, 1921.

In the autumn, 1924, a decision was accepted by the Congresses of the Soviets of Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva Republics to redistribute the territories of these Republics on a national basis, at the same time Bokhara and Khiva became Socialist Republics. As a result of the redistribution completed in May, 1925, the New States of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tadjikistan and several Autonomous Regions were established. The remaining districts of Turkestan populated by Kazaks (Kirghiz) were reunited to Kazakhstan.

The Autonomous Kazak Socialist Soviet Republic, comprising the Governments of Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk, had already been created within the R S F S R (August 26, 1920). To this Republic were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan inhabited by a majority of Kirghiz, and comprising the greater parts of the old Provinces of Sir Darya and Semirechinsk, together with the eastern part of Ferghana and the foothills of the Pamirs. Area, 94,956 sq miles. Within this Autonomous Kirghiz Republic, two Autonomous Regions were established, in the interests of distinct sub groups of Kirghiz tribesmen, that of Kara Kalpakia, extending south-east of the Sea of Aral, and Kirghizia, covering most of the old Semirechinsk Province. On March 7, 1927, Kirghizia was reorganized into an Autonomous Republic, formerly part of the R S F S R. The remaining parts of Russian Turkestan, with the territories of the old native states of Khiva and Bokhara and the Trans-Caspian Province, constitute the two Socialist Soviet Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In October 1924, the Central Executive Committee of the U S S R decided to admit these two Republics to membership of the Union, a decision which was confirmed by the Third Union Congress of Soviets in May 1925.

On May 1, 1930, the completed line of the Turkestan Siberian railway was opened. The railway is 906 miles long.

TURKMENISTAN

(TURKOMAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC)

The Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on October 27, 1924, and covers the territory of the former Trans Caspian Region of Turkestan, the Chirchik vilayet of Bokhara, and a part of Khiva situated on the right bank of the Oxus. In May 1925 the Turkoman Republic entered the Soviet Union as one of its Constituent Republics. It is bounded on the north by the Autonomous Kazak Republic (Kazakhstan), by Persia and Afghanistan on the south, by the Uzbek Republic on the east and the Caspian Sea on the west.

Area and Population.—The principal Turkoman tribes are the Tekkés of Merv, and the Tekkés of the Attok, the Ersaris, Yomuds and Goklans. All speak closely related varieties of a Turkoman language (of the South-Western group of Turkish), and they are Sunni Mohammedans. The country passed under Russian control in 1881, after the fall of the Turkoman stronghold of Gok-Tépé.

The area of Turkmenistan is 491,216 square kilometres (189,603 sq miles), and its population on January 1, 1931, was 1,137,900. The nationalities of the population are as follows: Turkoman, 72 per cent, Uzbeks, 10.5 per cent, Russians, 7.5 per cent, others, 10 per cent.

The capital is Ashkhabad (Polterask), and other large towns are Merv, Leninsk, Kerki, Tashauz.

Production.—The main occupation of the people is agriculture, based on irrigation. Turkmenistan produces cotton, wool, Astrakan fur, etc. It is also famous for its carpets, and produces a certain special breed of Turkoman horses. It is fairly rich in mineral resources, producing ozokerite, oil, sulphates, common salt, sulphur, etc.

Motor communication has been established between Ashkhabad and Meshed (Persia), and an air line runs between Leninsk and Tashauz. Turkmenistan (particularly the territory along the railway line) is connected by telegraph with the rest of the Union.

In 1931 the total area under cultivation was 415,000 hectares, of which 187,500 hectares were under cotton. On August 1, 1931, 59.7 per cent of the total agricultural population had been collectivized.

The gross production of Turkoman State and cooperative industry in 1931 was valued at 90,500,000 roubles.

Education.—In 1930–31 the public educational system comprised 1,264 primary schools with 91,260 pupils, 77 middle and higher schools with 9,740 pupils, 4,088 political enlightenment institutions with 212,860 pupils, and 3,549 institutions for the liquidation of illiteracy with 109,000 pupils. The new alphabet, based on Latin characters, has been made compulsory in all schools and government offices.

UZBEKISTAN

(UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC)

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on December 5, 1924, from lands formerly included in Turkestan, Bokhara and Khorezm. It includes a large part of the Samarkand region, the southern part of the Sir-Darya, Western Fergana, the Western Plains of Bokhara and the Uzbek regions of Khorezm. In May 1925, Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Congress of Soviets of the U S S R, was accepted as an equal member into the Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan lies between 36° 40' N latitude and 59° 50'–75° E longitude. It is bordered on the north by the Kazak Autonomous Republic, on the east by the Kirghiz Autonomous Republic and Chinese Turkestan, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic.

Area and Population.—The Uzbeks, who form the majority of the population over the area of the old States of Khiva and Bokhara, and the Provinces of Samarkand and Ferghana, were the ruling race in Central Asia, until the arrival of the Russians during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The several native States over which Uzbek dynasties formerly ruled were founded in the fifteenth century upon the ruins of Tamerlane's

empire. The Uzbeks speak Jagatai Turkish, which is clearly related to Osmanli and Azerbaijan Turkish, and are Sunni Mohammedans.

The area of Uzbekistan is 176,100 square kilometres. The population on January 1, 1931, of Uzbekistan (excluding Tajikistan) was 4,685,400, of whom about one-fifth lived in towns. The population is composed of: Uzbeks, 76 per cent., Russians, 5.6 per cent., Tajiks, 5.5 per cent., others, 12.9 per cent. The capital of the Republic is Tashkent, other important cities are Bokhara, Khiva, Andijan, Kokand, Namangan, Samarkand.

Production.—Uzbekistan is a land of intensive farming, based on artificial irrigation. By the middle of 1932, 72.6 per cent of the peasant farms had been collectivized. Cotton growing has been developed. In 1932 the area under cotton was 945,900 hectares. Uzbekistan also produces fruits, wool, and silk. Its industry consists of cotton spinning (51 factories), oil and coal mining. In 1928–29 the gross production of large industries amounted to 70 million roubles. The gross production of all industry in 1929–30 was valued at 276,000,000 roubles.

Education.—In 1932 there was in elementary schools 531,000 pupils, in middle schools 130,000 pupils, in six-year schools 25,300 pupils, in schools for peasant youth 11,300 pupils, and in institutions for the liquidation of illiteracy 710,000 pupils. There are also higher educational establishments and technical schools.

The total length of railway in 1930 was 1,789 kilometres, of which 734 kilometres (455 miles) form that part of the line which connects central Asia with Russia. From this main line branches lead to Karshe Kitab, Kerki-Termez, Jalalabad, Namangan, Andijan and other centres. On the territory of the Republic there are 113 postal telegraph institutions, an air line which serves all of Central Asia, and this air-line is most developed in Uzbekistan.

TAZHIKISTAN.

(TAZHIK SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC)

The Tazhik Socialist Soviet Republic was formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the population consisted mainly of Tazhiks. Its equality with the other six republics of the Soviet Union was established on October 17, 1929.

Tazhikistan is situated between 39°40 and 36°40 N latitude and 67°20 and 75° E longitude, north of the Oxus. On the west and north it is bordered by Uzbekistan and by the autonomous Republic of the Kirghiz, on the east by Chinese Turkestan and on the south by Afghanistan.

Area and Population.—The Tazhiks speak an Iranian dialect, little different from Persian, and they are considered to be the descendants of the original Aryan population of Turkestan. Unlike the Persians, the Tazhiks are mostly Sunnis.

The area of the territory is 145,100 square kilometres (56,608 sq miles), and the population on January 1, 1931, was 1,174,100, divided according to nationality as follows: Tazhiks, 78.4 per cent., Uzbeks, 17.9 per cent.; Russians, 0.8 per cent., others, 2.9 per cent. The capital is Stalinabad (formerly Dushambe).

Production.—The occupations of the population are mainly farming and cattle-breeding. Gold, oil and coal are being produced, but by very primitive methods. Irrigation is being developed and cotton growing extended by the latest technical methods. In 1932 the area under cultivation was 1,008,000

hectares, of which 135,000 hectares were under cotton. By May 1, 1932, 41.2 per cent. of the peasant population had been collectivized, and of these 68.9 per cent. were engaged in the cultivation of cotton.

In regard to roads, it is the poorest region in Central Asia. The only means of communication up to the time of the formation of the Republic were camel-tracks. A railway line has been completed between Termez and Stalinabad (about 200 kilometres—124 miles). Automobile transport roads are also being built, 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) of roads having already been completed. A steamship line on the Oxus runs between Termez, Saraya and Jilikulam on the river Vakhsh. Stalinabad is connected by an air line with Termez and Kagan.

In 1932 there were 114,000 pupils in elementary and middle schools. There are 12 post and telegraph offices.

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OTHER ASIATIC TERRITORY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The remainder of the Asiatic territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided as follows —

Region	Area in sq km	Population, Jan 1931	Region	Area in sq km.	Population, Jan 1931
Far Eastern Region	2,333,500	1,598,400	Western Siberian Region	1,804,800	8,767,200
Yakutsk Autonomous Republic			Eastern Siberian Region (exc the Buriat-Mongol Republic)	3,179,400	2,568,400
Buriat-Mongol Autonomous Republic	4,028,300	808,400			
	389,100	575,000			

Khabarovsk is the principal city of the Far Eastern Region. The Kamchatka Peninsula occupies 40 per cent. of the area of the whole region. The population of Kamchatka, which is very sparse, derives its income mainly from fishing and hunting. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are being developed in Kamchatka. There are three big State farms, with over a thousand head of cattle, and of an area of some hundreds of hectares, and collective farms are being organized. The majority of the population in the Vladivostok area is engaged in agriculture, industry and transport. The forests constitute one of the most important of the natural

resources The total forested area is 900,000 square kilometres, of which at least one-half can be exploited. Nearly three million acres are under cultivation and many diverse crops are raised. The country is rich in fur-bearing animals of many varieties, and is an important fish-producing centre, being practically the only one in Siberia. Of the other industries of importance are wood-working and flour-milling. In addition to the vast mineral, timber, fur and fish resources, there is a comparatively good transport system, with a fairly well-developed railway system, and navigable rivers flowing into ice-free waters.

YAKUTSK REPUBLIC

The two principal industries of the Yakutsk Republic are hunting and gold mining. The gold mining industry of the republic has shown steady development. The Soviet Trust Soyus-Zoloto and a number of individual prospectors are working the fields. Silver- and lead-bearing ores are worked, and coal. There is also some trade in salt. Over 70,000 hectares of land are now under cultivation. A severe climate and lack of railways are serious obstacles to the economic development of the republic. There is an air service between Irkutsk and the town Yakutsk, the capital of the republic, which is being used to an increasing extent for the transportation of gold and valuable furs.

In 1932 there were 442 schools, with 29,000 pupils or 86 per cent. of the children of school age. There were also 50 higher schools, with about 9,000 pupils.

BURIAT-MONGOL REPUBLIC

The Buriat Mongol Republic is situated to the south of the Yakutsk Republic. There are a number of enterprises, principally in the leather and glass industries. Cattle breeding is, however, the principal occupation of the population. In 1930 there were the following head of cattle in the republic: horses, 309,600; sheep and goats, 1,387,000; pigs, 99,800.

SIBERIAN REGIONS

Siberia is now divided into the Western Siberian Region, with capital at Novo-Sibirsk, and the Eastern Siberian Region, with capital at Irkutsk. Other large cities in this area are Omsk 161,475, Tomsk and Irkutsk with a population of approximately 100,000 each, Barnaul and Krasnoyarsk of 75,000 persons each, and Buisk 46,000 persons. The Siberian Region extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Mongolian border, and includes fertile agricultural districts and industrial sections in the south while most of the northern territory is an unsettled forest and similar to the Yakutsk Republic. In 1930 the total area under cultivation in the whole of Siberia (including the Buriat-Mongol Republic) was 8,546,000 hectares. In 1931 the area under grain was 8,815,800 hectares. It produces a relatively high percentage of wheat, and its output is considerably above its own requirements, thus allowing a large proportion for export. The Siberian Region possesses some of the largest coal resources known. The Kuznetek Basin is estimated to contain 400,000 million metric tons. There are other rich coal areas in Siberia, particularly the Cheremkhov and Minusinsk Basins. Within the Kuznetek Basin lie also the extensive iron ore deposits of Telbes. Siberia is rich in non-ferrous metal ores, especially copper, the resources of which are estimated to exceed 100 million metric tons. Many big industrial plants (such as those of the Kuznetek Metal Combine), have been or are being built.

THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATED SOVIET REPUBLIC

The natural boundaries of Trans-Caucasia are—on the north, the Caucasian Mountains, separating it from Northern Caucasia, on the west, the Black Sea; on the south, mountains, steppes and rivers which divide it from Persia, and on the east the Caspian Sea. The area of the Trans-Caucasian Republic is 184,492 square kilometres (71,255 sq miles), or 0·8 per cent of the whole Soviet territory. After the November revolution Trans-Caucasia became separated from the rest of Russia and split up into three separate Republics—Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. In April 1920, Azerbaijan became a Soviet Republic. Towards the end of the same year, Armenia also became a Soviet Republic, and in 1921 a Soviet Government was established in Georgia. The three Republics, on March 12, 1922, concluded an agreement whereby they formed a Trans Caucasian Federation, thus establishing the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. Its population on January 1, 1931, was 6,426,700, made up as follows: Georgians, 31 per cent, Turko Tartars, 28·5 per cent, Armenians, 23 per cent, Russians, 5·8 per cent, others 11·7 per cent.

In 1930 the total length of railway lines (not counting lines building) was over 2,300 kilometres. The main lines run from Batoum, through Tiflis to Baku and along the Caspian Sea through Derbent to the R S F S R. There is also a railway running from Tiflis to the south in Armenia. This line passes through the Allaverd copper mines and through Leninakan and Erivan to Persia. The railways in Trans-Caucasia, as in the rest of the Union, belong to the State.

The area under cotton in Trans-Caucasia in 1931 was 244,600 hectares.

The production of Trans-Caucasian industry in 1931 was valued at 1,270,400,000 roubles.

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ARMENIA.

(ARMENIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC)

On April 2, 1921, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Republic. The Armenian Soviet Government, with the Russian Soviet Government, was a party to the Treaty of Kars (March 1921) which confirmed the Turkish possession of the former Government of Kars and of the Surmali District of the Government of Erivan.

Area and Population.—Armenia (capital Erivan), which covers an area of 30,948 square kilometres (11,945 sq miles), adopted the Soviet Constitution in November 1920. On January 1, 1931, the population was 1,032,700, made up as follows: Armenians, 84.7 per cent, Turko-Tatars, 8.8 per cent, Russians, 2.2 per cent, others, 4.3 per cent. The population of Erivan on October 1, 1929, was about 75,000.

Agriculture.—Armenia is essentially an agricultural country; in 1929-30 the aggregate cultivated area of Armenia amounted to about 1,000,000 acres, in 1932 over 30,000 hectares were under cotton. At the beginning of 1932, over 40 per cent of peasant farms had been collectivized. Irrigation works have been constructed to a total length of 850 kilometres (187 miles). The principal of these is the Shirak Lenin Canal, 22 kilometres (13 miles) long, commenced in 1922 and completed in 1925. During the ten years of the existence of Soviet Armenia 6 large canals have been constructed, which have given to the peasants 40,000 hectares of new arable land.

The production of Armenian industry in 1932 was valued at 216,700 roubles.

In 1926 a new electric station was erected at Erivan and the construction of a number of powerful electric stations was started. In November 1928 work was started on another powerful electric station in Leninakan. There are now hydro electric stations in Armenia, the latest of which, Dzorages, was opened in November, 1932.

Apart from schools for general education, with a total of 120,800 pupils, there are in Armenia 7 Educational Institutes of a higher type, 48 Technical Schools, and 9 Workers' Faculties.

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AZERBAIJAN

(AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC)

The 'Mussavet' (Nationalist) party who dominated the National Council or Constituent Assembly of the Tartars, declared the independence of Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918, with a capital, first at Ganja (Elizabetopol) and later at Baku. A Government of 12 ministers was formed, which the British Government recognized as a *de facto* administration in February 1920. On April 28, 1920, the 'Hummet' or Bolshevik Party overthrew the existing Government. On September 30, 1920, a military and economic treaty was concluded between Azerbaijan and Russia, and in the following year Azerbaijan was declared a Soviet Republic.

Area and Population—Azerbaijan covers an area of 84,679 square kilometres (32,686 sq miles) and has a population (1926) of 2,313,172. Its capital is Baku, population 452,000. Azerbaijan includes the Nakhichevan Socialist Soviet Republic and the Nagorni Karabakh Autonomous Region. It has a temperate climate throughout the year. On January 1, 1931, the population of Azerbaijan was 2,510,800, made up as follows: Turko-Tartars, 63·3 per cent, Armenians, 12·4 per cent, Russians, 9·7 per cent, others, 14·6 per cent. 77·6 per cent of the total population live in the country districts.

Agriculture and Industry.—Azerbaijan is in the main an agricultural country, the chief products being grain, cotton, vine, kitchen and garden produce, and to some extent also tobacco and silk. In the mountain regions the occupation of the people is cattle-breeding. The area under cultivation in 1929-30 was over 1,100,000 hectares (as compared to 961,000 hectares in 1913). In 1932 the area under cotton was 229,000 hectares. On August 1, 1931, 41·4 per cent of peasant farms had been collectivized.

The most important industry is the oil industry, especially in the Baku Region. The total output of oil was in 1927-28, 7,560,000 tons, in 1928-29, 8,802,000 tons, in 1929-30, 10,900,000, in 1931, 13,443,000 tons. The number of men employed was (September 1, 1929), 46,700. All the oilfields have been electrified and are now connected with the town of Baku and, for the most part, with the new workers' settlements which have been constructed more or less on the American type. Amongst the other industries in Azerbaijan are copper, salt, textiles, and fishing industries. The total production of State industries other than oil in 1929-30 was valued at 75,900,000,000 roubles.

In 1932 there were 335,000 pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

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GEORGIA.

(GEORGIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC)

The independence of the Georgian Social Democratic Republic was declared at Tiflis on May 26, 1918, by the representative body, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was confirmed on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, which had been elected on a basis of universal suffrage.

The Government, which was controlled by the Menshevik Party, received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921. In February, 1921, however, a Soviet Government was set up.

Area and Population.—Georgia occupies the whole of the western part of Trans-Caucasia and covers an area of 69,900 square kilometres. Its population on January 1, 1931, was 2,883,200, made up as follows: Georgians, 67·7 per cent., Armenians, 11·6 per cent., Turko-Tartars, 5·2 per cent., Ossetians, 4·3 per cent., Russians, 3·6 per cent., others, 7·6 per cent. Georgia embraces the Abkhassian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Ajaristan Autonomous Soviet Republic and the Autonomous Region of Southern Ossetia.

Education.—In 1932 there were 440,800 children in elementary schools, 126,900 children in secondary schools, and 16,180 pupils in industrial, agricultural and social-economic high schools. There is a State University, a polytechnic institute, a Trans-Caucasian Communist University, an Academy of Art and a Conservatoire.

Tiflis (population 293,000) is not only the capital of Georgia, it is also the capital of Trans-Caucasia. It is one of the oldest towns of Georgia, but it is now being to a certain extent rebuilt and modernised.

Agriculture and Industry.—Agriculture is important, much work has been done in the drainage of land, and in the construction of irrigation works. On August 1, 1931, 38·8 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized. The gross production of Georgian industry in 1929–30 was valued at 159,600 million roubles. Georgia is very rich in forest lands where fine varieties of timber are grown. The most important mining industry of Georgia is the exploitation of the manganese deposits, the richest of which lie in the Chiatura region. Manganese deposits in Georgia are calculated at 250,000,000 tons, distributed over an area of 140 square kilometres. There are also coal seams, the most important of which are at Tkvargelskoe (deposits estimated at 250,000,000 tons), and Tkvilulskoe (deposits of 80,000,000 tons). The most powerful electric station in Trans-Caucasia is in Georgia on the River Kura, the Zemo-Avchal hydro-electric station of 36,000 horse power. The second most powerful station is the Abash Hydro Electrical Station; a number of other

stations are either in the course of construction or are to be constructed shortly

The railway system of Georgia extends to 570 miles. The trunk line leading from Batum through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian Sea has several narrow gauge branches on Georgian territory to the coal mines of Tkhibuli, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Chiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjomi and the health resort Bakuriani, to the towns Signakh and Telavi, in Kakhetia, and to the Armenian frontier, across the coal mine district of Alverdi. The last branch divides in Armenia, going on the one side to Tabriz in Persia, and on the other to Erzerum in Anatolia. All the railway lines on the territory of Georgia belong to the State.

A railway line from Akhal-Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, is being constructed.

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UKRAINE

(UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC)

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on December 27, 1917, that is, soon after the Soviet Revolution of November 7, 1917, and was finally established in December 1919. In December 1920, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concluded a military and economic alliance with the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the following united People's Commissariats were formed — For military and naval affairs, the Supreme Economic Council, Foreign Trade, Finance, Labour, Transport and Posts and Telegraphs.

On July 6, 1923, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic formed, together with the other Soviet Socialist Republics in Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Area and Population — The Ukrainian S.S.R. covers an area of 451,731 sq. kilometres (166,368 sq. miles), i.e. 2.3 per cent. of the whole Soviet Union, and includes the Autonomous Moldavian Republic (see below).

The population of the Ukraine on January 1, 1931, was 31,403,200, of whom 80 per cent. were Ukrainians, 9.2 per cent. Russians, 5.4 per cent. Jews, and 5.4 per cent. of other origins.

The principal towns are the capital, Kharkov (population 417,186), Kiev (513,789), Odessa (420,888), Dnepropetrovsk (233,801), Stalingrad (148,370), and Nikolaev (104,945). In accordance with the Government decision to erect fourteen Socialist towns in the Donets basin, the construction of the first town, to be known as 'Gorlowka,' was commenced in April 1930. The total cost of construction of these towns will amount to 634 million roubles.

The population of the Ukraine belongs to a variety of churches, the chief being the Orthodox Greek Church, and the Catholic church. There

are also some Protestants, and adherents of other Christian Sects, as well as Jews and others

Education.—In 1932 there were 4,426,200 pupils in schools, of whom 98 per cent were between 8 and 12 years old. There were 172 higher schools, with 92,500 pupils, 684 technical high schools with 152,300 pupils, and 545 workers' faculties, with 80,900 pupils. There was also a very large number of persons enrolled in institutions for the liquidation of illiteracy. There is an Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Finance.—The budget of the Ukrainian S S R in 1931 was 880,000,000 roubles.

Agriculture.—Before the war nine tenths of the grain exported from Russia came from the Ukraine. The area under cultivation in 1931 was 28,400,000 hectares. The area under sugar-beet in 1931 was 960,000 hectares.

Out of the whole cultivated area in 1931, 18,268,000 hectares was in collective farms and over 2,000,000 hectares in State farms. On August 1, 1931, 66·3 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized.

Industry.—Some of the industries of the Ukraine are amongst the most important in the whole of the U S S R. The Ukraine accounts for 80 per cent of the coal output of the Union, 70 per cent of the pig iron, 50 per cent. steel, 60 per cent. of the iron ores, 85 per cent of sugar, 66 per cent to 70 per cent of agricultural machinery, 95 per cent of manganese ores. In 1929–30 the value of State industrial production in the Ukraine was 3,319 million roubles, and in 1930 the number of workers employed in census industry was 798,700. Big electrification works are being carried on in the Ukraine. In 1930 the total of electricity supplied was 686,500 kilowatts, and in 1932 the hydro-electric station of Dneprostroy is due to enter into service. It will supply 810,000 horse power. The most important industries are metal, sugar, and flour-milling.

Railways.—The total length of railways of the Ukrainian S S R on January 1, 1931, was 13,780 kilometres (over 7,000 miles), and the navigable rivers 2,851 kilometres (1,782 miles).

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MOLDAVIA.

(MOLDAVIAN AUTONOMOUS SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC)

Moldavia was formed as a separate republic on October 12, 1924, from an area of 8,288 square km on the left bank of the Dnestr River. On January 1, 1931, the population of Moldavia was 613,900, of whom 30 per cent were Moldavians, 48.5 per cent Ukrainians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 8.5 per cent Jews, and 4.4 per cent of other origin. The capital is Tiraspol. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are 240 km. of railways and about 1,600 km of roads.

In 1931 the total area under cultivation was 509,000 hectares. By the end of 1931 over 70 per cent of peasant farms had been collectivized. Industrial production in 1931 was valued at 67,400,000 roubles.

WHITE RUSSIA.

(WHITE RUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC)

The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on January 1, 1919. At present, its territory covers 126,790 sq kilometres (48,940 sq miles), and includes the former provinces of Minsk, Vitepsk, Mogilov, and a section of the Grodno provinces as well as the Gomel province. The most important towns of White Russia are Minsk, Vitepsk and Gomel. On January 1, 1931, the population numbered 5,246,400, of whom 80.6 per cent were White Russians, 8.2 per cent Jews, 7.9 per cent Russians, and 3.3 per cent of other origin. About 16 per cent of the population live in towns. White Russia forms one of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. Its constitution is similar to that of the R.S.F.S.R.

Education.—In 1931-32 there were 1,002,590 children in schools. There were 32 higher educational institutions, with 15,130 pupils, 130 technical high schools, with 32,200 pupils, 61 workers' faculties, with 15,760 pupils, 1,600 middle schools, with 189,500 pupils, and 7,027 elementary schools, with 750,000 pupils. There are also 21 scientific institutions and an Academy of Sciences. There are 3 institutions of university rank—the White Russian State University, the Communist University, and the Agricultural Academy with 4,418 students.

Finance.—The budget in 1930 amounted to 145,000,000 roubles.

Agriculture.—The area under cultivation (in hectares) in 1928 was about 8,162,000 in peasant farms, including about 138,000 flax, about 455,500 potatoes, and under grain 2,399,000. The total number of heads of farm stock was 9,080,900 in peasant farms, including 1,091,800 horses, 2,096,200 cattle, 3,449,600 sheep and goats, and 2,298,300 pigs. In 1931 the total area under cultivation was 8,754,000 hectares, of which 2,519,000 hectares was under grain. On August 1, 1931, 42.6 per cent of the peasant farms had been collectivized.

Industry.—The gross production of the State census industry of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1927-28 was valued at 157,791,000 roubles, in 1928-29, 226,475,000. The number of workers employed in the State industries in 1927-28, according to the census, was 89,886, and in

1928-29, 47,113 In 1932, 82,760 workers were employed in State industries Capital investments in the White Russian industries amounted to 24 8 million roubles in 1928-29, and 43 9 million roubles in 1929-30 Industrial output in these years amounted to 171 and 302 1 million roubles respectively

SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR)

Constitution and Government—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic Its Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and frequently modified down to 1886, vests the legislative power in a single Chamber of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department, elected for one year by universal suffrage

The President is elected for four years He has a Cabinet of four members in charge of the departments of —Foreign Relations, Justice, and Instruction, War and Marine, Interior, Government and Agriculture, Finance, Charities, and Public Credit

President —General Maximiliano Herúndo Martínez Appointed December 4, 1931, confirmed by Congress February 7, 1932, to serve until February 28, 1935

Area and Population—Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated of the Central American States Its area is 34,126 square kilometres, or 13,176 square miles, divided into 14 departments, each under a governor appointed for 4 years Population, based on the census of May 1, 1930, was 1,459,578 Aboriginal and mixed races, Ladinos or Mestizos, constitute the bulk of the population The language of the country is Spanish The capital is San Salvador, with (1930) 95,447 inhabitants Other towns are Santa Ana, population 75,860, San Miguel, 40,349, Zatatocuca, 23,631, Ahuachapán, 28,438, San Vicente, 24,863, Sonsonate, 20,348

The number of births in 1930 was 66,402, of which 41 3 per cent. were legitimate and 58 7 per cent were illegitimate, the number of deaths, 31,490.

Religion, Education and Justice.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism There is an archbishop in San Salvador and a bishop at Santa Ana and San Miguel respectively Education is free and obligatory, in 1929 the State took over control of all schools, public and private There were in 1931 924 primary schools, with 1,698 teachers and 56,826 enrolled pupils There are 10 travelling teachers for the rural districts Secondary education is given (1931) at the National Institute (363 pupils) and at 17 recognized private Lyceums, of whom 11 furnish commercial instruction Two normal schools, one for men and one for women, have a total enrolment of 119 There is a National University with 411 students in 1930 Expenditure on public instruction in 1929, 2,728,213 colones

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years (2 colones = 1 dollar U.S. ; 9.72 colones = 1£ sterling at par) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931 ¹ (Estimates)	1932 ¹ (Estimates)
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Revenue	25,546,291	26,147,159	21,964,881	24,793,000	20,986,800
Expenditure	25,867,254	27,219,288	23,048,451	25,189,146	20,977,084

¹ Revenue and expenditure are reported for the calendar year, but the budget is for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Of revenues in 1930, import duties furnished 9,914,711 colones, export duties, 3,922,325 colones, liquor taxes, 3,550,742 colones. Of expenditures in 1930, debt service took 7,096,402 colones, education, 2,138,458 colones, and war, navy and aviation, 3,780,168 colones.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1930, was 43,626,921 colones, of which 36,015,393 colones were external debt, and 7,611,528 colones internal debt. A loan of 2,000,000 colones from local banks was obtained in July, 1931. Debt service in 1932 required 11,206,136 colones or 53 per cent of total estimated revenues, on March 1, 1932, the Government temporarily suspended payments on the foreign debt.

Defence.—The army is organized in 3 divisions of 12 infantry, 1 cavalry and 3 artillery regiments. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age. The permanent armed force for 1932 was 8,000 men.

Production.—Salvador is predominantly agricultural. Eighty per cent. of its total area is under cultivation, probably the highest percentage in the world. But it is a one crop country, coffee alone furnishing, in value, 88 per cent. of its exports in 1930. Total area devoted to coffee is about 208,600 acres, with some 118,800,000 trees, average output is 1,435,000 quintals, though the output varies considerably from year to year. Germany is the principal buyer. Exports in 1931, 75,000 metric tons. Other agricultural products are maize (averaging about 4,400,000 quintals), cacao, balsam (89,840 kilos exported in 1930), tobacco, indigo, henequén (913 metric tons exported in 1930), and sugar (exports, 1930, 5,762 tons). Livestock census of May, 1930, showed 43,133 horses, 23,236 asses and mules, 328,052 cattle, and 355,157 pigs. A little rubber is exported. In the national forests are found dye woods and such hard woods as mahogany, cedar, and walnut. Balsam trees also abound. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, coal, copper, iron, lead, zinc, sulphur and mercury, but mining operations languish.

Commerce.—The imports (subject to duty) and the exports have been as follows in five years (2 colones = 1 dollar, U.S. , 9.72 colones = 1£) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 ¹
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Imports	29,570,090	37,804,000	34,681,600	28,905,803	16,535,272
Exports	28,804,837	44,927,719	36,881,000	27,314,591	24,121,488

¹ Fiscal year ending June 30

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Import figures include usually about 2,000,000 colones in coined

gold from the United States. The chief imports are cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products. The chief exports are coffee, henequén, and balsam.

Total trade between Salvador and the U K (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U K.	28,166	31,802	12,231	14,784	9,347
Exports to Salvador from U K.	502,332	480,294	840,578	226,857	154,051
Re-exports to Salvador from U K.	4,129	8,409	3,044	1,428	918

Shipping and Communications.—Cutuco is the principal port, handling 57 per cent of imports and 31 per cent of the exports.

A British-owned railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana and La Ceiba, with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another line (the American-owned International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador, and extends into Guatemala to Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the north coast. The line from Mega to the capital with its extension has a total length of 156 miles. Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open, about 330 miles, all of narrow gauge. There are 1,476 miles of national road in the Republic, including a fine highway completed in 1926 between San Salvador and La Libertad and one from Santa Ana to the Guatemalan frontier. Of these, 353 miles are suitable for motors. In 1923 an airplane service was established between San Salvador, Guatemala City and other Central American points.

In 1929, there were 202 post offices, which handled 1,525,593 letters and 148,372 post cards in the internal service, and received from abroad 1,700,029 letters and 255,530 post cards, and 256 telegraph offices, 275 telephone exchanges and 3,701 instruments. A radio transmitting and receiving station at San Salvador maintains communications with Latin America. The All America Cables maintain a station at San Salvador.

Money, Weights and Measures.

MONEY

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 4,000 000 colones), Banco Occidental (paid up capital, 6,000,000 colones), and Banco Agricola Commercial (paid-up capital, 1,560,000 colones), making a total of 11,560,000 colones. On March 31, 1931, they had notes in circulation to the value of 11,633,694 colones, with a gold cover amounting to 3,573,563 colones. Under the law of July 30, 1928, their note circulation may be increased up to 25,631,000 colones, providing it is backed by 40 per cent. in gold and 60 per cent. in commercial paper approved by the Government.

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 886 milligrams of gold 900 fine, and equal in value to 50 cents (United States currency). The colon, which represents 100 centavos, is issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are minted in small denominations up to 12½, 30, 50, and 100 centavos each; the popular 12½ centavo piece is known as the 'real', nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each.

are also issued The coinage of silver is limited to 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel to 5 per cent.

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar Other foreign money is not legal tender National and United States silver coins are legal tender up to 10 per cent of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent. of each payment

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

On January 1, 1886, the metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory But other units are still commonly in use, of which the principal are as follows:—

<i>Libra</i>	= 1 043 lbs av	<i>Arroba</i>	= 25 35 lbs av
<i>Quintal</i>	= 104 3 lbs av	<i>Fanega</i>	= 1 5745 bushels

Diplomatic Representatives

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vacant (March, 1933)

Consul General in London—Samuel G Dawson

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton, Birmingham, and Aberdeen

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR

Minister Plenipotentiary—John Henry Stopford Birch (appointed March 13, 1933) *Resident in Guatemala*

Consul—R G Goldie

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SAN MARINO.

THE independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe, is embraced in the area of Italy. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1908 and in 1914 The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States. The legislative power of the Republic is vested in the Grand Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third

of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (Capitani reggenti). The regents exercise executive power, assisted by various nominated congresses, viz., *Congresso Economico di Stato*, *Congresso dei Legali*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The administration of justice is under magistrates, who are Italian citizens. There are several elementary schools and one high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities.

The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (September 1932) 13,948.

The revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 balanced at 3,888,714 lire, and the Financial Estimates for 1932-33 at 5,134,880 lire. There is no public debt. The militia consists of all able bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students. The chief exports are wine, cattle, and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. Italian and Vatican City currency is in general use, but the Republic issues silver coinage, values 5, 10 and 20 lire, and separate postage stamps. An electric railway from Rimini to the city of San Marino was completed in June, 1932. Length, 20 miles.

Consul-General of San Marino in London — Commendatore Melvill Allan Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 42 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Consul General of Great Britain in San Marino — D. F. S. Filiter (Resides at Leghorn).

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

SIAM is called by its inhabitants Thai, which means 'free,' or Muang-Thai, 'the land of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

Reigning King.

Frajadhipok, born November 8, 1898, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Rama VI., on November 26, 1925, being the seventh monarch of the present reigning dynasty.

Government.

Until June 24, 1932, the Constitution of Siam was an absolute monarchy. On the date mentioned a *coup d'état* was effected and, the King accepting an invitation to rule as a constitutional monarch, a Siam Temporary Constitution Act was promulgated on June 27. Under the temporary constitution supreme power belongs to the nation, the King is the Head of the State, and the executive power is in the hands of a Committee of the 'People's Party,' consisting of fifteen members. The members of this Committee are chosen from a deliberative and legislative body known as the 'People's Senate.' A new and permanent Constitution is being drafted. Under this new Constitution one half of the members of the Assembly (total 70) will be nominated and the other half elected by popular vote. This system of election will last for ten years, after which all the members will be elected by the people.

The Supreme Council of State and the Privy Council were abolished in July, 1932, and there have been no meetings of the Cabinet since the *coup d'état*. There are, however, Ministers in charge of the various Ministries, their names being as follows —

Minister of the Interior —Phya Chasaenyapati

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce —Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabad

Minister of Defence.—Vice Admiral Phya Rajawangsan

Minister of Foreign Affairs —Phya Srivisar Vacha

Minister of Justice —Phya Deb Vidura

Minister of Finance —Phya Manopakarana.

Minister of Public Instruction —Chao Phya Dharmasakdi Montri

The Kingdom of Siam is divided (April, 1932) into 10 circles (Monthon), of which 9 have each a Lord-Lieutenant, who has under him subordinate governors in charge of the various provinces (Changwats) of his circle. The Circle of Krungdeb (Bangkok) is under the control of a Lord Prefect. The 10 circles are subdivided into 69 provinces (Changwats), 406 districts (Ampurs), 57 subdistricts (King Ampurs), and 4,978 communes (Tambons).

A treaty for a modification of British extra territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. All the old commercial treaties which granted extra-territorial rights and imposed limitations upon customs tariffs have been revised. Siam now possesses full jurisdictional and fiscal autonomy, subject to certain temporary limitations. The list of these new treaties and the date of the ratifications are as follows: United States of America, September 1, 1921; Japan, December 29, 1924; France, January 12, 1926; Denmark, March 28, 1926; Great Britain, March 30, 1926; Spain, July 28, 1926; The Netherlands, August 24, 1926; Portugal, August 30, 1926; Sweden, October 25, 1926; Norway, February 9, 1927; Italy, March 18, 1927; Belgium-Luxemburg, March 25, 1927; Switzerland, December 16, 1931. A treaty of friendship and commerce between Germany and Siam was ratified on October 24, 1928.

Area and Population.

The area of Siam is 200,234 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The first detailed census in Siam was taken in 1905, but included only 12 of the circles or Monthon. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909.

The census taken on July 15, 1929, gave a population of 11,506,207 (as compared with 9,207,355 at the census taken on April 1, 1919), of whom 5,795,065 were males, and 5,711,142 females. Of the former, 2,909,750 were under 21 years of age. The estimated population on March 31, 1930, was 11,684,000 (5,888,000 males and 5,796,000 females). The following table gives the details of the last census for each circle —

Circle	Area of Circle in Sq. miles	Population Census July 15, 1929	Population per Sq. mile
Krung Deb	1,194	921,617	772
Avudhya	5,971	889,775	141
Chandaburi	4,866	169,626	35
Nagor Chaisri	3,157	474,542	150
Nagor Rajasima	36,366	2,322,710	78
Nagor Svarga	16,660	512,971	31
Nagor Sridharmaraj	16,841	909,175	54
Patani	5,500	335,148	61
Prachinburi	9,277	508,339	55
Bianulok	15,918	576,951	36
Bayab	36,263	1,549,890	43
Bhuket	6,482	242,041	37
Rajaburi	14,568	579,357	40
Udon	27,181	1,064,565	55
Total	200,234	11,506,207	57

The population of Siam, according to the census for 1929, was made up as follows: Siamese, 10,493,304; Chinese, 445,274; Indians and Malays, 379,618; Cambodians, 60,668; Annamites, 5,321; Shans, 27,505; Burmese, 4,880; Europeans and Americans, 1,920; Japanese, 295; others, 87,422.

Religion and Education.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In 1929-30 there were 10,958,426 Buddhists, 498,311 Mohammedans, and 49,462 Christians. On March 31, 1930, there were 16,571 Buddhist temples, and 127,057 priests.

The Minister of Public Instruction is responsible for education throughout the country, with the exception of certain Departmental Schools, such as the Military, Naval, Law Colleges, and the Police School.

Elementary education is compulsory, except in the capital, and in the majority of schools, free.

On March 31, 1930, Government schools numbered 267, with 39,401 pupils and 1,862 teachers. There were also 31 Government Provincial Teachers' Training Schools, with 1,354 pupils and 91 teachers. Local elementary schools numbered in 1930, 5,201, with 571,304 pupils (of whom over 39 per cent. were girls), and 11,683 teachers. Private schools numbered 969 with 43,541 pupils, and 1,956 teachers, including schools connected with American, French, and English Missions. Over 86 per cent. of local schools and 50 per cent. of the Government Schools are situated in the monasteries.

The Chulalankarans University, founded at Bangkok in 1917, is composed of three Faculties (Medicine, Arts and Science, and Engineering), and of the Civil Service School.

In 1929-30 the Education Department spent 157,9777. on education.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for four years (£1 = 11 ticals).—

Year ¹	Revenue	Expenditure.	Year ¹	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1929-30 ²	9,511,000 ⁴	9,787,000	1931-32 ³	8,618,974	8,576,998 ⁷
1930-31 ²	8,095,000 ⁴	8,470,000 ⁴	1932-33 ³	6,805,818	6,768,651 ⁸

¹ Years end on March 31st ² Actual figures ³ Budget estimates ⁴ In the year 1929-30 227 278/ were deducted from the savings of the Ministry of War and Ministry of Marine and added to the revenue in order to balance the budget ⁵ Excluding extra ordinary receipt (861 880/ , unspent money and savings of Ministry of War) ⁶ Includes a provision of 90,909/ for redemption of debt ⁷ Includes provision of 375,962/ for redemption and avoidance of debt ⁸ Includes provision of 563,636/ for redemption and avoidance of debt.

The principal sources of revenue were as follows —

—	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹	—	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue .	1,057,109	845,336	Mines and Forests	529,591	446,558
Capitation Tax	837,818	754,545	Telegraphs and		
Opium	1 0-2,698	772,727	Telephones	243,182	227,273
Customs .	1,891,891	1,551,864	Miscellaneous Fees		
Excise	890,708	609,778	Fines and		
Railways	658 181	272 727	Licences	999 523	—

¹ Estimates

On March 31, 1932, the National Debt amounted to 10,785,345/ (11,091,733/ on March 31, 1931), made up as follows —

£554,580 of the £1,000,000	stg	4½% loan 1905
£1,845,180 „	£2,000,000	stg 4½% loan 1907
£1,524,235 „	£4,630,000	'F M S.' 4½% loan 1909
£1,916 800 „	£2,000,000	stg 7% loan 1922
£2 944,550 „	£3,000,000	stg 6% loan 1924

Up to March 31, 1931, the capital expenditure on works of development was construction of railways, 14,718,780/ , irrigation, 2,931,560/ ; Bangkok waterworks, 540,782/

For the last five years, i.e. from 1927-28 to 1931-32, capital expenditure on the above objects has been financed from ordinary revenue by means of a lump provision for the 'Avoidance of Debt'

Defence.

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 every able-bodied man is liable to serve two years with the colours; seven years in the first reserve, with a maximum service of two months per annum; ten years in the second reserve, with a maximum service of 30 days per annum, six years in the third reserve

The army is organized in 18 battalions of infantry, 12 squadrons of cavalry, 8 groups of artillery, 2 battalions of engineers, and 2 battalions of signallers.

Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed. Ten military tanks have recently been added to the military forces

There are 16,000 officers and men on the active list, besides a reserve of 71,000

Siam maintains a small naval force, which consists of five gunboats, three destroyers, four torpedo-boats, the Royal yacht *Maha Chakri*, and various small craft, including 5 modern coastal motor-boats, the ex British sloop *Havant*, renamed *Chow Phryya*, serves as a sea going training ship. There are 4,800 officers and men on the active list, besides a reserve of 20,000

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

Expenditure on Defence for 1932-33 is estimated at 8,400,000 ticals for the army, 2,700,000 ticals for the navy, 1,800,000 ticals for the air services, total, 12,900,000 ticals.

Production and Industry.

According to the 1929 census 83.05 per cent of the occupied persons (7,519,757) were engaged in agriculture, 1.10 per cent in fishery, 2.19 per cent in industrial pursuits.

In the year 1916, the Government started work on that portion of the comprehensive scheme for the irrigation of the Central Plain, known as the South Prasak Canal Project. The works were completed in 1922. A conservation and drainage scheme which is complementary to the Prasak South Canal Project, known as the Jengrak and Bang Hia Drainage Project, was completed in 1931. Work on the scheme which lies to the west of the Menam Chao Phya, the Suphan River Inundation Scheme has also been started. The scheme is being completed by sections, and in the year 1927 irrigation was commenced from the 3rd or lowest regulator.

The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. The figures of the rice crop for the past three years are as follows: 1929-30, area, 6,112,084 acres, yield, 3,844,082 tons; 1930-31, area, 7,273,796 acres, yield, 4,787,997 tons; 1931-32, area, 6,453,040 acres, yield, 4,036,238 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 75 rice mills, and about 700 in the Provinces.

The harvested area and yield of certain other crops in 1931-32 was as follows: — para-rubber, 104,680 acres, 132,798 piculs; coconuts, 91,379 acres, 152,837,870 nuts, tobacco, 22,653 acres, 118,937 piculs; pepper, 4,848 acres, 52,827 piculs.

The live stock on March 31, 1932, consisted of 9,820 elephants, 313,994 horses and ponies, 4,972,178 bullocks, and 4,895,177 buffaloes.

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. Siam teak wood is mainly produced in the north of Siam, the dry logs being floated by river to Bangkok during the rainy months of the year. In 1930-31 the exports of teak amounted to 66,087 tons, valued at 885,347. Planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula, exports of rubber and rubber waste for the year 1930-31 being 4,410,674 kilogrammes valued at 118,899.

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, lead, copper, molybdenum, rubies, sapphires and silver. Tin mining is carried on in all the Southern or Peninsula circles of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula and in the Rajaburi circle. The total output of metallic tin in 1926-27 was 123,275 piculs; in 1927-28, 181,823 piculs; in 1928-29, 143,165 piculs; in 1929-30, 184,948 piculs; in 1930-31, 262,583 piculs.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the Kingdom for the past four years is as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1923-29	17,255,682	22,952,258	1930-31	14,091,717	14,688,586
1929-30	18,792,098	19,979,854	1931-32	9,082,622	12,200,672

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows —

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
	£	£	£	£
Belgium	135,940	139,076	14,437	8,609
China	939,598	581,009	180,175	182,482
France	838,175	135,286	15,478	6,959
Germany	691,250	362,979	246,777	814,718
Hong Kong	2,783,675	1,642,634	2,782,143	3,241,438
India, British	706,457	566,982	104,942	100,576
India, Netherlands	1,385,440	1,150,550	574,994	579,992
Italy	115,354	64,336	59,987	14,783
Japan	1,040,682	530,158	744,304	728,152
Netherlands	235,424	142,856	78,540	63,065
Singapore, Penang, British } Malay States }	2,329,262	1,607,857	7,936,524	4,907,135
United Kingdom	2,129,282	1,160,357	268,224	1,038,271
United States of America	505,650	288,672	67,437	38,501
West Indies (other than British)	72	49	889,918	470,508
Burma	137,098	64,406	2,925	1,007
Australia	98,019	58,947	3,561	1,339

The principal imports in 1931-32 were cotton goods, 1,053,809*l*, gunny bags, 327,748*l*, food stuffs, 1,620,055*l*, metal manufactures, 646,322*l*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 416,375*l*, kerosene oil, 445,814*l*, machinery, 223,183*l*, treasure, 248,200*l*. The principal exports were rice, 7,045,487*l*, tin and tin ore, 1,221,206*l*, and teak, 450,016*l*.

There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan States and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U Kingdom	304,727	260,915	244,980	151,202	48,550
Exports to Siam from U Kingdom	2,033,908	2,365,340	2,000,314	1,004,591	1,140,706
Re-exports to Siam from U Kingdom	24,286	23,355	18,981	18,282	7,963

Shipping and Communications.

In 1931-32, 897 vessels of 1,055,526 tons entered, and 899 of 1,055,581 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 223 of 287,794 tons and of those clearing 223 of 287,021 tons were British.

On March 31, 1932, there were 2,967 kilometres (1,842 miles) of State Railways open to traffic and 167 kilometres (104 miles) were under con-

struction The Northern Line runs from Ban Paj to Chiangmai (410 miles), the extreme northern terminus The Southern Line (748 miles) runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padang Besar, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Railway from Penang, and to Singapore Another line branching off from Haad Yai runs along the East Coast of the Peninsula to Sungai Golok, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Line There are branches to Singora, Nakorn, Sritamaraj and Kantang The North Eastern Line (164 miles) is being extended from Korat to Khonkaen, the first section, from Korat to Bua-Vai (51 km), being already open to traffic The Korat-Ubol Line has now been completed and opened to traffic to Warindra, the station for Ubol The line to Khon Kaen is expected to be ready in 1933 The extension from Krabinburi, the present terminus of the Eastern Line, to Aranya Pradesa on the Cambodian frontier was completed in 1927 Since January 1922, a through express service (using Diesel electric locomotives) between Bangkok and Penang has been introduced, the distance being traversed in 27 hours A similar service between Bangkok and Chiangmai on the Northern Line was inaugurated in November, 1922, the journey being accomplished in 26 hours The Northern and Southern Railway systems are linked together by means of a railway bridge over the Menam Chao Phya (opened January 1, 1927), and both systems terminate in the central railway station of Hua Lampong All State Railways are under one management Gross earnings of the State Railways in 1930-31 were 16,182,726 ticals, working expenses, 8,731,004 ticals, and net receipts, 7,451,722 ticals. The number of passengers carried was 5,284,637, and total goods carried 1,185,291 tons

Private lines of an aggregate length of 66 miles include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, also from Thonburi to Bang Bua Thong, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat

According to the report of Department of Ways for the year 1930-31, the length of state highways on March 31, 1929, was 1,423 miles, of which 871 miles were under maintenance, 54 miles under improvement, and 498 miles under construction In addition there were 731 miles of provincial highways, particularly in the North Eastern provinces Of the above state highways, only 66 miles were classified as first class road, the bulk being third class road

The following figures relate to civil aviation in 1931-32 length of routes opened, 384 miles, miles flown, 44,415; passengers transported, 26, merchandise transported, 16,802 metric tons Carrying of mails by military planes was superseded on August 24, 1931, by a civil air transport company with a route 384 miles long

In 1931-32 there were 766 post offices of which 314 were licensed or contract post offices, and 332 railway station offices The volume of mail matter dealt with during the year aggregated 12,634,201 pieces The value of Inland Money Orders issued was 8,090,216 baht, foreign money orders issued, 96,584 baht, foreign money orders paid, 40,752 baht; postal savings bank deposits, 3,884,559 baht.

There were (1931-32) 688 telegraph offices Number of inland telegrams was 225,694, foreign messages sent, 50,980, foreign messages received, 120,935, length of line, 5,858 miles

In 1931-32 there were 21 telephone exchanges, 17 of which were in the provinces. Subscribers numbered 3,145 Number of calls was 10,009,635 (1930-31)

Three wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one at Bangkok, one at Singora, and one at Koh-Khan. The two former are under the control of the Siamese naval authorities, the third under that of the Post and Telegraph Department.

A new high powered station, also on the Telefunken system, has been erected at Bangkok, and was opened on Jan 15, 1929.

Direct wireless communication on a commercial basis was established with Germany, England, France, Java, Philippine Islands, Hong Kong, Japan and India. The growth of the radio traffic since its transfer to the Ministry of Commerce and Communications was as follows: 798,465 words handled in 1929-30; 799,853 in 1930-31; 879,209 in 1931-32.

Additional radio facilities for direct traffic with Europe consist of a beam transmitting station in Bangkok with a receiving station in Lake.

Money, Weights and Measures

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Banque de l'Indo Chine, the Mercantile Bank of India, and the Bank of Canton. A number of Chinese Banks have established branches here during recent years. There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bhuket. A Siamese bank, with a British manager, was established under Royal Charter in 1906, with the name of the Siam Commercial Bank, Limited. It now has branches at Tungson in the south of Siam.

On April 1, 1913, the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 529 depositors. By March 31, 1930, the number was 18,652, with a total deposit of 245,787.

Under the Currency Act of May, 1928, the unit of currency is the *baht*, divided into one hundred *satang*. The *baht* is a silver coin like the *tical* (a word of foreign origin) which it replaces. It weighs 15 grammes 900 fine, and is equivalent to 0.66567 grammes of fine gold, corresponding to a rate of 11 *bahts* for 11 sterling. Siam departed from the gold standard on May 11, 1932, and the circulation medium is almost entirely paper. Other silver coins are 50 *satang* and 25 *satang* pieces. The 10 and 5 *satang* pieces are nickel, and the 1 *satang* piece, bronze. Notes and *baht* coins are legal tender without limit as to amount; 5 and 25 *satang* pieces legal tender up to 5 *baht*, and nickel and bronze coins legal tender up to 1 *baht*.

The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 *bahts*, and since October, 1918, 1 *baht* notes). On March 31, 1932, there were 10,306,517.1 worth of currency notes in circulation, against these there was a reserve of 9,602,657.1, two fifths in *baht* coins, and the remainder in short term securities or cash, in London, New York, and Paris.

On December 17, 1923, a law was passed for the introduction of the metric system as optional in 1925. The metric system has already been adopted in many of the Government departments and on State Railways. The actual weights and measures prescribed by law are: units of weight:—1 *Standard Picul* = 60 kilograms, 1 *Standard Catty* (1/100 *Picul*) = 600 grammes, 1 *Standard Carat* = 20 centigrammes. Units of length:—1 *Sen* = 40 metres, 1 *Wah* (1/20 *Sen*) = 2 metres, 1 *Sauk* (1/4 *Wah*) = 0.50 metre, 1 *Keup* (1/2 *Sauk*) = 0.25 metre. Units of square measure:—1 *Rai* (1 square *Sen*) = 1,600 sq metres, 1 *Ngan* (1/4 *Rai*) = 400 sq metres, 1 *Sq. Wah* (1/100 *Ngan*) = 4 sq metres. Units of capacity:—1 *Standard Kwien* = 2,000 litres; 1 *Standard Ban* (1/2 *Kwien*) = 1,000 litres, 1 *Standard Sat* (1/50 *Ban*) = 20 litres, 1 *Standard Tanan* (1/20 *Sat*) = 1 litre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —H S H. Prince Damras Damrong Devakula (appointed 1930)

First Secretaries —Phra Sundara Vachana, Phra Bahidda Nukara

Third Secretaries —Luang Sundra Nuiaksh, Luang Chamnong Dithakar, and Luang Bhadravadi

Attachés —Luang Bairaj Bagayabhakdi and Luang Dithakar Bhakdi

Consul General. —R D Craig

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V O. (appointed December 23, 1929)

Consul-General at Bangkok —J F Johns, O M G

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Singora, and Nakawn-Lampang

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

A REPUBLIC was proclaimed in Spain on April 14, 1931 (The first Republic continued from 1873 to 1875)

General elections took place on June 28, 1931, to summon 'a Consti-

tuent Cortes' for the drafting of a Constitution and electing a President. The one Chamber Parliament (Congress) sat for the first time on July 14, 1931. It is composed of 470 members, including three women, divided among the following parties—Socialists, 117, Radical-Socialists, 59, Republicans of different branches, 184, Catalonians under Maciá, 32, Agrarians and Basques (Catholics), 40, Independents, 16, Unclassified, 22.

The Constitution of the Republic was voted on December 9, 1931

President of the Republic—Niceto Alcalá Zamora y Torres, born July 6, 1877, elected December 10, 1931. Salary and allowance, 2,250,000 pesetas per annum

For a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1932, p. 1286

Government and Constitution.

I CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the second Spanish Republic contains the following fundamental principles—That Spain is a democratic Republic of workers of all classes, organized in a régime of Liberty and Justice, that the Republic constitutes an integral State consistent with the autonomy of the Municipalities and Regions, that it has no official religion, and that freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens, that all citizens are equal before the law, that Castilian (Spanish) is the official language, and that no citizen can be compelled to know or make use of a provincial language, except with the limitations set forth on the Statutes of the Regions. Spain renounces warfare as an instrument of national politics. The colours of the Republic are red, yellow and purple. The capital of the Republic is Madrid.

The legislative power rests with the people who exercise it by means of the Cortes (single chamber) or Congress of Deputies, who are elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret, on the system of proportional representation. All citizens over 23, without distinction of sex or civil status are eligible. Deputies, who are re-eligible indefinitely, are paid a salary of 1,000 pesetas per month besides travelling expenses. Electors, male or female, must be over 23.

Sixty days after the expiration of the mandate of the Cortes, or of its dissolution, new elections must take place, and the new Cortes shall sit thirty days as a maximum after the general elections are held. The Cortes will assemble without previous notification on the first law day of February and October each year, and will sit at least during three months in the first period and two months in the latter. The Government and the Cortes have the initiative to make laws. The Cortes may authorize the Government to enact laws by decrees, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, on matters pertaining to the legislative power, with the limitation that such decrees can in no way refer to an increase of expenditures. The Cortes appoints from its own body a Permanent Committee, composed of 21 representatives elected proportionately from the different parties and presided over by the Speaker, which is entrusted with the suspension of public guarantees, the enacting of laws by decrees and the prosecution of members. The Cortes may propose a vote of censure on the Government or any of its Ministers, on the request of fifty of its members, but the Cabinet or the Minister in question is not obliged to resign in consequence unless the vote of censure is passed by an absolute majority of the Chamber. International agreements sanctioned by Spain and filed in the League of Nations, bearing

on international law, are to be considered as constituting part of Spanish legislation, the government to produce before the Cortes in such cases the proper law for its adoption. The sanctioning of the laws voted by the Cortes can be submitted to a referendum, constituted by not less than 15 per cent of the electors, but a referendum cannot affect the Constitution, the complementary laws, the ratification of International Agreements filed in the League of Nations, the Statutes of the Regions and the taxation laws. The people may also exercise their right of initiative in proposing laws to the Cortes, provided that the petition is made by 15 per cent. of the electors.

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State and personifies the Nation. He is elected conjointly by the Cortes and a number of 'compromisers' equal to that of Deputies. The 'compromisers' are elected by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret. An additional clause in the Constitution prescribes that the Constituent Cortes shall elect the first President of the Republic by secret voting, an absolute majority of votes of all the Deputies in office being required for the proclamation.

The President of the Republic must be a Spanish citizen, over forty years, in full possession of his civil and political rights, the exceptions being military men in active service or on the retired list for not less than ten years, clergymen and ministers of the various churches and religions, members of reigning or ex-reigning families of any country whatsoever no matter how related to the head of such family. The President holds office for six years, and he cannot be re-elected until six years after the termination of his last mandate. The elections take place thirty days previous to the expiration of the presidential mandate. In case of absence or other causes his duties are to be assumed by the Speaker of the House, who in turn will be substituted in his duties by the Deputy-Speaker. Likewise, the Speaker of the House assumes office as President of the Republic in case of vacancy, and the election of the new President is to be convoked not beyond eight days, the elections to take place within the thirty succeeding days. The Cortes will maintain its powers, even if dissolved, for the exclusive purpose of the election of President.

The President appoints and dismisses the Premier and, upon the latter's recommendation, his Ministers. The President is empowered to declare War, but he can only sign the declaration under the conditions prescribed in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and after being authorised by a special law. He also issues decrees countersigned by his Ministers, ordains measures of urgency to safeguard the integrity of the Nation, upon immediate notification of his action to the Cortes, negotiates, signs and ratifies International Agreements, political and commercial treaties, as well as those bearing on the public treasury. In general, any Agreement calling for legislation unless sanctioned by the Cortes shall not bind the Nation in any way. The agreements entered with the International Labour Bureau are to be submitted to the Cortes within limited time, and after approval the President's ratification is to be communicated to the League of Nations for its proper filing. Other International Treaties and Covenants ratified by Spain shall also be filed in the League of Nations. Secret Treaties and clauses of a similar nature are not binding. In case of Spain's withdrawal from the League of Nations the President must be authorised by the Cortes before passing the notification of retirement. The President has the faculty of enacting laws by decree when the Cortes are not assembled, on the recommendation and by unanimous accord of the government and with the approval of two-thirds of the Permanent Committee, on momentous matters in defence of the Republic, such decrees to be only of a provisional character until such time as the Cortes have sanctioned them. The President may at

all times convoke extraordinary Cortes. He can suspend the ordinary sessions during one month in the first period (February) and fifteen days in the second period (October). He can dissolve the Cortes not more than twice during his tenure of office, either by a justified decree or by convoking new elections within sixty days; a second dissolution must be examined by the new Cortes in its first sitting and an adverse voting by an absolute majority implies dismissal of the President.

The President can be dismissed at any time, sixty per cent of the members constituting the Cortes are required for filing the demand, and from that moment the President ceases his functions until after the demand has been examined and voted upon.

The Constitution allows to all citizens freedom of opinions and ideas, but may hold these rights in suspense by a government decree in cases of impending danger to the Nation. If the Cortes are not assembled at the time, they are to be convoked within eight days. The suspension of constitutional rights cannot exceed thirty days, any extension of time must be previously authorized by the Cortes or the Permanent Committee.

A Tribunal of Constitutional Guaranty is created with jurisdiction over the entire Nation, whose duty it will be to decide on the unconstitutionality of the laws; the protection of individual rights, discrepancies arising in legislation between the State and the autonomous regions and among one another, the examination and approval of powers of the 'compromisers' chosen for the election of President; the responsibility incurred by the President of the Republic, the Premier and Ministers, the President and Magistrates of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The Cortes will appoint the President of the Guaranty Tribunal, whether a deputy or not, and among other members there will be a representative for each region.

The Constitution may be reformed either on the recommendation of the Government, or when proposed by a quarter of the members of the Chamber; in both cases the proposal must determine the changes at issue, and to take in consideration the reform requires the vote of two-thirds of the Deputies during the first four years of constitutional régime and an absolute majority hereafter; the Cortes then automatically become dissolved and new elections must be convoked within sixty days. The new Parliament thus elected will act as Constituent Cortes to decide on the reform, and thereafter as ordinary Cortes.

Other main points incorporated in the new Constitution is the establishment of divorce; the legitimacy of the off-spring of unmarried couples, and the rural problem affecting land and property.

The Government was constituted as follows on December 16, 1931:—

Prime Minister and Minister of War.—Don Manuel Azaña y Díaz.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Don Luis Zulueta Escolano.

Minister of Justice—Don Alvaro de Albornoz y Limniana.

Minister of Marine.—Don José Giral Pereira.

Minister of Finance—Don Jaime Carner Remeu.

Minister of the Interior—Don Santiago Casares Quiroga.

Minister of Education—Don Fernando De Los Rios Urrutl.

Minister of Public Works.—Don Indalecio Prieto y Tuero.

Minister of Labour—Don Francisco Largo Caballero.

Minister of Agriculture—Don Marcelino Domingo Sanfuan.

Minister of Communications.—Don Santiago Casares Quiroga (pro tem.)

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The provinces are constituted by the association of Municipalities; Spanish dominions in Northern Africa will be organized under the autono-

mous principle in direct relation with the central government. All Municipalities will be autonomous in their respective spheres, and they will elect their *Ayuntamientos*, by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret, which will be presided over by the *Alcalde*, elected from its own body, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes de Alcalde*. Each island of the Canaries will have a corporation known as *Cabildo Insular*, to rule their special interests, the Balearic Islands may adopt a similar régime. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputacion Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies, the administration of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* is being radically reformed with the Republic.

The different regions in Spain have submitted to the Republican Government the autonomous principle, which the Constitution has embodied as follows. If one or more neighbouring provinces possessing similar historical and economical characteristics decide to form an autonomous region, consistent with the Spanish Nation, they will file their petition to the central government by means of a Statute, which must be passed for its proposal by the majority of Municipalities in the area. The approval of a Regional Statute requires the votes of at least two thirds of the electors inscribed in the Census, in case of an adverse plebiscite five years must elapse before renewing the proposal of autonomy. The Statute can only come in force when approved by the Cortes. The federation of autonomous regions is in no way admitted. The Constitution excludes from the domain of the autonomous regions the following matters which the Central Government alone may deal with: the nationalisation of citizens and adherence to constitutional rights, Church legislation, diplomatic and consular representation; declaration of war, treaties of peace and in general international intercourse; defence of public surety, national debt, army, navy and national defence, tariff reform and commercial treaties, nationalisation of ships; extradition laws, jurisdiction of the Supreme Tribunal; finance laws regulated by the State; system of communications controlled by the State, post and telegraphs, airways, etc.

Any province forming part of an autonomous region may renounce its autonomous régime and return to the provincial regime by a similar plebiscite as that required when soliciting the autonomy.

CATALONIA

The Catalan Statute was approved by the Cortes on Sept. 15, 1932, thus granting the autonomy to the region of Catalonia, composed of the four provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona, with an area of 12,000 square miles and inhabited by a population of approximately 3,000,000. The representative organ is vested on the *Generalitat*, which will be integrated by a Parliament, a President and the Executive Council. The President of the *Generalitat* is elected by the Catalonian Parliament, which consists of 85 members.

The official language is both Castilian (Spanish) and Catalan, but for official intercourse of Catalonia with the rest of Spain, and communication between the State authorities and those of Catalonia, Spanish is to be the only official language. The first elections to Parliament were held on November 20, 1932, and Parliament was opened on December 6, 1932.

President of Catalonia — Colonel Francisco Macia. Elected December 14, 1932.

Two other regions—the Basques and Galicia—have announced their statutes to the Cortes.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands, the total area is 196,607 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows —

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,340	—	—
1860	15,673,481	209,141	0 44
1877	16,634,345	960,864	0 36
1887	17,565,632	931,287	0 56
1897	18,132,475	566,843	0 32
1900	18,618,086	485,611	0 89
1910	19,995,446	1,377,360	0 74
1920	21,338,381	1,342,935	0 67
1930	23,560,975	2,222,594	1 04

Area and population of the fifty provinces —

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec 31, 1931	Pop per sq mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec 31, 1931	Pop per sq mile
Alava	1,175	104,726	89 0	Lugo	3,814	460,726	120 9
Albacete	5,737	386,697	58 6	Madrid	3,084	1,337,313	433 6
Alicante	2,185	549,558	251 5	Málaga	2,812	619,045	220 1
Almería	3,360	339,891	101 1	Murcia	4,453	643,025	144 4
Avila	3,042	222,538	73 1	Navarra	4,055	347,483	85 1
Badajoz	8,451	705,714	83 5	Orense	2,694	427,831	158 8
Balears	1,935	368,173	190 2	Oviedo	4,205	796,667	189 4
Barcelona	2,968	1,808,636	609 3	Palencia	3,256	209,128	64 2
Burgos	5,480	355,837	64 9	Pontevedra	1,695	570,988	336 8
Cáceres	7,667	454,674	59 3	Salamanca	4,829	340,493	70 5
Cádiz	2,384	507,899	179 2	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias)	1,528	309,421	202 5
Castellón	2,405	308,932	128 8	Santander	2,108	367,794	174 4
Ciudad-Real	7,620	498,086	65 8	Segovia	2,635	174,865	66 3
Córdoba	5,299	679,222	128 1	Sevilla	5,428	815,402	150 2
Coruña	3,051	773,972	253 6	Soria	3,983	156,668	39 3
Cuenca	6,636	312,315	47 0	Tarragona	2,505	350,220	139 3
Gerona	2,264	325,545	143 7	Teruel	5,720	252,853	44 2
Granada	4,928	649,898	131 8	Toledo	5,919	491,042	83 4
Guadalajara	4,676	204,253	43 6	Valencia	4,150	1,053,725	253 9
Guipúzcoa	728	306,636	421 2	Valladolid	2,922	300,445	102 8
Huelva	3,913	357,503	91 3	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	492,770	589 4
Huesca	5,848	242,303	41 4	Zamora	4,097	231,641	68 7
Jaén	5,208	682,626	131 1	Zaragoza	6,726	539,942	80 2
Las Palmas (Canarias)	1,279	255,452	199 7	Total	196,607	23,656,300	120 3
León	5,936	443,604	74 7				
Lérida	4,690	314,350	67 0				
Logroño	1,946	204,873	105 2				

The population of Ceuta (37,728) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop 745), the Chafarinas (286), Melilla (61,096), Peñon de la Gomera (296), Rio de Oro (304), and Nador (2,130). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations.

By Decree of September 21, 1927, the islands which form the Canary Archipelago were divided into two provinces, under the name of

their respective capitals Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Las Palmas. The province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife is constituted by the islands of Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro, and that of Las Palmas by Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the small barren islands of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara y Lobos.

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1931, viz —

Town	Pop	Town	Pop	Town	Pop
Barcelona	991,262	San Sebastian	80,119	Huelva	45,915
Madrid	896,511	Las Palmas	79,444	Badajoz	44,301
Valencia	327,068	Oviedo	76,071	Pamplona	43,221
Sevilla	231,049	Cádiz	75,675	Albacete	42,877
Málaga	191,611	Coruña	75,508	Vitoria	40,942
Zaragoza	177,250	Lorca ¹	74,696	Mieres ¹	40,560
Bilbao	166,758	Alicante	73,987	Jaén	40,421
Murcia	160,476	Jerez ¹	67,076	Linares ¹	40,168
Granada	118,905	La Línea ¹	63,236	Burgos	40,161
Córdoba	106,045	S. Cruz (Canaries)	63,052	Lerida	38,005
Cartagena ¹	96,981	Gijón ¹	57,573	Sabadell ¹	37,629
Palma	89,946	Almeira	54,355	Castellón	37,013
Valladolid	89,342	Vigo ¹	53,091	Alcoy ¹	36,463
Santander	86,831	Salamanca	48,235	Logroño	35,081

¹ Population Census 1920

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1929	168,805	658,668	407,486	246,182
1930	173,908	660,735	394,355	266,380
1931	175,016	649,066	408,581	240,485

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows —

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1928	54,016	32,998	87,014	1930	59,415	35,538	94,943
1929	64,709	38,279	100,988	1931	42,617	24,372	66,989

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Religion.

The new Republican Constitution in force (Dec 9, 1931) declares that Spain has no official religion. The great majority of the population adhere to the Roman Catholic Faith. The Constitution guarantees liberty of worship and freedom of conscience. Religious bodies are now treated as Associations, to be governed by a special law. Cemeteries are placed under exclusive civil jurisdiction. The State will no longer support the clergy and the buildings, etc. of the Church. Religious orders who take the papal vote become dissolved and their properties and estates subject to nationalisation. The remaining orders are to be inscribed in a special register in charge of the Ministry of Justice, they are prohibited from buying property other than that intended for living and the practice of religion, prohibition of

exercising industry, commerce or education; submission to taxation, obligation to render an annual account of their investments

Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees, and 61 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, where the Primate resides. In 1930 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 22 collegiate churches, 20,612 parish churches, and 17,157 chapels and sanctuaries

Education

The latest census returns (1930) show that 47.22 per cent of the population could read and write, of which 0.94 could read only, and 45.46 per cent. could neither read nor write. The remaining 7.32 per cent corresponds to the infant population under 6 years.

The Constitution of the Republic ordains that primary education is to be compulsory and free. Education is to be lay, but the churches are authorized, under State inspection, to teach their respective doctrines in their own schools

The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres. The total sum spent in 1930 was 123,983,934 pesetas.

In 1930, there were 35,989 public schools, and about 5,600 private schools, the total number of pupils being about 3,600,000. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, and there must be at least one of them in every province. There were in the year 1930, 69 institutions with 66,431 pupils (9,912 girls). These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 47,108 students (6,210 women). The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. There are, besides, a medical and science faculty at Cadiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville. In 1930 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 188,114,366 pesetas.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by *Tribunales* and *Juzgados* (Tribunals and Courts), which conjointly form the *Poder Judicial* (Judicial Power). Judges and Magistrates cannot be removed, suspended or transferred except as set forth by law.

The Judicature is composed of:—1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court); 15 *Audiencias Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts), 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts), 526 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance), and 9,267 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President (the new Constitution enacts that the appointment is to be made by the President of the Republic), three Courts of Justice, one for administrative purposes, and one for trying military cases (formerly under military jurisdiction), it is empowered with disciplinary faculties, is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials, decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. The Republic has reinstated the jury system, which was suppressed during the Dictatorship.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND SOCIAL INSURANCE—FINANCE 1295

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 20,000 pesetas (£800) in value, and petty offences.

On July 1, 1925, the 'Court of Minors' (*Tribunal de Niños*) was established for trying cases of delinquency of boys and girls from 9 to 18 years of age. There is also the '*Tribunal Industrial*,' for deciding labour disputes. The new penal code, approved by the Cortes on September 6, 1932, abolishes the death penalty and also imprisonment for life. The maximum penalty for any offence is 30 years' imprisonment.

Old Age Pensions and Social Insurance.

By a law dated February 27th, 1908, the 'Instituto Nacional de Prevision' was created for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions, and administering a system of social insurance. The funds of the Institution are made up of an endowment, annual State subsidy, and private and public donations. The maximum annual pension obtainable is 1,500 pesetas (£60). The number of old age pensions available up to December 31, 1929, was 628,178.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years, in thousands of pesetas —

	1929	1930	1931	1932 ¹	1933 ¹
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Revenue	8,724,366	8,735,484	8,696,094	4,550,248	4,722,157
Expenditure	8,546,848	8,681,919	8,856,069	4,461,067	4,727,283

¹ Estimates.

The budget for the fiscal year 1933 is made up as follows —

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes	1,463,828,300	President of the Republic	2,250,000
Indirect Taxes	1,383,708,750	Legislature	10,000,000
Monopolies	1,062,875,000	Public Debt	973,013,935
State properties—		Pensions	264,320,671
Income	49,353,500	High Court of Finance	1,630,400
Sales	505,000	Presidency of the Council of Ministers	37,415,549
Resources of the Treasury	762,866,821	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	22,294,052
		Ministry of Justice	50,541,313
		" " Army	438,504,361
		" " Marine	260,793,713
		" " the Interior	416,681,584
		" " Public Works	873,298,723
		" " Public Instruction & Fine Arts	310,789,304
		" " Labour	84,025,483
		" " Agriculture	123,997,350
		" " Finance	70,028,024
		Cost of collecting Revenue	155,432,076
		Spanish Possessions	2,271,608
		Expenditure in Morocco	187,687,479
		Special Expenditures	456,718,341
Total	4,722,156,871 (188,866,2754)	Grand Total	4,727,283,283 (189,692,3327)

The Public Debt of Spain on Jan 1, 1930, amounted to 20,260,050,118 pesetas, composed as follows —

	Pesetas, nominal
Internal 4 per cent . . .	5,288 075,818
External 4 per cent . . .	910,905,300
Redeemable 4 per cent. (1908)	128,815,000
Redeemable 5 per cent (1917) .	948,175,000
Redeemable 5 per cent (1920)	1,202,762,500
Redeemable 5 per cent (1926) without tax .	225,000,000
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1927) without tax	8,546,550,000
Redeemable 5 per cent (1927) taxed .	2,051,775,000
Redeemable 4½ per cent (1928) without tax .	500,000,000
Redeemable 4 per cent. (1928) without tax	1,093,590,000
Redeemable 3½ per cent (1928) without tax .	2,016,087,500
Redeemable 5 per cent (1929) without tax	500,000,000
Redeemable 5 per cent Railway Loan (1st) .	500,000,000
Redeemable 4½ per cent Railway Loan (2nd)	300,000,000
Redeemable 4½ per cent Railway Loan (3rd)	500,000,000
Treasury Bonds for Development of Industry	62,564,000
Redeemable 5 per cent Morocco Loan	16,250,000
Treasury Bonds, 6 per cent. on 350 million pesetas, at exchange of 85 pesetas per £	472,000 000

Defence.

ARMY

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is for 18 years. The law in force (Decree of February 20, 1925) provides for active service in the army to be normally for 2 years. At present the term of service with the Regular Army is 1 year, and 5 years in the First Reserve. Conscripts are called up in two contingents.

The army has undergone a radical change under the Republic. Thirty-seven infantry regiments have been suppressed, the rank of captain general has been abolished and all lieutenant-generals, with one or two exceptions, have been placed on the retired list.

The new organization consists of three High Inspections, under Major Generals, stationed at Madrid. The army in times of peace will comprise eight divisions distributed over the different provinces, a division of Cavalry in Madrid, and the forces in the Balearic and Canary Islands, besides the Military Command in Africa.

A division consists of two infantry brigades, each comprising two regiments of two battalions, a squadron of cavalry, a brigade of artillery, with two regiments, a battalion of engineers (sappers), with two technical sections, a squadron of aviation with an observation unit; artillery park, sanitary, veterinary and administrative groups.

A division of cavalry consists of three cavalry brigades, each of three regiments, a regiment of artillery, an aviation squadron for observation, cyclist and automobile groups, sanitary and veterinary sections.

The forces in Balears are composed of 2 infantry regiments, a regiment of coast artillery and a mixed group, two mixed groups of sappers and telegraphy, sanitary and administrative sections.

In the Canary Islands there are two regiments of infantry, two mixed groups of artillery; two mixed groups of sappers and telegraphy, sanitary and administrative sections.

Morocco is divided into two military districts, each formed of two infantry regiments, two sections of cyclists, the Foreign Legion; two sections of

cavalry, a battalion of engineers, with radiotelegraphy and automobile groups, two groups of aviation, two marine companies, three groups of native troops with three infantry 'tabors,' and one of cavalry

The total number of generals in active service is 84, chiefs and officers, 9,661, non-commissioned officers, 1,338, sergeants, 5,811; corporals, 12,262, musicians, 1,275, soldiers, 105,367. In Africa there are 3 generals; 2,125 chiefs and officers, and 45,186 of other ranks and soldiers, of which 9,080 are natives and 6,000 belong to the Foreign Legion

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on the frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The actual strength of the Guardia Civil is 21,466, cavalry, 5,198 Carabineros infantry, 14,526, cavalry, 350

In 1932-33, 151,000 recruits were called to the colours

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona, on the central Pyrenees, Jaca, and on the eastern Pyrenees, Gerona, on the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification), and finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa). The military estimates for 1933 amounted to 433,594,361 pesetas

NAVY

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On Guns				
Battleships								
1914	Jaime I	15,700	8	10	8 12 in 20 4-in	—	15,500	19.5
1919	España							
Cruisers								
1920	Republica	5,550	3	—	9 6 in	4	25,500	25.5
1923	Mendez Nunez	4,725	3	—	6 6 in	4	45,000	29
1925	Libertad	7,850	3	—	8 6 in 4 4 in	12	80,000	33
1926	Almirante Cer vera							
1928	Miguel de Cer- vantes							

There are 10 flotilla leaders, 4 destroyers, 12 modern torpedo boats, 4 gunboats, and 13 submarines

The dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen. At this yard two 10,000 ton cruisers (*Baleares* and *Canarias*) are approaching completion. Each will be armed with eight 8-inch and six 4.7 inch guns. In addition, the construction of 12 more submarines and 4 more flotilla leaders has been authorized. Of these, 4 flotilla leaders and 2 submarines are in hand.

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of 800 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz). There are also wireless stations at Cartagena and Ferrol. A naval flying service is at work.

For 1933 the strength of the navy was fixed at 14,000 sailors. Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps: 1,720. Reserve 374

Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. The General Land Reform Bill, voted by the Republican Cortes on September 15, 1932, provides for expropriation of land on a large scale. Uncultivated land and other land capable of a better yield under proper cultivation are to be expropriated, likewise, estates belonging to the extinguished aristocracy not made productive for agriculture and only used for hunting and pleasure. Lands within 2 kilometres of villages having less than 25,000 inhabitants are also liable to expropriation if the proprietors own estates in the village producing an income over 1,000 pesetas and are not directly cultivating them. The indemnity agreed ranges from 5 per cent on lands producing a revenue of 15,000 pesetas to 20 per cent for revenues of 200,000 pesetas and over.

The productive area was calculated (1931) at 44,072,401 hectares (108,858,830 acres) or 87.3 per cent, and the remainder, 6,379,287 hectares (15,756,839 acres) or 12.7 per cent, as being unproductive. A large part of the productive area is not under direct cultivation, but modern methods and up to date machinery are now being employed.

Of the total area of Spain (50,451,688 hectares, or 124,615,669 acres), in 1931, 1,911,199 hectares (4,720,661 acres) were devoted to olive culture (3.7 per cent), 1,539,826 hectares (3,803,370 acres) to vineyards (3.05 per cent), 497,909 hectares (1,229,835 acres) to fruit (0.98 per cent), 16,147,435 hectares (39,884,164 acres) to agriculture and gardens (32.05 per cent), and 23,976,032 hectares (59,220,800 acres) to pasture and mountains (47.5 per cent). The value of the agricultural production in 1931 was estimated at 9,616,000,000 pesetas.

In 1921 Spain started the cultivation of tobacco, in 1931, 8,346 acres planted yielded 112,024 cwts., of a total value of 9,140,029 pesetas (Canary Islands not included).

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows —

	Area			Yield		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Wheat	10,617,725	11,128,980	11,240,113	88,958,144	70,851,150	73,170,660
Barley	4,486,555	4,540,991	4,641,450	42,884,630	45,253,836	59,505,966
Oats	1,888,780	1,989,612	1,984,781	18,299,810	14,518,594	12,096,904
Rye	1,518,830	1,550,108	1,515,296	11,661,698	10,944,534	10,720,566

In 1931, 3,524,443 acres were under vines (3,558,974 acres in 1930) and produced 6,331,249,205 pounds of grapes (6,188,442,492 pounds in 1930), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 508,555,580 gallons (481,219,992 gallons in 1931). In 1931 there were 25,777,884 orange trees planted and 820,557 lemon trees, yielding 24,084,728 cwts. of oranges and 1,060,862 cwts. of lemons, showing an aggregate value of 306,209,472 pesetas (oranges) and 18,854,145 pesetas (lemons). In 1931, 276,924 acres of beet root sugar planted yielded 57,124,168 cwts., and 9,492 acres of cane sugar planted yielded 5,178,752 cwts. In 1931, 1,023,763 acres of potatoes planted yielded 93,539,394 cwts., producing a value of 1,070,939,060 pesetas. In 1931, 62,135 acres of onions planted yielded 11,544,666 cwts., producing a value of 92,841,860 pesetas. In 1931-32, olive trees planted covered an area of 4,720,661 acres, yielding 35,680,298 cwts. of olives and 7,022,792 cwts. of oil. 29,584,247 almond trees planted

in 1931, covering an area of 348,265 acres, produced 2,046,786 cwts. of almonds of a total value of 100,852,572 pesetas. Hazel nut trees planted in 1931 amounted to 2,313,056 covering an area of 19,419 acres, and produced 226,914 cwts. of nuts of a total value of 15,072,326 pesetas. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces (512,621 kilos were produced in 1931). Spain produces yearly some 3,000 tons of honey and 750 tons of beeswax. The number of hives is approximately 619,000. There are 27 cane sugar factories and 49 beet-sugar factories in Spain, in 1930, 15,756,331 kilos were produced of the former and 223,555,934 kilos of the latter. In 1930, the total number of resinous pine trees amounted to 8,215,618. The total number of alcohol factories in 1930 was 3,379, producing brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 111,452,240 litres. Beer factories in operation amounted to 44, yielding 79,427,074 litres.

The number of farm animals in 1931 was estimated as follows —Horses, 562,877, mules, 1,174,508, asses, 1,002,578, cows, 3,653,667, sheep, 20,046,582; goats, 4,607,946; pigs, 5,102,165, camels (Canary Islands), 4,327.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Navarra, Huelva, and Seville, copper in the provinces of Seville, Córdoba, and Huelva, coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Gerona, Valencia, and Córdoba, zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya, cobalt in Oviedo, lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería, manganese in Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville, quicksilver in Ciudad Real and Oviedo, silver in Guadalajara, sulphate of soda in Burgos, salt in Guadalajara, sulphur in Murcia and Almería, phosphates in Cáceres and Huelva. Vanadium was reported to have been discovered in Asturias in 1929.

In 1930 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 152,459 men, 4,359 women, and 15,887 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1930 was 477,741,262 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 2,323 productive mining concessions covering an area of 297,473 hectares. Mining accidents caused 211 deaths. The number of factories engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries amounted to 1,124 in 1930 (1,067 in 1929), with a total output of 1,095,572,438 pesetas (1,176,783,738 in 1929). The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1930 were as follows —

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite	523,575	18,795,889	Iron pyrites	19,710	850,450
Asphalt	9,480	203,780	Coal	6,590,332	204,249,169
Mercury	19,740	3,175,440	Lignite	888,032	10,435,868
Sulphur	100,888	1,518,094	Manganese	16,819	374,771
Zinc	160,895	17,828,021	Silver	—	—
Copper	3,903,578	80,115,324	Lead Ore	166,808	61,636,906
Tin	277	442,740	Salt	164,532	2,600,106
Phosphorite	5,400	161,200	Wolfram	235	377,920
Iron	5,624,775	67,451,745			

In 1932 the pig iron production was 288,000 metric tons, and steel 455,000 metric tons, compared with 475,000 metric tons and 603,750 metric tons in 1931 respectively.

The total production of cement in 1929 amounted to 1,513,967 metric tons. There are 25 important cement factories. The superphosphate output was 973,108 metric tons in 1929. Potash deposits are being developed.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in

Catalonia. In 1930 there were 60,083 looms, including 5,820 automatic, and 19,489 lace and knitting looms. In woollen manufactures there are 6,700 looms with 274,800 spindles. There are in Spain about 165 paper mills, making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 29 glass-making factories.

In the Spanish fisheries the most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. The total production of the fishing industry amounted in 1930 to 285,949,589 kilos, representing a value of 296,405,994 pesetas.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (in thousands of pesetas, gold) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1924	2,947,181	1,790,775	1928	8,004,991	2,183,478
1925	2,249,550	1,634,736	1929	2,737,048	2,112,949
1926	2,153,521	1,605,588	1930	2,447,533	2,456,754
1927	2,585,521	1,893,281	1931	1,175,899	990,809

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities —

	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)
Raw material	851,558,003	442,000,407	370,783,200	161,817,589
Manufactured goods	1,207,764,985	559,706,193	525,847,465	186,580,478
Foodstuffs	379,672,524	170,879,524	1,385,999,322	658,959,065
All other	8,537,186	3,222,794	168,124,125	32,952,056
Total	2,447,532,648	1,175,898,918	2,456,754,112	990,809,188

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years —

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	359,443,270	158,480,691	151,092,183	69,699,579
Metals and their manufactures	155,086,657	70,528,667	189,046,529	54,252,741
Drugs and chemical products	293,422,897	164,150,902	97,955,195	41,014,323
Cotton and its manufactures	201,817,086	143,820,179	131,582,388	20,917,122
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures (including Packing)	58,623,180	26,941,936	18,474,806	4,383,968
Wool & hair & their manufactures	27,959,620	15,929,827	33,592,448	6,175,706
Silk and its manufactures	94,067,019	28,851,795	25,571,181	3,419,181
Paper and its applications	58,212,815	87,724,745	30,824,362	7,572,622
Timber and its manufactures	148,790,107	61,624,159	151,624,488	45,999,952
Animals and their products	78,809,928	3,840,096	105,143,093	81,444,596
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	425,481,415	188,960,934	17,480,480	4,079,168
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	379,672,524	170,879,524	1,385,999,322	658,959,065
Various	98,067,030	33,388,596	10,662,341	3,523,142
Gold (bar and coin)	30,180	108,299	151,320,000	25,333,490
Silver	208,374	816,581	5,767,463	3,032,867
Tobacco (special)	62,543,146	87,800,187	1,483	1,591
Totals	2,447,532,648	1,175,898,918	2,456,754,112	990,809,188

In 1931 the total value of wine exported was Pts (gold) 94,385,000

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1930 and 1931, in thousands of pesetas —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)
United States	411,884	201,285	227,146	75,947
United Kingdom	301,501	152,178	558,376	237,022
France	269,974	106,754	475,438	196,092
Germany	243,879	146,689	181,624	87,160
Belgium	54,266	25,646	85,495	33,947
Argentine Republic	52,561	35,306	174,907	55,550
Philippine Islands	52,266	22,066	5,957	2,626
Italy	97,886	40,523	134,598	67,416
Holland	48,422	80,277	90,471	41,599
Sweden	71,983	33,535	14,478	7,707
Morocco	66,109	28,494	31,892	13,217
Portugal	15,749	6,850	49,389	8,886
Cuba	19,947	11,667	64,965	20,073
Other countries	706,005	354,628	381,723	140,567

The customs receipts and post dues in 1930 amounted to 754,835,119 pesetas, and in 1931 to 686,713,429

The quantity and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Quantity (gallons)	3,113,561	2,514,518	2,684,160	2,604,113	2,976,949
Value (£)	825,760	709,186	786,617	777,165	925,255

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1930	1931	—	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	1,780,852	785,459	Oranges	5,656,737	4,612,963
Zinc, crude	10,905	9,775	Raisins	260,181	274,565
Pyrites	424,429	265,185	Esparto, &c.	175,802	176,721
Copper ore	613,279	319,344	Onions	524,595	844,736
Quicksilver	230,520	125,682	Grapes	642,373	684,191
Lead, pig and sheet	217,756	184,492	Rice	365,266	293,430

The chief British exports to Spain in 1931 were machinery, of the value of 510,120£, iron and steel manufactures, 513,987£, coal, 1,126,393£, ammonium sulphate, 707,629£, cotton piece goods, 56,880£, woollen goods, 22,372£

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Spain into U Kingdom	18,270	19,074	16,638	14,246	12,755
Exports to Spain from U Kingdom	9,804	12,055	9,335	5,294	5,224
Re-exports to Spain from U Kingdom	645	486	527	222	364

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Republic contained on July 1, 1932, 675 steamers of 1,032,037 tons gross, 118 motorships of 218,041 tons gross, and 68 sailing vessels of 15,193 tons gross—a total of 1,265,321 tons gross

Barcelona, Bilbao and Cadiz are the chief maritime centres

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows —

	1929		1930	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
Entered				
With cargoes	14,254	18,343,646	13,833	17,758,458
In ballast	7,510	15,283,378	7,064	12,846,489
Total	22,094	33,627,024	20,897	30,604,947
Cleared				
With cargoes	17,570	27,321,241	18,517	27,922,688
In ballast	1,964	5,431,004	1,531	3,997,479
Total	20,584	32,752,245	20,048	31,920,167

Of the vessels entered in 1930, 9,432 vessels of 10,926,703 tons (entered) were Spanish and 9,196 vessels of 12,315,372 tons (cleared) were Spanish

Internal Communications.

In 1930 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 87,318 kilometres (54,224 miles) In 1930 2,600 kilometres of new motor roads were completed

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1930 was 15,895 kilometres (9,871 miles), of which 11,833 kilometres (7,348 miles) are of normal gauge (1.67 metres, or 5 48 feet), and 4,062 kilometres (2,523 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3 28 feet) The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategic reasons, been purposely kept different from that of France, and in consequence of this passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier stations The attempt made in 1882 to remedy this state of affairs was not successful

In 1930 the total length of tramways in Spain was 1,350 kilometres (838 miles)

The whole of the Spanish railways belongs to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1930 amounted to 66,002,139 pesetas There are 22 companies of normal gauge and 55 of narrow gauge, the most important being those in the North, with 8,801 kilometres (2,360 miles); Madrid Saragossa Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,670 kilometres (2,279 miles), Andaluces, 1,644 kilometres (1,021 miles); Madrid Caceres Portugal and West, 1,687 kilometres (985 miles). South of Spain, 397 kilometres (246 miles), La Robla to Valmaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (194 miles), and Calatayud Ternel Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (186 miles) A scheme was approved by the Government in July, 1929, for the electrification of the main lines of Spanish railways.

The Post Office carried in 1930, in the inland service, 593,540,903 correspondence of all classes, in the international service, 180,846,489 correspondence in general. There were 9,912 post-offices. Receipts, 97,697,800 pesetas; expenses, 62,353,700 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1930 was 53,135 kms.,

the total number of interior messages sent and received (1930) was 29,766,897. International messages sent 1,782,408, received 1,639,996, transit 379,480. The number of telegraph offices was 2,902.

In October, 1924, the entire telephone system of Spain was taken over by the 'International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation' of New York, and a Spanish Company constituted 'Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España,' whose purpose will be to provide an automatic service throughout the urban system. On December 29, 1926, this service was inaugurated in Madrid, and the system is being rapidly installed all over the country. In 1931 there were in service 2,699 exchanges, with 242,153 telephones. Number of interurban and international calls, 14,187,784, number of telephone messages, 5,428,979.

The 'Compañía Nacional de Telegrafía sin Hilos' holds the Government concession for the Public Service with ships, and between the Peninsula and the Canary Islands, and the International Service with England, Italy, Austria, France, Switzerland, America and Germany, as well as various special Press Services. They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system.

The republican Government has cancelled the airway concession, and the State operates at present the two lines Madrid-Barcelona and Madrid-Seville. In 1931, 1,309 flights were made, carrying 6,800 passengers and 32 tons of goods. Barcelona-Cádiz or Huelva-Canaries Air Mail Service is in course of inauguration. From the Canary Islands the mails will be taken by steamer to Pernambuco and thence to Rio and Buenos Aires by aeroplane. In addition to this, there is the 'Unión Aérea Española,' who operates between Madrid-Lisbon-Seville, but the service is at present suspended. The formation of a new company is also announced, called Líneas Aéreas Interinsulares Canarias, which will run a service between Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Two services will run daily in each direction. The capacity will be 12 passengers and 2 tons of cargo. There is also the French line from Toulouse to Casa-blanca, which touches Spain at Alicante.

Banking and Credit.

On January 1, 1922, a contract between the Bank of Spain and the Government came into force, according to which the Government participates in the net profits of the Bank, up to certain limits. The note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to December 31, 1946. The capital of the Bank was increased from 150,000,000 pesetas to 177,000,000 pesetas. The Bank is now authorized further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On February 10, 1933, the position of the Bank was as follows —

	1,000 Pesetas		1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand	2,258,856	Property	49,782
{ gold	606,090	Capital and reserve	245,800
{ silver	2,421	Notes in circulation	4,871,040
{ bronze	4,525,527	Deposits and Accounts current	930,333
Portfolio	126,317	Discounts	900,087
Public Treasury	150,000		
Advances to Treasury			

Savings bank deposits (Post Office and Ordinary) in Spain, December 31, 1930, amounted to 1,551,640,219 pesetas, distributed over 2,023,591 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. On December 31, 1930, there were 906,542 current accounts, representing 265,016,327 pesetas. Including the figures of the banks and such credit institutes as have Savings Departments, the total number of depositors on December 31, 1929, was 8,565,909, and the amount standing to their credit, 3,412,473,157 pesetas.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was : gold, 920,613,935 pesetas ; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined ; in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centimo pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centimo pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centimo pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centimo and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimos were coined. A new coin was put into circulation in 1925, consisting of a nickel piece representing 25 centimos, 2,000,000 pesetas were struck, and 2,000,000 pesetas in 50 centimo pieces (silver) to replace money withdrawn from circulation. In 1927 the 2 pesetas coin was withdrawn from circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the nominal value of a pre-war franc, 9½d, or 25 22 pesetas to the pound sterling. The exchange value of the peseta has not been restored to parity since the war.

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50-centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding pre-war French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5 peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are —The *Quintal* = 220 4 lbs avoirdupois, the *Libra* = 1 014 lbs avoirdupois, the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons, for oil = 2½ imperial gallons, the *Square Vara* = 1 09 vara = 1 yard, the *fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador —Señor Don Ramón Pérez de Ayala (appointed April 16, 1931)

Counsellor —Don Bernardo Rolland

First Secretary.—Don Fernando Valdés

Second Secretary —Don Xavier de Bermejillo

Military Attaché —Lieutenant Colonel Don Felix Riaño

Naval Attaché —Captain Don Adolfo Hércules de Solás

Agricultural Attaché —Don José Da Casa Calzada

Commercial Counsellor —Don Roman de Oyarzun

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, New castle, and Southampton, and Consular agents in all the principal towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador —The Rt Hon Sir George Dixon Grahame, G C M.G., G C V.O. (appointed July 31, 1928)

Counsellor.—V C W Forbe

Secretaries.—J H Leche, O B E, and P J Dixon.

Military Attaché —Major M. M. Parry-Jones, M C.

Naval Attaché —Capt. J U. P. Fitzgerald, R N.

Commercial Secretary — A A Adams

Consul-General (at Barcelona) — N King, C M G

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and other places

Colonies

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows —

Colonial Possessions	Area English square miles	Population
Possessions in Africa		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	109,200	495
Ifni	965	20,000
Spanish Guinea	10,080	140,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	795	23,346
Spanish Morocco ¹	7,700	600 000
Total, Africa	128,696	784,341

¹ See Morocco

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. The area of the islands is 2,807 square miles, and their population (1931) 564,873

Rio de Oro and Adrar stretch from the Wadi Draa 29° N and 11° 4' W to Cape Blanco 20° 46' N and 17° 3' W. Politically there are three zones — (1) Colony of Rio de Oro, 26° N to 20° 46' N, an area of 65,500 square miles, (2) the Protectorate, between 27° 40' N and 26° N bordered on the east by 8° 40' W, an area of 34,700 square miles, (3) the occupied territory, between 27° 40' N and the Wadi Draa, an area of about 9,000 square miles, settled by various treaties, 1900 to 1912. The Colonies are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros. There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally. The budget for 1929 amounted to 6,947,274 pesetas. There is little or no agriculture. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860. By the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912 it extends along the West Coast of Morocco to the north of Wadi Draa, from Wad Nun on the south to Wad Bu Sedra on the north, and a distance of 15 miles inland from the coast. The occupation is purely nominal. Area, 965 square miles, population, 20,000. There are several small harbours and villages; the population is engaged in fishing, and in cultivating dates and garden produce.

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the Cameroons, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E of Greenwich. The capital is Santa Isabel, in the Island of Fernando Po, with a population of 8,345. The principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (9,185 feet). The island is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. The other possessions of Spain in the Gulf of Guinea comprise the Islands of Annobon (7½ square miles), Little Elobey (22 acres), Great Elobey (½ square mile) and Corisco (5½ square miles), and the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (9,470 square miles), the principal town of which is Bata. The coast region is low and marshy and

contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French, and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population of Fernando Poo is 20,873. There are about 250 to 300 Europeans in the island, about 30 of these being British. The population of Little Elobey is 222. Great Elobey is covered with bush, its population is 123. Corisco has a population of 1,438 and Annobon of 1,204, while the population of Rio Muni territory is estimated at 130 whites and 89,000 natives. All the colonies are under the control of a Governor-General, resident at Santa Isabel. A Sub-Governor is appointed to the district of Bata and another to the district of Elobey, which includes the Islands of Corisco and Annobon. The aborigines of Fernando Poo are called Bubi. Those of Elobey and Corisco are mostly of the Benga tribe, but like the people of Annobon they take the names of their respective islands. In Bata the Pamwes are the principal tribe. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives.

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SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE)

Reigning King.

Gustaf V, born June 16, 1858 Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II, December 8, 1907 Married, Sept 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, died April 4, 1930, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King

I The Crown Prince **Gustaf Adolf**, Duke of Skåne, born Nov 11, 1882, married 1 June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; 2 November 3, 1923, to Louise, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889 Offspring (of the 1st marriage): Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married, October 19, 1932, to Sibylle, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha, born January 18, 1908; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907, Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb 28, 1912; Prince Carl Johan, born October 31, 1916

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 8, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 19, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced

March 17, 1914. Issue, Lennart Bernadotte, born May 8, 1909 (has lost his right to succession to the throne), married, March 11, 1932, to Karin Nissavandt

Brothers of the King

I Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov 15, 1859 Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Murek of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858

II Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb 27, 1861 Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik VIII of Denmark Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899, married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark, Princess Martha, born March 28, 1901, married March 21, 1929, to the Crown Prince Olaf, of Norway Princess Astrid, born Nov 17, 1903, married Nov 4, 1926, to the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium, and Prince Carl, born Jan 10, 1911

III Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Närke, born Aug 1, 1865

King Gustaf V is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV Johan He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV, at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,382,650 kronor The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, voted to King Carl XIV Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, *see under Norway*

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa —

<i>House of Vasa</i>		<i>House of Hesse</i>	
Gustaf I	1521	Fredrik I	1720
Eric XIV	1560	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp</i>	
Johan III	1568	Adolf Fredrik	1751
Sigismund	1592	Gustaf III	1771
Carl IX	1599	Gustaf IV Adolf	1792
Gustaf II Adolf	1611	Carl XIII	1809
Christina	1632	<i>House of Bernadotte</i>	
<i>House of Pfaltz</i>		Carl XIV Johan	1818
Carl X	1654	Oscar I	1844
Carl XI	1660	Carl XV	1859
Carl XII	1697	Oscar II	1872
Ulrika Eleonora	1718	Gustaf V	1907

Constitution and Government

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are —1 The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809, 2 The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified by Acts passed in 1909–1933); 3 The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4 The law on the liberty of the Press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet.

This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. Their election takes place by the members of the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, and electors of six towns, not represented in the 'Landstings.' The constituencies are 19, arranged in 8 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have the right to vote in municipal affairs. They are elected for the term of eight years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 28 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains. All men and women who are entitled to vote have the right to stand for election, but only in their own election areas. The manner of election to both Chambers is proportional, and regulated by a special election law. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 3,000 kr and 4,000 kr for members living in or outside the capital, for each ordinary session, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Prime Minister. The Ministry (Socialist), appointed on September 24, 1932, is composed as follows.—

Prime Minister—P. A. Hansson

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Richard J. Sandler

Minister of Justice—Justice Karl J. D. Schlyter

Minister of Defence—Ivar T. Vennerström

Minister for Social Affairs—F. Gustav Møller

Minister of Communications—Henning V. Leo

Minister of Finance—Dr. Ernst J. Wigforss

Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs—J. Arthur Engberg

Minister of Agriculture—P. Edvin Sköld

Minister of Commerce—J. Fritiof Ekman

Ministers without Portfolio—Thorsten K. V. Nothn, Professor B. Östen Undén

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected September, 1932: 58 Moderates, 36 of the Agrarian Party, 24 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 104 Socialists and 8 Communists. The upper chamber: 50 Moderates, 18 of the Agrarian Party, 23 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 58 Socialists, and 1 Communist.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor, and in each of the 24 counties to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 489 sub-bailiffs. The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the municipal laws of June 6, 1930. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years, are voters. In small communes and towns the parish or town assembly

may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. It may, however, elect a parish or town council to decide on the questions, and all communes with more than 1,500 inhabitants have to do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmaktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmaktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs are in all communes with more than 5,000 inhabitants, dealt with by councils, named '*Kyrkofullmäktige*'. Each county has a county council (*Lands-ting*) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, and have completed their 27th year. Towns having a population of at least 50,000 are in their right to separate from the '*Landstings*'. Towns which are administered separately by their municipal councils are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Helsingborg and Gävle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the elections of municipal representatives, of members of the '*Landstings*,' &c, the method of election is proportional. Women are eligible for communal offices.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual calculations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to a preliminary report of the census taken on December 31, 1930, and estimate for December 31, 1931, are as follows —

Governments (Län)	Area English square miles	Population Dec 31, 1930	Population Dec 31, 1931	Pop per square mile 1931
Stockholm (city)	55	502,207	514,833	9,704.4
Stockholm (rural district)	2,986	264,909	265,906	93.3
Uppsala	2,052	188,090	187,582	69.6
Södermanland	2,680	189,182	187,877	78.0
Östergötland	4,266	809,995	809,888	80.4
Jönköping	4,449	231,557	232,121	66.6
Kronoberg	3,826	155,585	155,078	45.1
Kalmar	4,456	281,551	281,266	54.7
Gotland	1,220	57,448	57,450	47.7
Blekinge	1,173	144,841	144,942	129.1
Kristianstad	2,498	245,912	246,185	102.2
Malmöhus	1,871	510,664	512,866	280.8
Halland	1,901	150,128	150,548	82.2
Göteborg and Bohus	1,951	457,087	460,064	243.2
Älvsborg	4,919	318,199	318,868	69.0
Skaraborg	3,269	242,329	242,214	77.8
Värmland	7,427	269,945	270,414	40.1
Örebro	8,561	219,280	218,598	67.2
Västmanland	2,609	161,708	161,297	64.9
Kopparberg	11,649	249,647	249,491	22.9
Gävleborg	7,616	279,588	279,471	89.8
Västernorrland	9,924	278,503	279,590	80.0
Jämtland	19,968	184,500	185,121	7.8
Västerbotten	22,888	204,085	205,454	9.0
Norrbotten	40,742	199,825	201,642	5.8
Läke Väner, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	8,505	—	—	—
Total	178,356	6,141,571	6,162,446	88.9

In 1931 there were 3,037,064 males and 3,125,382 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Census year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Census year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1880	4,565,668	0.91	1920	5,904,489	0.67
1910	5,622,408	0.72	1930	6,141,671	0.89

With the exception of 80,247 Finns, 7,162 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population (1920) is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family

On December 31, 1920, there were 22,811 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,897, Germany 4,532, Norway 2,996, Denmark 2,730, Russia 1,885, the United States 1,072, the United Kingdom and Ireland 487, other states 3,212

For occupational census, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p 1819

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

1 Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1927	97,994	15,717	2,555	33,999	77,219	20,775
1928	97,868	15,596	2,653	40,507	73,367	24,601
1929	92,861	15,052	2,531	41,719	74,588	18,923
1930	94,220	15,405	2,605	43,858	71,790	22,450
1931 ¹	91,004	14,514	2,586	42,988	77,043	13,961

¹ Provisional

2. Emigration

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1924	5,942	10,671	7,036	1928	5,608	13,450	9,179
1925	5,053	11,943	8,687	1929	6,336	17,019	6,851
1926	5,378	13,048	9,693	1930	7,515	5,682	2,808
1927	5,678	12,847	8,735	1931	8,390	2,971	919

II PRINCIPAL TOWNS

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1932, 2,038,774, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 33 per cent. (in 1932)

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1932 —

Stockholm	514,333	Karlskrona	25,684	Falun	13,382
Göteborg	247,911	Lund	25,138	Trälleborg	13,121
Malmö	129,927	Halmstad	24,197	Kristinehamn	12,627
Norrköping	61,799	Karlstad	21,158	Västervik	12,550
Hälsingborg	56,890	Kalmar	20,177	Nyköping	11,900
Gävle	38,992	Landskrona	18,056	Härnösand	11,769
Borås	38,976	Sundsvall	18,367	Söderhamn	11,659
Örebro	37,068	Mölnådal	17,900	Umeå	11,454
Ekshäradna	32,734	Uddevalla	15,326	Ystad	11,425
Jönköping	31,290	Trollhättan	15,009	Luleå	11,341
Uppsala	30,741	Österund	14,587	Lidingö	11,285
Västerås	30,649	Södertälje	14,301	Riköda	10,967
Linköping	30,377	Kristianstad	13,906	Visby	10,595

Religion and Education.

The mass of the population belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognized as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,573 parishes at the beginning of 1932. At the census of 1920, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,880,941, the Protestant Dissenters numbering, Baptists, 7,265, and Methodists, 5,452. Of other creeds, there were 3,425 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,469 Jews, and 937 others. A few civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 3,239 and the latter 2,706 students in the autumn of 1932. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 802 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 1,413 students, and Goteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 387 students. In Stockholm and Goteborg there are also academies of commerce. In 1931 there were 127 public secondary schools, with 35,316 pupils, 54 people's high schools, 4,620 pupils, 2 high and 8 elementary technical schools, about 3,800 pupils, military schools, navigation schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools, besides institutions and schools for the deaf mutes and the blind. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The school age is 7 to 14 years. In 1931 there were in the elementary schools, 28,199 teachers and 671,606 pupils.

Justice and Crime

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. Since 1915 there is a Militie-Ombudsman, also appointed by the Diet, exercising a control over the military laws. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1932) into 3 high court districts and 207 district courts divisions, of which 88 are urban districts and 119 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors, in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—mostly peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the liberty of the Press.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows (18 16 kronor = 17) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1928/29	43,867,809	43,590,110	1931/32	48,887,098	49,886,662
1929/30	45,047,709	44,662,532	1932/33	49,843,976	49,343,976
1930/31	46,278,991	45,072,116	1933/34	57,000,000	57,000,000

¹ Estimates

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the budget year July 1, 1932-June 30, 1933, was as follows —

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra ordinary expenses	Total
(a) State revenues	Kronor	(a) Actual Expenses	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Taxes		Royal Household	1,382,650	329,350	1,712,000
Capitation tax	1,050,000	Justice	9,464,004	3,182,796	12,646,800
Tax on incomes and property, &c	138,200,000	Foreign Affairs	4,158,000	1,796,400	5,952,400
Succession duty and other stamp duties	45,000,000	Defence	105,287,625	16,341,875	121,629,000
Motor-car duty	80,000,000	Interior	43,342,680	89,813,820	133,156,500
Customs	148,000,000	Communications	21,785,800	72,996,100	94,181,900
Excise on spirits, malt and tobacco	211,200,000	Finance	40,268,400	4,571,300	44,839,700
Miscellaneous	21,790,973	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	98,935,234	53,868,466	152,853,700
(b) Net receipts from productive funds of the State		Agriculture	13,814,460	35,364,340	49,178,800
Business of the State		Commerce	9,636,741	3,140,559	12,777,300
Railways	17,750,000	Pensions	21,800,545	21,256,555	43,057,100
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	38,500,000	Expenses for the Diet, &c.	—	—	4,265,000
Waterfall works	16,000,000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	91,741,800
Domains	3,500,000	Unexpected expenses	—	—	4,500,000
Others	25,000				
Interest on shares in the Luosavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd	100				
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co., Ltd	1,595,000	(b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt			
Interest on outstanding loans	13,117,000	Business of the State	47,839,600	4,000,000	51,839,600
Interest on fund of excise duty on spirits	4,500,000	Shares	30,000,000	—	30,000,000
(c) Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden	14,000,000	Amortization of the national debt	—	8,000,000	8,000,000
Revenues of the Swedish National Debt Office	11,550,000	Fund of excise duty on spirits	—	5,000,000	5,000,000
(d) Capital assets taken into use	80,088,927	Fund for supporting credit establishments	—	5,000,000	5,000,000
(e) Loans	100,274,000	Others	22,485,000	1,320,000	23,755,000
Total revenue	896,086,600	Total expenditure	—	—	896,086,600

On January 1, 1933, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows —

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1886 with 3½ int	43,808,000	Funded loan of 1890 with 3½ int	10,420,000
" " 1887 " 3½ "	88,689,860	" " 1894 " 3 "	16,874,600
" " 1888 " 3 " "	24,188,111	" " 1899 " 3½ "	22,308,440

1 These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice.

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1900 with 3½ int	86,320,000	Funded loan of 1931 with 4 int	127,161,600
" " 1904-07 " 8½ "	125,856,000	Premium bond loan of 1931	100,000 000
" " 1908-11 " 8½ "	126,480,000	" " 1932 with 4½ int	103 2½,200
" " 1913 " 4½ "	72,000,000	" " 1933 " 4 "	47,106,800
" " 1923 " 4½ "	28,459,800	Loans from State institutions	
" " 1923 " 5 "	23,075 800	and Funds etc	201,433 520
Premium-bond loan of 1923	120,000,000	Short term bonds, etc	231,790,000
Funded loan of 1924 with 6½ int	111,900,000		
" " 1927 " 4½ "	67,466,900	Total (Jan 1, 1933)	2,202,477,231
" " 1929 " 4½ "	205,569,500		
" " 1930 " 4½ "	278,266,100	Total (Jan 1, 1932)	1,851,418,738

Defence.

ARMY

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted *personnel* which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes. In June 1925 the latest defence scheme was accepted by the Diet.

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 42nd year. The men belong to the active army or *Beväring* for 15 years, and then for 8 years to the *Landstorm*. The initial period of training for the main part of the infantry is 90 days (150 days for 20 per cent of the annual quota), 140 days for cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is called up for regimental training periods twice for 25 days each time (3 times for 20 per cent of the annual quota). The cavalry, artillery and engineers have 2 training periods of 30 days.

The army is organized in 4 divisions, 1 brigade, the troops of Upper Norrland and of Gotland. There are 22 infantry, 4 cavalry and 9 artillery regiments (corps). The establishment in 1932 was 2,340 officers and 24,809 other ranks.

The total number on the rolls of the "*Beväring*" amounts to about 575,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and N C O of the reserve were 3,023 and about 800 respectively.

The *Landstorm* amounts to about 240,000 of all ranks.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.), heavy machine-gun, model 14 (calibre 6.5 mm.), light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6.5 mm.) and mortar m/29 (calibre 8 cm.); the cavalry is armed with short rifle (Mauser, calibre 6.5 mm.), sword, heavy machine gun, model 14 (calibre 6.5 mm.), and light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6.5 mm.) the field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm. Q F gun. The field artillery has also 10.5 cm. and 15 cm. howitzers. The heavy artillery is armed with 10 cm. gun and 15 resp. 21 cm. howitzers.

The military budget for 1931-32 amounts to 72,542,693, kronor for the army.

AIR FORCE

The Swedish Air Force consists of a chief, an air staff, four flying corps, and several aviation training schools, bases, depôts, and factories. The Air Force, in 1931, numbered 991 all ranks, with 91 active and 76 instructional aeroplanes.

NAVY.

The Swedish Navy is maintained principally as a coast-defence force.

The following is a list of the principal ships:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1894 1896	Oden Thor	3,700	10	8	2 10 in , 6 4 7-in	—	5,000	16
	Aran							
1900	Vasa	3,800	7	7½	2 8 2-in , 6 6-in	2	7,400	17
	Tapperheten							
1902	Manligheten	4,660	6	7½	2 8 2-in 8 6 in	2	9,000	18
1904	Oscar II							
1930	Gotland	4,750	—	1	6 6-in , 4 3 in A A	6	33,000	27
1908	Fylgia	5,000	4	5	8 6 in	2	13,000	22
1913	Sverige	7,600	8	8	4 11 in , 8 6-in.		20,000	22 5
1915	Gustaf V Drottning Victoria	7,900	8	8	4 11 in , 8 6-in		22,000	22 5

There are 13 destroyers, 3 old torpedo gunboats, 39 torpedo and vedette boats, one mining vessel, and 16 submarines, besides sundry depot ships and small craft. The 1927 programme provided for the construction during 1928-32 of 2 destroyers, an aircraft carrying cruiser (the *Gotland* above, laid down 1930), 3 submarines and 4 vedette boats, all of which have been completed with the exception of the *Gotland* and 2 submarines, the progress of which has been slowed up for financial reasons.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz 1 The Active List, 2 The Reserve, 3 The *Bevärning* (Conscripts). On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 35 captains, 115 commanders and lt-commanders, 108 lieutenants, 55 sub-lieutenants, 528 warrant officers, and 3,239 petty officers and men, while about 360 officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 32 captains, 34 lieutenants, 16 sub lieutenants, 107 warrant officers, and 624 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE.

Sweden has always been an agricultural country. In 1751 only 9.5 per cent of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce. In 1870 the percentage had advanced to 12.5, in 1900 to 29.1, in 1910 to 37.8, and in 1920 to about 44.2 per cent, so that to day the population of Sweden is about equally divided in the pursuit of agriculture on the one hand and commerce and industries on the other.

According to the census of agriculture taken in the autumn of 1927, the number of farms in cultivation was 427,152, of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 119,757, 2 to 20 hectares, 271,804, 20 to 100 hectares, 33,122, above 100, 2,469. Of the total land area of Sweden (41,054,000 hectares), 3,755,000 hectares were under cultivation, 1,269,000 hectares under natural meadows, and 21,747,000 hectares under forests, the products of which form a staple export. The estimated forest area is given as 23,181,200 hectares, and the total amount of wood as 1,417 million cubic metres.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 2 years —

Crop	Area (hectares)		Produce (tons)	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Wheat	276,326	301,794	463,573	721,213
Rye	207,246	208,849	283,126	434,215
Barley	125,691	118,488	222,903	237,402
Oats	642,799	638,857	987,850	1,187,982
Mixed corn	268,525	261,849	500,073	580,373
Leguminous crops ¹	31,516	29,876	44,027	49,915
Potatoes	132,361	186,720	1,481,895	2,133,649
Sugar beet	35,276	40,760	876,129	1,554,039
Fodder roots	100,633	99,456	3,185,551	4,062,597
Hay	1,643,033	1,643,397	5,769,198	5,774,866

¹ Peas, beans, and vetches

The value of all crops was estimated in 1930 at 949 million kronor, in 1931 at 851 million kronor, and in 1932 at 920 million kronor. In 1932, the live-stock was estimated as follows: Horses, 659,600, head of cattle, 3,120,500, sheep and lambs, 607,700, pigs, 1,542,000

II MINES and MINERALS

Mining has been from time immemorial the leading industry of Sweden, which was the biggest producer of iron in Europe until the use of coal for the manufacture of pig iron revolutionized that industry. The lack of fossil fuel is the reason why at present mining in Lappland merely concerns itself with the raw products, though experiments made in recent years have carried the problem of electric production of iron ore a good step forward. There were raised in 1931, throughout the Kingdom, 7,070,868 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1931 to 389,236 tons, and the ingot iron to 538,965 tons. Of iron ore, in 1931, 4,496,275 tons, and of pig-iron 40,475 tons were exported. There were also raised in 1931, 14,844 tons of silver and lead ore, 3,609 tons of copper ore, 58,972 tons of zinc ore, 8,364 tons of manganese ore, 53,668 tons of auriferous arsenic ore, and 57,609 tons of sulphur pyrites. The lead produced amounted to 24,000 kilograms, the copper to 3,005,000, the zinc to 93,000, the tin to 10,000. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 343,197 tons of coal in 1931. The most important produce of the Swedish quarries is paving stone, the amount produced for sale in 1931 had a value of 7,698,800 kronor. In 1931 there were 52,679 persons (1,866 young people under 18) engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries.

III INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest development north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history, pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvret, Uddeholm, and Fagersta. Cream separators, ball-bearings, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factory of Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Orrefors produce wares that

have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world. Innumerable factories for the production of finished products are scattered all over the countryside.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 7,846,499 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 6,095,000 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1931, 6,051,313 cubic metres of timber. In 1931 there were in Sweden 1,337 sawmills and planing mills with 37,297 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 223,458,000 kronor, 1,117 factories for joinery and furniture with 16,674 workers, the output for the year being valued at 94,666,000 kronor, 106 factories for wood pulp with 18,711 workers, output 227,940,000 kronor, and 78 paper and pasteboard mills with 17,096 workers, output 183,366,000 kronor.

The following are some data for the most important Swedish industries —

Branch of Industry	No of establishments		Average No of workers		Value of output (1,000 Kronor)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Wood and paper industry	3,091	3,069	104,532	99,319	985,535	509,415
Iron and steel works	73	64	20,853	19,854	163,530	145,695
Iron, steel, and metal goods factories	608	851	25,749	27,393	220,245	192,822
Mechanical workshops	1,425	1,530	56,045	52,210	580,746	465,259
Brick, porcelain, & glass factories	365	364	17,123	16,224	74,727	65,692
Flour and grain mills	1,021	1,040	3,423	3,414	154,781	140,251
Sugar refineries	5	5	2,493	2,050	72,447	65,005
Tobacco factories	10	10	2,516	2,358	120,745	120,516
Dairies	1,442	1,414	4,903	4,914	153,496	145,992
Textiles	742	766	61,178	61,311	506,267	438,917
Tanneries and shoe factories	304	395	13,226	18,247	143,446	125,540
Match factories	14	13	5,785	4,985	38,523	31,980
Other chemicals	367	368	9,325	8,668	193,255	176,265
Electric power and gas works	656	677	5,099	5,902	163,291	169,517

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was in 1930, 14,610, and in 1931, 14,722. The total power used in industry amounted to 4,257,000 effective h p in 1931 and 3,973,000 effective h p in 1930.

In 1931, 323,444 men, 72,845 women, 24,469 boys, and 9,312 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

IV FISHFRIES

The total value of the Göteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1931 was estimated at 14,351,000 kronor.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied in 1929 amounted to 161,189,000 kronor, in 1930 to 156,843,000 kronor, and in 1931 to 153,346,000 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18 16 kronor = £1) —

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	87,214,719	94,050,354	98,268,109	91,529,457	78,609,086
Exports	89,018,865	80,710,556	99,906,684	86,371,725	61,806,608

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years (in thousands of kronor), unwrought gold and silver and coin not included —

	Imports 1930	Exports 1930	Imports 1931	Exports 1931
	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor
Live animals and animal substances	46,396	140,267	37,734	58,582
Veg-table products	232,414	10,050	209,576	5,152
Fats, oils and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	37,730	6,407	20,388	4,789
Products of the foodstuffs industry				
beverages, tobacco, fodder	98,056	8,014	92,269	7,677
Mineral and mineral manufactures	250 256	196 094	205,173	93,980
Chemical products, colours, etc	109,447	61,303	102,928	52,250
Hides, skins and fur skins, also manufactures thereof	53,388	24,547	46,752	17,243
Wood and cork also manufactures of such materials	27,085	277,241	22,063	172,849
Paper pulp, cardboard and paper, also manufactures thereof	18,093	404,240	16,411	346,722
Textile materials and manufactures thereof	298,717	24,016	256,833	14,836
Non precious metals, and manufactures thereof	178,160	176,093	147,761	142 501
Machines, apparatus and electric plant	119,231	167,386	101,809	122 679
Means of conveyance	61,536	34,157	70,378	27,688
Other articles	106 666	30,546	88,466	25,466
Total	1 662,175	1,550,351	1,427,541	1,122,408

A national Swedish trade mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsforening (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light-blue ground and the words 'Svensk Tillverkning' (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light yellow ground below

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals —

Country	Imports from (1930)	Exports to (1930)	Imports from (1931)	Exports to (1931)
	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor
Great Britain and Ireland	263,153	401,691	200 833	304,697
Germany	532,056	224,598	472,464	114,042
Denmark	107,744	109,489	67,145	81 500
Norway	52,157	95,181	40,057	72 065
Finland	13,845	85,999	12,053	25,544
Russia	12,584	80,981	19,752	30,654
France	66 470	93,151	48,718	69 185
Spain	12,273	37,123	11,990	21 637
Italy	19,968	23,979	29,681	23,834
Netherlands	66,341	56 877	60,561	33,656
Belgium	31,885	43,093	31,769	30 860
United States	229,250	161,215	178,126	132,964
Argentina	85 203	21,342	41,465	9,763
Brazil	33,117	9,309	29,710	7,545
Japan	4,281	10,992	2,912	14,086
Australia	3,961	17,571	3,491	13,418
Other countries	187,517	177,766	166,122	135,418
Total	1 662 175	1,550 351	1,427 541	1 122,408

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade Returns) the

chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years.

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Sawn wood and timber	2,675,051	1,787,659	Coal	1,371,470	797,096
Planed or dressed wood	1,882,902	1,409,908	Coke	412,692	376,529
Butter	1,970,773	1,272,517	Cotton piece goods	679,699	667,412
Bacon	2,418,478	1,706,589	Machinery	587,145	439,260
Steel ingots	270,758	283,812	Woolens	318,251	328,588
Iron ore	390,214	338,008	Iron and steel	467,447	365,980
Packing paper	1,655,865	1,788,253	Leather	154,489	128,086
Wood pulp	3,847,276	2,746,968	Tin	195,818	99,678

Total trade between Sweden and U K (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Sweden to U K	22,049	25,709	22,581	17,842	13,424
Exports to Sweden from U K	9,711	10,547	10,048	7,744	6,867
Re exports to Sweden from U K	1,239	1,156	868	719	669

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1932, was as follows —

January 1, 1932	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage
20/200 tons	935	69,943	566	57,566	1,501	127,509
200/2 000 „	52	14,892	720	701,168	772	715,860
2,000 „ and above	3	6,591	220	948,887	223	955,478
Total Jan 1, 1932	990	91,226	1,506	1,707,621	2,496	1,798,847

The port of Goteborg had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1932, namely, 315 vessels of 670,853 gross tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 394 vessels of a total burthen of 436,971 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1931, as follows —

1931	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Swedish	11,125	6,918,114	4,020	912,788	15,145	7,830,902
Foreign	14,647	6,882,963	3,750	1,593,030	18,397	8,475,933
Total entered	25,772	13,801,077	7,770	2,505,818	33,542	16,306,895
Cleared						
Swedish	11,591	6,030,873	3,545	1,775,116	15,136	7,805,989
Foreign	13,719	6,529,348	4,091	1,996,341	18,410	8,526,684
Total cleared	25,310	12,560,216	8,236	3,771,457	33,546	16,331,673
Total entered & cleared 1931	51,082	26,361,293	16,006	6,277,275	67,088	32,638,568

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1931, there were 47,139 miles of roads in Sweden

At the end of 1931 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,770 kilometres, of which 6,753 kilometres belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in 1931 were 181 million kronor, and expenses 157 million kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1931 was 1,142 million kronor, and for private railways, 748 million kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways was, in 1930, 31,371,000, and, in 1931, 31,405,000, weight of goods, 18,431,000 tons and 14,257,000 tons, (private railways, 38,734,000 passengers in 1930 and 36,202,000 in 1931, goods, 23,547,000 tons and 16,504,000 tons). The line between Luleå and Riksgransen (the Lapland iron ore line) is run by electric power, as is also, since summer, 1926, the line between Göteborg and Stockholm.

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1931 was 64,341 km, 31,694 km of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 1,064,238 km, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 12,718 km. The number of taxed telegraph messages sent in the year 1931 was 5,910,847, including 994,913 in transit. In 1931 there were 560,605 instruments (in Stockholm 171,855) employed in the telephone service, including only 6,044 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 841,543,000 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1931. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,899. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1931 amounted to 78,764,601 kronor, and the total expenditure to 64,141,342 kronor.

Commercial aviation is carried on by the A/B Aerotransport with the help of a government subsidy (650,000 kronor annually). A daily service is maintained in each direction, jointly with foreign companies, between Malmö and Amsterdam, and between Stockholm and Helsingfors. In 1931, planes of the company flew 495,258 kilometres and carried 19,623 passengers.

Banking and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad, but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

There are 9 conjointly responsible private banks and 21 joint stock banks (December 1932). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint-stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1932 —

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	93,767,088	93,767,088
Cash ¹	211,851,571	183,211,421	345,062,992
Bills, etc., payable at sight	12,799,812	46,702,322	59,502,134
Bonds and Government securities	238,565,688	297,222,160	535,585,848
Shares	—	128,704,447	128,704,447

¹ Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion. Riksbank 205,979,096, other banks 720,968, total, 206,700,064 kronor.)

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Claims on Swedish banks	—	172,211,774	172,211,774
Claims on Foreign banks	189,622,891	93,681,122	283,304,018
Bills payable in Sweden	134,284,733	1,168,688,408	1,302,973,141
Bills payable Abroad	24,848,181	69,850,618	94,698,744
Outstanding loans	68,779,178	2,381,360,909	2,450,140,087
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	1,513,833	650,331,989	651,845,822
Sundries	22,037,010	453,543,988	475,580,998
Total	904,100,842	5,689,276,241	6,593,377,083

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	524,607,050	574,607,050
Other funds	20,000,000	293,477,250	313,477,250
Notes in circulation	598,214,839	—	598,214,839
Bank post bills in circulation	98,723	61,816,104	62,804,827
Current accounts	201,582,500	624,811,392	826,393,892
Deposit accounts	—	2,282,766,704	2,282,766,704
Deposits in savings bank accounts	—	648,161,986	648,161,986
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	287,155,849	287,155,849
Liabilities to foreign banks	896,000	47,309,157	48,205,157
Loans raised	—	581,986,840	581,986,840
Sundries	32,418,780	387,684,909	420,103,689
Total	904,100,842	5,689,276,241	6,593,377,083

The savings banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of depositors at end of year	2,763,799	2,889,160	2,987,221	3,090,533
Deposits at end of year, kronor	2,793,440,060	2,883,948,310	2,961,406,100	3,051,029,234
Capital and reserve funds, kronor	214,644,415	229,985,187	247,810,918	260,910,069

At the end of 1931 the Post Office Savings Bank had 1,402,072 depositors and 881,606,488 kronor of deposits, and at the end of 1932, 1,595,182 depositors and 451,179,409 kronor of deposits

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows —

—	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of depositors at end of year	2,012,237	2,036,723	2,039,179	2,005,667
Deposits at end of year, kronor	687,942,083	709,870,243	686,158,475	648,161,986

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½d, or about 18 kronor 16 ore to the pound sterling

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, 900 fine, containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7.5 grammes, 800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins have been issued since 1920.

The standard of value is gold. Gold coins, however, practically do not exist as a currency. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation, but the obligation to redemption is for the present suspended.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G. C. V. O. (appointed November, 1920)

Counsellor — Baron A. W. C. E. son Leijonhufvud

Attaché — M. J. H. Pripp

Military Attaché — Lieut. Colonel A. R. de Ugglå

Naval Attaché — Commander E. A. Öberg

Air Attaché — Col. E. Mossberg, C. B. E.

Secretary (specially attached) — O. Thorsing

Agricultural Counsellor — M. W. F. von Wachenfelt.

Consul-General in London — E. G. Sahlén

There are Consular representatives at the following places — Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN

Envoy and Minister — Archibald John Clark Kerr (appointed April 25, 1931)

First Secretary — Noel Charles, M. C.

Naval Attaché — Commander M. A. Hawes, R. N. (lives in Berlin)

Military Attaché — Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C. M. G., D. S. O. (lives in Berlin)

Air Attaché — Wing Commander J. H. Herring, D. S. O., M. C.

Commercial Counsellor — W. J. Glenny, O. B. E.

Consul at Stockholm — W. H. Oxley

There are also Consular representatives at Borås, Gävle, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Karlskrona, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall, Visby, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ — SUISSE — SVIZZERA)

Constitution and Government.

I CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive League In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798 In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability

of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote (*popular initiative*) a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government (*ie*, the Parliament and the Federal Council) is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties, it regulates the army, the railway, postal and telegraph systems, the coming of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. The Federal Parliament legislates on matters of copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Standerat,' or Council of States, and a 'Nationalrat,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs per day, representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs, from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrat' consists (according to a law passed in August of 1930) of 187 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election for 4 years, at the rate of one deputy for every 22,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 40 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. The members are distributed amongst the various cantons as follows —

Canton ¹	Number of Representatives	Canton ¹	Number of Representatives
Zurich (Zurich)	28	Schwyz	3
Bern (Berne)	31	Unterwald—Upper and	
Luzern (Lucerne)	9	Lower	2
Uri	1	Glarus (Glaris)	2

¹ The name of the canton is given in German, French or Italian according to the language most spoken in it, and the name in the other language is given in brackets.

Canton ¹	Number of Representatives	Canton ¹	Number of Representatives
Zug (Zoug)	2	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	6
Solothurn (Soleure)	7	Ticino (Tessin)	7
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Vaud (Waadt)	15
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2	Valais (Wallis)	6
Appenzell—Outer and Inner	3	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	6
St Gallen (St Gall)	13	Genève (Genf)	8
Graubunden (Grisons)	6	Total	187

¹ The name of the canton is given in German, French or Italian, according to the language most spoken in it, and the name in the other language is given in brackets

At the elections held on October 25, 1931, the following parties were returned —National Council Radicals, 52, Catholics, 44, Social Democrats, 49, Agrarians, 30, Liberal Conservatives, 6, Communists, 3, other parties, 3, Council of States Radicals, 19, Catholic Conservatives, 18, Liberal Conservative, 1, Peasant Party, 3, Socialist, 1

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every four years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote, and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme government of the Republic. Laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice, which means in effect that 30,000 citizens or eight cantons may demand that the law in question should be submitted to the direct vote of the nation, which can only say 'Yes' or 'No'. For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on.

The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrat,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. In the Federal Parliament legislation may be introduced either by a member, or by either House, or by the Federal Council (but not by the people). Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

President of the Confederation for 1933 —Dr Edmund Schulthess (Aargau)

Vice President of the Federal Council for 1933 —Dr Marcel Pilet (Waadt)

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 1,280l. per annum, while the President has 1,400l.—act as ministers, or chiefs

of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are :—1. Foreign Affairs 2 Interior 3 Justice and Police 4 Military 5. Finance and Customs 6 Agriculture and Industry (Économie publique) 7 Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each of the cantons and demi cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution, each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus and Unterwald. In all the larger cantons there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, usually called the *Grosse Rat*, or *Kantons Rat*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. By this principle, where it is most fully developed, as in Zurich, all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In all the cantons, the *popular initiative* for constitutional affairs, as well as for legislation, has been introduced, except in Lucerne, where the *initiative* exists only for constitutional affairs. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In most cantons there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the cantonal government. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION

Area and population, according to the census held on December 1, 1920, and the census held on December 1, 1930, are shown in the following table. The cantons are given in the official order and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated —

Canton	Area sq miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1930
		Dec 1 1920 (census)	Dec 1, 1930 (census)	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	667	588,602	617,706	926
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	674,394	688,774	259
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	575	177,073	189,391	329
Uri (1291)	415	23,973	22,968	55
Schwyz (1291)	348	59,731	62,337	179
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291)	189	17,567	19,401	103
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291)	106	13,956	15,056	142

Canton	Area sq miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1930
		Dec 1, 1920 (census)	Dec 1, 1930 (census)	
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	264	33,834	35,653	135
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	31,569	34,395	374
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	143,055	143,230	222
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	305	130,617	144,198	473
Basel-Stadt (Bâle V) (1501)	14	140,708	155,030	11,014
Basel Land (Bâle C) (1501)	163	82,390	92,541	568
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	50,428	51,187	449
Appenzell A Rh (Ext) (1513)	93	55,354	48,977	527
Appenzell I -Rh (Int) (1513)	72	14,614	13,988	194
St. Gallen (St Gall) (1803)	785	295,543	286,362	365
Graubunden (Grisons) (1803)	2,746	119,854	126,340	46
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	548	240,776	259,644	474
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	386	135,933	136,063	352
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,085	152,256	159,223	147
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,238	317,498	331,853	268
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,020	128,246	136,394	68
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	305	131,349	124,324	408
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	171,000	171,366	1,587
Total	15,940	3,880,320	4,066,400	255

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons (French names given in brackets), the French in five—Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève—for which the German names are given in brackets), the Italian in one (Ticino). In 1920, 2,750,622 spoke German, 824,320 French, 238,544 Italian, 42,940 Romansch, and 23,594 other languages.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 402,385

II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1927	71,388	1,750	38,585	50,952	20,331
1928	71,832	1,738	30,050	49,801	21,531
1929	70,715	1,709	31,238	52,147	18,568
1930	71,550	1,695	32,132	48,634	22,916
1931	69,851	1,602	32,269	51,016	18,835

In 1931 the illegitimate births numbered 3,006. The number of divorces was 2,857 in 1931.

The number of emigrants in five years was 1926, 4,947; 1927, 5,272; 1928, 4,800; 1929, 4,608; 1930, 3,636.

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

On December 1, 1930, the population of the principal towns was as follows (census figures)—Zürich, 249,820; Bâle, 148,063; Geneva, 142,812; Bern, 111,783; Lausanne, 75,915; St. Gallen, 63,947; Winterthur, 53,925; Luzern, 47,066; Biel, 37,726; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 35,252; Neuchâtel, 22,668; Fribourg, 21,557; Schaffhausen, 21,118; Montreux, 18,506;

Thun, 16,524, Chur, 15,574, Lugano, 15,184, Solothurn, 13,734, Herisau, 13,599, Olten, 13,484, Vevey, 13,036, Le Locle, 12,001, Aarau, 11,666, Rorschach, 11,005, Bellinzona, 10,706

Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland, all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1920, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,280,597 (57 per cent of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,585,311 (41 per cent), and of Jews to 20,979 (0.5 per cent). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See.

Education

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organised a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1930-31—primary schools 4,363, with 16,637 teachers (8,253 men and 8,384 women), and 471,708 pupils (238,069 boys and 233,639 girls), the 653 secondary schools and lower middle schools had 29,964 boys and 27,029 girls, with 2,428 men and 596 women teachers. There are also cantonal schools, gymnasia, higher schools for girls, complementary schools, teachers' seminaries, commercial and administrative schools, trade schools, art schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects, agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. There are also institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Technical High School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zurich, with 1,576 matriculated students in 1929-30.

The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1931-32 —

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel (1460)	52	135	874	576	1,187	170
Zürich (1832)	90	582	688	558	1,858	207
Bern (1834)	43	648	393	556	1,540	200
Genève (1559 ¹ & 1878 ²)	40	391	371	276	1,078	177
Lausanne (1537 ¹ & 1890 ²)	27	247	203	374	851	145
Fribourg (1889)	290	128	—	244	657	75
Neuchâtel (1866 ¹ & 1909 ²)	24	105	—	146	275	61

¹ As an Academy

² As a University

These numbers are exclusive of 'visitors,' but inclusive of 1,130 women students

In the winter of 1930-31 there were 2,426 foreign students, *i.e.* 28.5 per cent of the matriculated students in Switzerland

A University Institute for International Studies was opened at Geneva in October, 1927

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re-election, the President and Vice President, as such, for two years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs a year, and the other members 25,000 francs. The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons, between cantons and cantons, between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs, between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs, and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1928, the prison population of Switzerland consisted of 3,734.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I-Rh, Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Fribourg.

Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 18, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic

with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 529,001, of which 287,583 were for and 241,418 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c., which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation). The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on April 1, 1918. In 1929 the 1,140 societies insuring against illness had 1,561,162 members.

A proposal for a scheme of old age and dependents' insurance came before the assembly in Sept., 1929. The system will be compulsory and applicable to all between the ages of 19 and 65.

Finance.

The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (amounting to 7,359,161 francs in 1932) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1928	888,121,887	359,358,404	1931	428,899,848	426,145,085
1929	395,956,833	371,966,066	1932 ¹	409,088,000	417,988,000
1930	433,106,283	426,374,014	1933 ¹	371,000,000	441,000,000

¹ Estimates

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1932 —

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	29,884,400	Debt, Total Charge	106,466,875
General administration	618,160	General administration	5,940,900
Departments —		Departments —	
Political	359,000	Political	8,884,000
Interior	1,292,880	Interior	46,543,849
Justice and Police	2,683,500	Justice and Police	7,540,691
Military	399,818	Military	96,877,375
Finance and Customs	860,471,467	Finance and Customs	24,453,685
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	2,303,100	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	79,986,488
Posts and Railways	10,508,700	Posts and Railways	7,186,866
Miscellaneous	572,480	Miscellaneous	84,657,871
Total	409,088,000	Total	417,988,000

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1932, to 1,710,585,000 francs. The floating debt (January 1, 1932) was 252,701,000 francs. The total debt was thus 1,963,286,000 francs, or including the railway debt, 4,885,585,000 francs.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St Gothard pass, others have been constructed at St Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu. Liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 48th year. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Elite', the next 8 in the Landwehr, and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr. The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually*, but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. There is a staff organisation for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, and an air force of 10 squadrons with 125 aeroplanes. The peace establishment normally under training is 46,200.

The fortress troops, mostly Landwehr, man the fortifications which close the St Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery is armed with a Q F shielded Krupp 7.5 cm calibre. The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm guns.

Military expenditure, 1933, 92,600,000 francs.

Production and Industry.

About 28 per cent of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the total area 926,897 hectares, or 2,317,242 acres, being 22.4 per cent, is unproductive, of the productive area 926,193 hectares, or 2,315,482 acres, being 23.9 per cent, is forest, and of the rest about 1,210,000 hectares, or 3,025,000 acres (53.2 per cent) is under grass, and about 800,000 hectares, or 2,000,000 acres (35.7 per cent) is pasturage. In 1929, there were 129,215 acres under wheat and 46,945 acres under rye.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The total production of cow's and goat's milk in 1931 was 2,598,800 metric tons, of hard cheese 50,500 tons, of butter 17,000 tons, and of condensed milk and milk powder 40,000 tons, of which 28,773 were exported. Wine is produced in eighteen of the cantons. In 1931 Swiss

vineyards yielded 11,542,290 gallons of wine, valued at 37,320,000 francs, as compared with 12,575,924 gallons valued at 45,192,000 francs in 1930 Tobacco is produced in three cantons On April 21, 1931 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 140,023 horses, 3,689 mules, 795 donkeys, 1,609,073 cattle, 866,922 cows, 183,838 sheep, 924,271 pigs, 235,827 goats

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance The entire forest area of Switzerland on January 1, 1931, was 2,427,844 acres in extent (comprising 112,705 acres of cantonal forest, 1,632,271 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 682,868 acres of private forests) The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance It comprises about 1,828,382 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced, servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up, public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned In the year 1930, 15,471,000 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted

There were, in 1930-31, 246 establishments for pisciculture with 168,274,000 fry of various species, produced from the incubation of 222,913,000 eggs

Many industries flourish in Switzerland There are 2 salt mining districts, that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company, and those at Schweizerhalle, Rheinfelden and Ryburg are worked by a joint stock company formed by the Cantons interested The output of salt of all kinds in 1931 reached 850,164 quintals (808,802 in 1930) In the province of St Gall (Gonzen mine) iron ore and manganese ore are mined In 1931, the output was 20,000 tons of hematite and 10,000 tons of manganese ore In 1929 there were 8,514 factories in Switzerland Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture, number of clocks exported in 1931, 13,177,000, in 1930, 18,266,579, in 1929, 23,182,544 The number of persons employed in factories (1929) was 409,083, the motive machinery had 688,610 horse power In 1931, 59 breweries produced 57,656,860 gallons (57,410,770 gallons in 1930)

In 1932 the Swiss embroidery establishments operated 1,872 shuttle machines as against 3,489 in 1929, and 2,450 hand embroidery machines as compared with 3,670 in 1929

In 1929 there were 7,772 hotels, employing 63,258 persons (41,610 women and 21,648 men) In 1931, 2,202,467 visitors came to Switzerland (2,569,646 in 1930)

Commerce

The special commerce, not including precious metals, was as follows in five years —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	109,787,213	111,853,982	106,568,065	90,048,162	70,507,152
Exports	85,877,431	84,178,185	70,700,064	58,951,962	80,040,329

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1931 and 1932.—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cereals	191,841	160,713	5,360	2,702
Fruits and vegetables	96,477	83,643	5,767	2,605
Colonial produce	86,761	77,808	20,484	8,890
Animal food substances	127,337	77,929	103,862	63,867
Beverages	56,197	49,609	1,089	694
Animals, living	84,925	11,117	1,310	2,534
Hides and skins	74,837	48,729	46,582	22,186
Timber	81,136	54,484	5,568	2,814
Cotton goods	87,956	61,531	135,085	72,860
Linen, hemp, &c, goods	23,919	19,367	11,563	8,810
Silk goods	111,250	57,997	192,806	86,269
Woollen goods	104,371	90,947	34,099	19,361
Clothing, ready made	80,082	56,586	32,343	12,901
Mineral substances	171,908	147,790	13,813	8,175
Iron work	142,801	102,775	35,428	21,791
Copper work	42,115	26,367	18,561	10,653
Machinery	85,346	65,986	150,355	86,922
Clocks and Watches	4,925	2,865	143,642	86,803
Chemicals	87,602	74,484	30,616	22,970
Dyes	18,499	15,369	72,914	58,119
Grease, oils, &c	32,705	28,241	8,606	1,938
Total (incl other merchandise)	2,251,204	1,762,679	1,348,798	801,008

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin) among the principal countries. Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade —

	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	659,029	499,477	198,430	111,417
France	862,179	272,332	156,137	122,958
Italy	179,966	148,045	94,352	81,835
Austria	43,274	28,345	44,884	23,773
United Kingdom	96,423	75,427	235,736	86,366
United States	163,557	114,943	92,173	55,100
Denmark	21,275	7,288	19,049	9,193

According to Board of Trade returns the staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Switzerland in 1931 were —Silk goods, 2,043,437*l*, watches, 988,558*l*, embroidery, 521,895*l*, artificial silk goods, 1,306,834*l*, coal tar dyes, 477,413*l*, condensed milk, 107,685*l*. Exports to Switzerland were chiefly cotton piece goods, 839,334*l*, cotton yarns, 642,956*l*, woollen and worsted tissues, 428,038*l*.

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Switzerland into U K	14,360	13,740	12,640	11,865	5,157
Exports to Switzerland from U K	7,921	6,425	5,187	4,138	3,710
Re exports to Switzerland from U k	1,311	1,168	1,096	854	737

Internal Communications.

The railways of Switzerland (excluding tramways and funiculars) have a length of 3,367 miles. The net operating receipts from traffic of the Swiss Federal railways in 1932 amounted to 342,457,566 francs, compared with 389,449,503 francs in 1931. Operating expenses amounted to 259,202,869 francs (267,574,891 francs in 1931). The State railways are gradually being electrified, by the beginning of 1932, 1,107 miles of electrified normal gauge lines were being operated by the Federal Railways. The traffic on the Swiss waters (not including Lago Maggiore) in 1930 was carried on by 124 boats or barges belonging to 13 companies. There are about 9,300 miles of main road.

State aërial service is being gradually developed. In 1931 there were 11,689 flights, and 28,649 passengers were carried.

In 1931 there were in Switzerland 4,004 post offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 281,900,000 letters, 75,600,000 post-cards, 196,900,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 385,144,000 newspapers. In the international service there were forwarded 40,900,000 letters, 15,200,000 post-cards, 23,700,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 3,720,000 newspapers. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 372,250,000 francs. Receipts, 1931, 160,143,000 francs, expenditure, 145,048,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1931) of 265 miles of line with 14,203 miles of wire. There were transmitted 776,000 inland telegrams, 3,226,000 international (of which 1,620,000 were despatched and 1,606,000 were received), and 941,000 transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 3,067. There were 317,677 telephones installed, and 20,918 miles of line and 1,038,652 miles of wire, conversations, 248,036,000. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1931 amounted to 103,554,000 francs, the expenditure to 103,054,000 francs.

The Marconi Company under a concession from the Federal Government has erected a wireless telegraphy station at Munchenbuchsee near Bern.

Banking and Credit

On December 31, 1931, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows — 23,655,442 gold coins of the nominal value of 447,008,840 francs, 91,490,079 silver coins of the nominal value of 158,979,505 francs, 177,580,100 nickel coins of the nominal value of 12,400,035 francs, and 142,880,320 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,844,595 francs, total (including other token coins), 483,641,441 coins of the nominal value of 629,840,125 francs.

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes in Switzerland. On February 15, 1933, the condition of the bank was as follows —

	Francs		Francs
Gold	2,517,727,557	Advances	85,587,451
Gold exchange	40,786,875	Notes in circulation	1,442,888,745
Discounts	18,202,150	Deposits	1,192,614,135

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The international metric system is the sole legal standard of weights and measures in Switzerland. It was made compulsory in the country by the

Federal law of July 3, 1875, and since January 1, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal. By the Federal law of June 24, 1909, the international electric units were also adopted. By that law, copies of the French standards, deposited at the International Office for Weights and Measures at Sèvres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *Franc* of 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit and is equal to 0.2903225 gramme of fine gold. The par rate of exchange is 25.2215 francs = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the 20 and 10 franc pieces. Silver coins in circulation are 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ franc, nickel coins, 20, 10 and 5 centimes, bronze, 2 and 1 centime.

As a result of the dissolution of the Latin Monetary Union in 1926, the gold currencies of other countries of the Union are, after April 1, 1927, no longer legal tender in Switzerland, where they have circulated since 1860.

National Bank 20-franc notes are also in circulation (by law of July 30, 1914), 5 franc notes (August 3, 1914), and 25 franc notes (September 9, 1914).

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = $\frac{8}{9}$ ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund* and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Charles R. Paravicini, appointed October 13, 1919

Counsellor — Charles de Jenner

Secrétaire — Walter de Bourg, and Walter H. Rüfenacht

Consul General in London — Henri Martin

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND

Envoy and Minister — Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Appointed April 30, 1931

Second Secretary — C. B. P. Peake, M.C.

Military Attaché — Major & Brevet Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C.

Consul General at Zurich — R. Erskine

There are Consuls at Bâle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Davos, Vice-Consuls at Zurich, Montreux, Lugano, St. Moritz and Neuchâtel.

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TURKEY

(TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ)

In November, 1922, a change of capital importance took place in the internal economy of Turkey. Up to that time Constantinople (now called Istanbul) continued to be the residence of the Sultan, and a Government deriving its authority from him still existed there. This Government, however, exerted no effective power outside Constantinople, together with a small adjacent area and another small area adjoining Çanakkale on the Dardanelles. Except for the small areas mentioned above, the whole of Asia Minor was under the authority of the *de facto* Government set up at Angora (now called Ankara) in April, 1920, under the name of the 'Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey'. On November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly voted a resolution declaring that the office of Sultan had ceased to exist and providing that the office of Caliph, which had hitherto been vested in the person of the Sultan, should be filled by election from among the Princes of the House of Osman. Previous to this the Angora Government had made preparations not only to take delivery of Eastern Thrace from the Greek occupying authorities in accordance with the military Convention concluded at Mudanya on October 11, 1922, but also to take over the administration of Constantinople whenever an opportunity offered. On November 4, 1922, the administration of

Constantinople passed into the hands of the Angora Government. The same day the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, presented the resignation of the Constantinople Cabinet to the Sultan. The Sultan himself, on November 17, left Constantinople in secret. Nearly a whole year was, however, to elapse before the decisive step of proclaiming a Republic was taken. On October 29, 1923, the national leader, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had been born at Salonica in 1881, was elected first President of the Turkish Republic, and the revolution was complete when, on March 2, 1924, the Grand National Assembly decided upon the abolition of the Turkish Caliphate, a decision which was immediately followed by the expulsion from Turkey of all the members of the House of Osman, at the same time depriving them of their Turkish citizenship. On November 1, 1927, Mustafa Kemal Pasha was re-elected President of the Republic by the unanimous vote of the new Assembly which met on that day.

President of the Republic—Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, re-elected May 4, 1931.

By a decision of the Grand National Assembly on October 13, 1923, Angora was declared to be the capital of Turkey. All central departments of state are now established there.

Constitution and Government

For a list of the former sovereigns of Turkey and an account of the older constitutions of the country, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1923, page 1380.

The Grand National Assembly of Angora voted, on January 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law which introduced constitutional changes of the most radical kind. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people, and that all power, both executive and legislative, was vested in the Grand National Assembly as being the sole representative of the people. The old name 'Ottoman Empire' was discarded in favour of the designation 'Turkey'. No provision was made for a Senate. It was laid down that the members of the Grand National Assembly should be elected for a period of two years, and that the Assembly should delegate its executive powers to a certain number of Vekils or Commissioners. The mode of effecting this delegation of power varied somewhat, and ultimately at the beginning of 1924 circumstances necessitated a further revision of the Constitution. This was effected by the law of April 20, 1924, in the first articles of which the Turkish State was declared to be a Republic, the religion of which was Islam, the official language Turkish and the capital Angora. The new law provided for the election of the Assembly every four years, while according to article 7 'the Assembly exercises the executive power through the President of the Republic elected by itself and through the Council of Ministers chosen by him,' with the proviso that the Assembly may at any time control the actions of the Government and at any time dismiss it.

The new law also provided that the President of the Republic should be chosen from among the deputies constituting the National Assembly, and that his term of office should be identical with the life of each Assembly.

The present Cabinet, which was formed on September 28, 1930, and reconstructed on December 26, 1930, is constituted as follows:—

President of the Council—General Ismet Pasha.
Minister of Interior—Shukri (Şukrî) Kaya Bey.
Minister of Finance.—Mustafa Abdulhalik Bey.
Minister of Public Works.—Hilmi Bey.

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Dr Tevfik Rushdî (Ruştu) Bey

Minister of Justice — Yusuf Kemal Bey

Minister of Education — Reshid Galip Bey (appointed Sept, 1932)

Minister of Public Health — Dr Refik Bey

Minister of National Economy — Mahmut Jelal Bey (appointed Sept, 1932)

Minister of National Defence — Zekâî Bey.

Minister of Agriculture — Muhlis Bey

Minister of Customs and Monopolies — Ali Rana Bey

The fourth Grand National Assembly which was elected in April, 1932, and consisted of 317 deputies, met on May 4, 1932, and is the fourth assembly to meet at Angora

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Fundamental Law, voted at Angora in January, 1921 (see above), altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should be divided into Vilâyets (now sixty three in number) divided into Kazas, subdivided in their turn into Nahiyes. At the head of each Vilâyet is a Vali representing the Government. The system aimed at is one of centralisation. Each Vilâyet has an elective council of its own. The *Kaza* is regarded as a mere grouping of Nahiyes for certain purposes of general administration. The Nahiye or commune is an autonomous entity and possesses an elective council charged with the administration of such matters as are not reserved to the State.

According to the municipal law passed in 1930 Turkish women have the right to be electors and to be elected at municipal elections. This right has not yet been extended to elections for the Grand National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey which was signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, defined the European frontier of the new Turkey and to some extent her Asiatic frontiers. This Treaty was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on August 23, 1923, and entered into force August 6, 1924, on its ratification by three of the four Allied Powers.

For the delimitation of the present territories of Turkey, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1930, pp 1923-4.

The Treaty of Lausanne and the Conventions attached to it provided for the demilitarisation of zones adjoining the European frontier, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, subject to the right to maintain a garrison at Constantinople, for the demilitarisation of the Islands named above as well as the islands in the Sea of Marmara with one exception, and for a special administrative régime in Imbros and Tenedos. Otherwise Turkey holds unrestricted sovereignty.

The area of the Republic of Turkey is estimated at 762,736 square kilometres or 294,416 square miles excluding marshes (1,170 square km.) and lakes (8,484 square km.) About 9,257 square miles are in Europe.

For the first time in its history a general census was taken in Turkey on October 28, 1927, and showed the total population of the Republic to be 13,648,270, of whom 6,563,879 were men (48.1 per cent) and 7,084,391 women (51.9 per cent). Of the total population, 12,607,601 or 92.4 per cent lived in Asiatic Turkey and 1,004,669 or 7.6 per cent in European Turkey.

The population of the vilayets according to revised figures was given as follows —

Adana	227,718	Erzincan (Erzinjan)	132,325	Malatya	306,882
Afyonkarahisar	259,377	Erzurum	270,426	Manisa	374,013
Aksaray	127,031	Eskişehir	154,382	Maras (Marash)	186,555
Amasya	114,884	Gazi Antep (Antab)	215,762	Mardin	188,471
Ankara (Angora)	404,720	Giresun (Kiresun)	165,033	Mersin	119,107
Antalya	204,872	Gümüşane (Gümü)		Mugla	175,890
Artvin	90,066	shané)	122,231	Niğde	166,056
Aydın	212,541	Hakarı	24,980	Ordu	202,354
Balıkesir	421,066	Icel	90,940	Rize	171,657
Bayazıt	104,589	İsparta	144,437	Samsun	274,065
Bilecik (Bilejik)	113,660	Istanbul (Constanti-		Siirt	102,433
Bolu	218,246	nople)	794,444	Sinop	169,965
Burdur	83,614	Izmir (Smyrna)	526,005	Sivas	329,551
Bursa (Brusa)	401,595	Kars	204,846	Sebinkarahisar	108,735
Canakkale	181,735	kastamonu	336,501	Tekirdağ	131,446
Çankırı (Chankiri)	157,219	kayseri	251,370	Tokat	263,063
Çorum (Chorum)	247,926	Kırklareli	108,989	Trabzon (Trebizond)	290,303
Denizli	245,048	Kırşehir	126,901	Urfa	203,505
Diyarbakır	194,316	Kocaeli (Hoja ili)	256,600	Van	21,605
Edirne (Adrianople)	157,840	Konya	504,384	Yozgat	209,497
Elaâziz	213,777	Kütahya	302,426	Zonguldak	268,909

The populations of the principal towns was given as follows —

Constantinople ¹ (Istanbul)	690,857	Gazi Antep	39,998	Samsun	30,372
Smyrna (Izmir)	153,924	Caesarea (Kavaseri)	39,134	Urfa	29,098
Angora (Ankara)	74,558	Adrianople (Edirne)	34,528	Manisa	28,684
Adana	72,577	Eskişehir (Eskişehir)		Sivas	28,498
Brusa (Bursa)	61,690	Erzurum	31,457	Maras	25,982
Konia (Konja)	47,495	Diyarbakır	30,709	Balıkesir	25,740

¹ Scutari, 124,356, Pera, 294,790, Stambul, 245,982, Princes Islands, 12,310, Bakırköy, 13,419

According to the census of 1927, the foreign population was as follows — German, 2,306, Albanian, 1,652, British, 3,413, Austrian, 1,435, Belgian, 258, Bulgarian, 7,448, French, 3,427, Greek, 26,431, Hungarian, 1,830, Italian, 11,573, Polish, 613, Rumanian, 1,530, Russian, 6,206, Serbian, 3,883

The events of recent years have caused an enormous reduction in the Christian population of the territory still remaining to Turkey. A very large proportion of the Armenian population of Asia Minor disappeared after the war, owing to the fact that large numbers migrated to the Republic of Erivan. The Greek population has practically ceased to exist in Asia Minor and in European Turkey outside the vilayet of Constantinople, which includes both shores of the Bosphorus and Princes Islands in the Marmara. A Turco-Greek agreement signed at Lausanne on January 30, 1923, provided for the compulsory exchange of the Greeks of Turkey, not including the vilayet of Constantinople, against the Turks of Greece, not including Western Thrace, as from May, 1923. The Moslem population of Turkey has also suffered greatly from the effects of the war. It comprises besides the Turks of Asia Minor a considerable number of Kurds in the Eastern provinces, Lazes in the Eastern section of the Pontic coast, and a few Circassians. There is a fairly considerable but diminishing Jewish element in the towns.

Religion.

Moslems now form the vast majority of the population of the new Turkey, and Turkish is now being substituted for Arabic as the liturgical

language in all mosques Under the old imperial system the non-Moslem communities were recognised as organised communities or *milletts*, the heads of which exercised not only spiritual but civil functions The scope of these civil functions varied They were in some cases, and more especially in that of the Œcumenical Patriarch, of considerable importance The whole position is now fairly well defined The Treaty of Lausanne has deprived the spiritual heads of the communities of their administrative prerogatives, and their authority is now purely ecclesiastical

Constantinople is the seat of the Œcumenical Patriarchate The Holy Synod at the Phanar which assists the Patriarch, His All Holiness Mgr Photios II Maniatis (elected October 7, 1929), to administer the affairs of the Patriarchate consists of 12 Metropolitans with a thirteenth as chief secretary Of the Sees subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of the Œcumenical Patriarch 47 have been attached for administrative convenience to the jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, as they are in territories now forming part of the Hellenic Republic 41 other Sees have become titular as, in consequence of the exchange of populations, there are now no Orthodox residents in the territory formerly covered by them in the Turkish Republic the three Sees subject to the Œcumenical jurisdiction in Albania are vacant Thus there are five residential Sees subject to the Patriarch in Turkey—Chalcedon, Derkos, Princes' Islands, Imbros and Tenedos, Thyateira and Amasia, four in the Italian Dodecanese, Rhodes, Cos, Karpathos (Scarpanto) and Leros, one in Finland and Carelia, one in Tallinn for Estonia, one in Prague for Czechoslovakia, one in Sydney for Australia, and one in New York for North and South America This Archbishop Mgr Athenagoras has suffragans in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco There are also 11 Titular Bishops subject to the Œcumenical Patriarch, and recently the Russian Metropolitan Evlogii in Paris, at one time Supreme Bishop of the Russian Church outside Russia, accepted the Patriarch's appointment as Exarch of the Russian Church in West, although neither he nor his adherents had previously been subject to the Œcumenical jurisdiction, but to that of the Patriarchate of Moscow

The Armenian Church (Gregorian) in Turkey is ruled by the Katholikos of Sis, Mgr Sahag Kabayian, with two Bishops and three Vartabets, and the Patriarch of Constantinople, Mgr Mesrop Maroyian, with three Bishops and four Vartabets The Throne of the Katholikos of Agthamar is vacant Before the War the Katholikat of Sis had 15 eparchies (dioceses ruled either by a Bishop or a Vartabet), that of Agthamar two and the Patriarchate of Constantinople 51

The Uniat Armenian Church in Turkey is ruled by the Patriarch of Cilicia, Mgr Boulos Boutros XIII Terzian, with an Archbishop at Mardin and a Bishop at Adana Before the War there was another Uniat Archbishop at Sivas and 10 other Bishops

The Chaldaeans (Nestorian Uniates) have one Bishop at Mardin, who administers the Archiepiscopal See of Amida The Syrian Uniates have a See of Mardin and Amida, but it is united with their Patriarchate of Antioch, whose incumbent resides in Damascus The Greek Uniates (Byzantine Rite) have as their Ordinary in Constantinople the Titular Bishop of Theodoropolis The Latins have an Archbishop in Smyrna, but their Patriarch of Constantinople is titular and non resident The Nestorians have a Katholikos and Patriarch Mār Shim'ūn XXI, temporarily resident in Mosul, whose See is normally at Qudshanes (near Çolemerk) in the Hakkârî There is a Grand Rabbi (Hahambaşı) in Constantinople for the Jews, who are nearly all Sephardim

According to the census of October 28, 1927, there were in Turkey

13,269,606 Moslems, 39,511 Roman Catholics, 6,658 Protestants, 109,905 Orthodox, 77,433 Armenian, 24,307 other Christians, 81,872 Jews, 17,494 other religious, and 2,702 undeclared

On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law amending the Organic Statute in such a way that Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. An oath of allegiance to the Republic, taken by the President and Deputies, took the place of the former religious formula.

Education

According to the census of October 28, 1927, only 1,111,496 of the population were literate in Arabic characters.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes. According to the Provisional Law of October 6, 1913, all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home. The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction. They include not only primary schools, but also secondary schools, 'preparatory' schools (for students intending to enter higher schools), and a certain number of lycées or secondary schools of a superior kind. There are also training schools for male and female teachers, and a certain number of higher technical schools, besides the University of Istanbul, founded in 1900. Number of students, 1931: men, 1,805; women, 507. Towards the end of 1925 a School of Law was founded at Ankara. The important non Moslem communities in Istanbul maintain their own schools, which, like all 'private' schools, are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The following table gives statistics of Education for 1930-31 —

—	Number	Teachers		Students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Schools	6,629	11,443	4,892	820,371	177,059
Secondary Schools	148	1,927	484	23,996	8,540
Professional Schools	23	690	8	1,176	105
Higher Education Institutions	19	515	—	3,705	724
Schools of Fine Arts . . .	1	85	—	137	54

Total expenditure on education in 1930-31, was £T23,810,300, in 1931-32, £T6,593,749.

A general tendency has been manifested since 1926 to introduce the use of the Latin alphabet in Turkey. A Commission was formed to study the question, and on November 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly voted a law for the adoption of Latin characters in Turkey. This law decreed the use of Latin characters obligatory in the case of all correspondence in Public Departments as well as all companies, societies and private offices, newspapers, cinemas and advertisements as from December 1, 1928. The publication of books in Arabic characters was forbidden after January 1, 1929, and the employment of the new alphabet became general throughout Turkey in 1930.

Previous to this important reform the Grand National Assembly had

also adopted the bill introducing the numeral system as used in European countries

Justice.

Since the beginning of the work of secularisation two years ago, nothing now remains of the old Ottoman laws based on the religious principles. The Turkish Government began by suppressing the religious Courts (Sheri) in 1924, in order to obtain this result. The system which was thus unified consists of (1) *juges de paix* (single judges with limited but summary penal and civil jurisdiction), (2) *tribunaux de base* (a president and two assistant judges with wider powers), (3) *assize courts* (a president and four assistant judges who hear serious penal cases). Appeal has been abolished. The Court of Cassation sits at Eskişehir.

The laws applied by these Courts have been recently drawn up and adopted. The Turkish Civil Code is, with the exception of a few modifications, a reproduction of the Swiss Civil Code, as also the Code of Obligations, and both entered into force towards the end of 1926. The new Penal Code is based in great measure upon the Italian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure, without being identical, nevertheless closely resembles that of the Canton of Neuchâtel. The new Commercial Code is based on the German.

On January 1, 1931, the prison population consisted of 42,463 men and 1,414 women awaiting trial, and 40,039 men and 3,806 women under sentence, a total of 87,722.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from land, property, income and profits taxes, Customs, consumption taxes, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources. The principal monopolies in 1930 were, tobacco, alcohol, matches, explosives, cartridges and salt.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five financial years were as follows —

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue	220,546,000	222,782,000	186,705,549	169,354,800	175,000,000
Expenditure	220,408,481	222,646,523	186,582,005	169,146,747	175,000,000

The approved Budget Estimates for the financial year ending May 31, 1933, are as follows —

Revenue	£T	Expenditure	£T
Direct taxes	33,775,000	Grand National Assembly	2,417,985
Indirect taxes	63,868,000	Customs and Monopolies	4,658,565
Monopolies	33,675,000	Bureau of cadastre (title deeds)	997,000
State operated organizations	2,825,000	Presidency of religious affairs	607,196
Government share of re-venues of companies (rail way concession, reinsurance, Central Bank)	6,436,800	Public debt	49,705,693
		Ministry of finance	12,305,965

Revenue	£T	Expenditure	£T
Miscellaneous receipts	4,575,000	Ministry of interior	3,785,925
Arrears of abolished taxes	250,000	Ministry of foreign affairs	2,623,000
Extraordinary revenues	24,450,000	Ministry of public health and social assistance	3,501,884
Total	109,354,800	Ministry of justice	7,645,986
		Ministry of public education	6,064,875
		Ministry of economy	252,610
		Ministry of public works	10,046,998
		Bureau of public security	3,944,000
		Gendarmerie	8,308,379
		Ministry of national defence	
		Army	32,173,640
		Air Force	943,000
		Navy	3,605,560
		Military factories	2,956,800
		Bureau of posts, telegraph, and telephone	4,845,820
		Ministry of Agriculture	3,978,691
		Total (all items)	169,146,747

By the Treaty of Lausanne the foreign debt of Turkey was to be distributed among the succession States, of which the new Turkey is one. The Turkish debt has been apportioned as follows (the first figure refers to the loans prior to October 17, 1912, the second to those between October 17, 1912 and November 1, 1924): Turkey, 62.25 per cent and 76.54 per cent; Greece, 10.57 per cent and 0.55 per cent; Yugoslavia, 5.25 per cent; Bulgaria, 1.63 per cent and 0.16 per cent; Albania, 1.57 per cent; Syria, 8.15 per cent and 10.02 per cent; Iraq, 3.96 per cent and 4.87 per cent; Palestine, 2.49 per cent and 3.06 per cent; and the Arab States, 4.13 per cent and 4.80 per cent. (Palestine has paid off the whole of her share.) The total debt of Turkey is £T87,316,000.

The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928. Negotiations are now taking place with a view to the reduction of the annuities to be paid by the Turkish Government.

Defence.

ARMY

Under the law of June 21, 1927, military service is for 18 months in the infantry and for two years in the cavalry, artillery and air service, while naval service is for 3 years. Men are called up at the age of 21, and liability for service lasts 26 years. The number of men liable to service in any given year is approximately 170,000, but the annual contingent does not at present exceed 60,000. The strength of the active army in 1931 was approximately 20,000 officers and 120,000 men, organised in 3 armies of 9 army corps, each army corps comprises 2 divisions, and there are 5 cavalry divisions, 3 active and 2 reserve.

The infantry is equipped with Mauser rifles. The artillery with 75 mm Krupp field guns and 10.5 and 12 cm Schneider howitzers. The army estimates for 1932-33 amount to 32,173,640 pounds Turkish.

NAVY

The Turkish Navy has for some time past been undergoing reorganisation, all vessels of any fighting value being taken in hand for refit as money for this purpose can be spared. The effective fleet at present includes the battle cruiser *Yavuz*, formerly the German *Goeben*, launched in 1911, displacing 22,500 tons, and armed with ten 11-inch guns, the light cruisers *Hamidieh*, 3,830 tons, and *Medydhieh*, 3,300 tons, both dating from 1903, 2 gunboats, 3 minesweepers, 4 new destroyers, 3 old destroyers, 4 submarines, and a surveying vessel.

The *Yavuz* has undergone an extensive refit at Izmit under a contract made with a group of French shipbuilding yards. The repairs were completed in 1930.

A new naval base at Izmit has replaced the former dockyard in the Golden Horn.

The future strength of the personnel does not appear to have been fixed, but no difficulty is anticipated in manning the ships at present ready for sea. Effective strength at present is about 860 officers and 4,000 men.

AIR FORCE

There is an Air Regiment, stationed at Eski Şehir, and trained under French advisers.

Naval estimates for 1932-3 amount to 3,605,560 pounds Turkish, and air force estimates to 943,000 pounds Turkish.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture—Agriculture is most primitive, but modern methods are now being adopted. In 1929 the sum of £T100,000 000 was voted for irrigation work. Number of people engaged in agriculture (census of 1927) was 4,368,061, being 81·6 per cent of total of those engaged in economic activities. The soil for the most part is very fertile, the principal products are tobacco, mohair, cereals, figs, silk, olives and olive oil, dried fruits, nuts and almonds, skins and hides, furs, licorice root, wool, gums, canary seed, linseed, sesame and cotton. Opium is an important crop in Konya and Afyon Karahisar. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun (the most important), Bafra, Izmit, Charshamba and Izmir (Smyrna). In 1929, tobacco was grown by 79,965 cultivators on 19,520 acres. The principal centre for silk production is Bursa. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Aydın, is very important. The following table gives the estimated yields of the principal products for two years.—

Product	1930	1931
Tobacco (Tons)	47,000	51,000
Olive Oil " "	36,000	10,000
Figs " "	25,000	28,000
Raisins " "	35,000	31,000
Cotton (Bales ¹)	185 000	168,000
Opium (Cases ²)	6,500	8,750
Valonea (Tons).	32,480	—

¹ Of 500 lbs.

² Of 75 kilograms

The forest laws of the empire are modelled on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly

deprived of its timber About 8,816,299 hectares (21,776,261 acres) are under forest The most-wooded vilâyets are Kastamonu, Aydın, Bursa, Bolu, Trabzon, Konya and Karesi Of the forest land, about 88 per cent belongs to the State, 6 per cent to private persons, and the rest to communes and wakfs (pious foundations)

In 1932 there were in Turkey 11,768,109 sheep, 9,510,344 ordinary goats, 3,315,036 mohair goats, 5,315,329 cattle, 908,474 asses, 510,965 horses, 85,000 camels, 36,522 mules, 555,100 buffaloes

The wool clip in 1930 was 9,920,000 lbs, and the mohair clip, 4,480 metric tons

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are reported rich in minerals, which are little worked Production of principal minerals in 1930 and 1931 was as follows —

Mineral	1930	1931	Mineral	1930	1931
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Chrome	28,195	28,325	Emery	3,267	3,488
Silver lead	15,508	15,508	Coal	1,595,000	1,574,000
Zinc ore	14,726	3,476	Lignite	9,383	7,775
Manganese ore	900	1,000	Mercury ¹	540	230
Antimony	32	42	Arsenic	56	53
Borax	6,930	—	Clay	7,710	6,019
Meerschaum ²	380	—			

¹ Flasks

² Cases

Fisheries —The fisheries of Turkey are important, the total value of marine produce for Istanbul and dependencies was in 1921–22, £T2,400,778 15 as against £T2,922,332 21 in 1920–21 The total weight of marine produce in 1922–23 attained 22,000 tons No later statistics are available

Industry —Industries are relatively unimportant, but under cover of the new protective tariffs, which came into force on October 1, 1929, it is probable that an impetus will be given to industrial development The vilayet of Aydın was before the war one of Turkey's industrial centres An attempt is being made by the Government to revive industry in Smyrna, and a fair amount of machinery has been imported Carpet weaving represents approximately 60 per cent of pre war capacity The textile industry is being developed under Government auspices The number of fig packing establishments has been reduced Cotton ginneries are being rebuilt, and in June, 1926, an oilcake factory was established at Adana A further recent development has been the opening in December, 1926, of sugar factories at Uşak, near Izmir (Smyrna), and at Alpallu in Thrace, their total production in 1931 was 22,777 tons The total production of the sugar factory in Thrace, in 1931, was 14,106 tons Many small factories have been established in recent years, including saw mills constructed near Bozüyük, and cement works at Ankara and Kartal The latter was lected in 1929 by a Belgian group on the Anatolian railway, a few miles from Istanbul, and will produce 70,000 tons annually A German group has constructed a factory at Bakirkoy, which will have a similar capacity The number of electricity undertakings is said to be 48 In 1929, the Ford Company established important assembly works at Tophané in Istanbul The plant can assemble 80 cars per 8-hour day. There are also a number of cement factories In 1927 there were 65,245 manufacturing establishments with 256,855 employees, but the number has now increased.

Commerce

Imports and exports for five years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Imports	228,581,775	256,296,379	147,550,516	126,659,893	85,983,723
Exports	173,537,489	155,214,071	151,454,971	127,274,807	101,303,355

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows —

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	£T	£T	£T	£T
United Kingdom	14,861,401	10,640,466	10,850,161	9,974,613
Italy	18,450,042	11,074,200	30,752,262	16,958,814
Germany	27,048,541	19,982,621	13,649,038	13,732,974
France	12,787,611	7,189,840	12,156,188	7,820,185
United States	4,117,612	2,266,546	12,678,299	12,092,927
Russia	7,243,326	5,942,269	4,688,045	5,437,163

The principal articles of import in 1930 and 1931 and of export in 1931 and 1932 were as follows —

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1931	1932
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Cotton piece goods	27,201,225	27,740,702	Tobacco (leaf)	28,752,180	26,939,906
Iron & steel manu- factures	20,202,819	16,298,897	Cotton (raw)	6,320,737	2,747,172
Machinery	11,689,780	10,951,799	Hazelnuts (shelled)	8,691,434	6,549,873
Woollen goods	8,835,099	6,557,764	Raisins (dried)	10,788,706	10,574,305
Mineral oils & coal	6,991,005	4,989,439	Fig* (dried)	5,354,930	3,510,142
Sugar	9,289,373	4,572,608	Olive oil	6,111,476	772,477
Cotton yarns and thread	3,760,755	4,298,954	Barley	3,472,258	3,456,328
Hides and skins	4,224,404	3,948,607	Eggs	9,651,555	8,026,093
Paper and paper manufactures	5,243,106	3,694,048	Wool	1,814,946	1,284,132
Tea, coffee & cocoa	5,100,104	3,641,591	Mohair	1,979,046	1,634,480
Rubber manufac- tures	3,325,300	2,478,499	Coal	1,661,026	3,788,959
Chemicals	2,411,746	2,405,612	Carpets	2,408,607	1,137,438
Woollen yarns	2,133,221	2,320,775	Opium	2,817,924	1,616,506

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were —

Imports from Turkey	1930	1931	Exports to Turkey	1930	1931
	£	£		£	£
Figs and fig cake	152,989	220,289	Coal	53,953	87,209
Nuts	86,157	164,025	Iron and Steel	127,326	102,332
Wool (Mohair)	361,972	172,817	Cottons	549,475	573,888
Carpets	240,275	207,006	Woollens	190,216	192,774
Tobacco	55,506	16,504	Iron and steel	127,326	102,332
Raisins	287,207	264,604	Machinery	88,102	90,138

The value of the commercial intercourse between Turkey and Great Britain during the last five years according to the Board of Trade Returns is shown in the following table :—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports into U K from Turkey	£ 2,655,594	£ 2,244,713	£ 1,869,725	£ 1,475,144	£ 1,619,676
Exports of British produce to Turkey	2,738,018	2,824,840	1,868,285	1,714,922	1,484,010
Re exports to Turkey from U K	144,364	120,576	72 585	66,348	51,304

Shipping and Navigation.

At the beginning of 1931, 215 vessels under the Turkish flag had a tonnage of 132,704 tons. The coasting privileges in Turkish waters which certain foreign companies enjoyed by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne came to an end in July, 1926. The most important Turkish company engaged in the coastal service is the "Seyriselain". This company increased its tonnage to 63,256 in 1930. Other craft flying the Turkish flag included 29 tugs, 12 power barges, 300 ordinary barges and 42 motor launches. Three thousand seamen were employed in the Turkish merchant service.

In 1930 a total of 2,161 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,893,598 tons called at the port of Izmir (Smyrna), in 1931, 6,306 vessels of 16,222,709 tons called at the port of Istanbul, inclusive of those in transit.

Air routes—Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne from Paris to Istanbul. Paris, Strasburg, Nuremberg, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia, Istanbul, and *vice versa*. Routes by hydroplane, The Società Anonima Aero Espresso Italiana to Istanbul from Brindisi, Athens, Istanbul, and *vice versa*. An air service between Istanbul and Ankara is about to be established.

Internal Communications.

Turkey has approximately 9,867 miles of roads and about 9,300 miles of unsurveyed tracks, but the roads are, on the whole, in a bad state of repair.

The length of railway line in Turkey in May, 1931, was 3,619 miles broad gauge and 359½ kilometres (225 miles) narrow gauge.

In 1929 58,493,622 letters, 1,367,756 postcards, 10,906,704 printed papers were handled internally, 2,211,673 letters were received from and 631,786 letters sent abroad. In 1929 there were 31,551 kilometres of telegraph lines with 61,886 kilometres of wire, 641 offices, 7,407,491 internal telegrams and 1,024,033 foreign telegrams sent.

Banking and Credit

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic. Its capital is 15 million Turkish pounds, which has been fully subscribed, and up to the present 7,300,000 Turkish pounds has been called up. The future status of this bank was determined by a law passed by the Grand National Assembly on June 11, 1930. It began its activities on October 3, 1931, following the approval of the Statutes by the Government. The

bank has a concession for thirty years, renewable during the last five years of this period, and is the sole bank of issue in the country. Amongst the more important Turkish banks may be mentioned the Banque Agricole (Ziraat Bankası), the oldest of the Turkish institutions, with a paid-up capital of 27,000,000 Turkish pounds. The other banks are the Banque d'Affaires (İş Bankası), the business of which is increasing rapidly, Banque Industrielle et Minière (Sanayi ve Maadin Bankası), Emlâk ve Eytam Bankası (Crédit Foncier) and Esnaf Bankası (Craftsmen's Bank). The principal foreign bank in Turkey is the Ottoman Bank, founded in 1863. It has a branch in every important town of Turkey. The concession of the Ottoman Bank was extended in August 1925, by the Turkish Government, for a further period of 10 years.

The total amount of paper currency in circulation at the present time is £T158,748,563.

Money, Weights, and Measures

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, was thenceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre to equal 40 para. The piastre, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces were to be of nickel. Silver coins were 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres, and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver was legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

The only money in general circulation, apart from nickel coins for 10 and 20 paras and for 1 piastre and coins for 2½, 5, 10 and 25 piastres, is paper money issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one tenth of the gold coin of the same denomination. At the beginning of 1929 the Government stabilized the exchange at about 1,030 piastres to the £1.

Weights and measures are as follows —

1 <i>Oke</i>	= 400 drams	= 2 8264 lbs
1 <i>Batman</i>	= 6 <i>Okes</i>	= 16 958 lbs
39 6263 <i>Okes</i>		= 1 cwt
1 <i>Canlar</i>	= 44 <i>Okes</i>	= 124 3616 lbs
1 <i>Cheke</i>	= 195 <i>Okes</i>	= 551 148 lbs
1 <i>Kileh</i>		= 0 9120 bushel
1 <i>Muscal</i> (Ess of rose)	1½ drams	= 74 171 grains
1 <i>Arshin</i> (cloth)		= 26 96 inches
1 <i>Endaze</i>		= 25 555 inches
1 <i>Arshin</i> (land)		= 29 830 inches
1 <i>Deunum</i>		= 1098 765 sq yards or 0 2270 acres
1 <i>Djerib</i> (hectare)		= 2 47 acres

The metric system of weights and measures was to have come into force on January 1, 1933. The introduction has, however, been postponed and it is understood it will come into force at the beginning of 1934. On May 24, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law making the employment of European numerals obligatory as from June 1, 1929.

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar, while as from January 1, 1926, it was decided finally to adopt the Gregorian calendar alone, the Turkish civil year 1342 becoming 1926.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ambassador — Mehmet Münir Bey (July 22, 1932)

Counsellor — Nurettin Ferruh Bey

First Secretary — Muzafer Kâmil Bey

Third Secretary — Cemil Vafi Bey

Commercial Counsellor — Kurtoglu Faik Bey.

Archivist — Ali Rıza Bey

Consul — Dürri Mazhar Bey (30th July, 1931)

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY

Ambassador — The Right Hon Sir George R Clerk, G C M G, C B
(appointed November 12, 1926)

Counsellor — J Morgan

Naval Attaché — Capt R B Ramsay, M V O, R N

Military Attaché — Major B O'Leary, R A

First Secretary — W L C Knight

Commercial Secretary — Col H Woods, O B E

Second Secretaries — H E L Montgomery, M C, C Bramwell

Third Secretary — T C Ravensdale

Archivist — H W Gunningham, O B E

Consul General — W Hough

There are Consuls-General at Istanbul and Smyrna, and a Consul at Trebizond and Mersina (joint post)

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The first Constitution was adopted July 18, 1830.

Uruguay is unique among South American Republics in its elaborate precautions to prevent the conversion of the presidency into a dictatorship. Borrowing the idea from the Venetian Council of Ten, the executive power is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council, consisting of nine members (with nine alternates), elected for six years, six are of the majority party, and three of the largest minority, three retire every two years. The President is elected for four years, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years. Both the President and the Council are chosen by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, and of the Interior, and has supreme control of these departments. The other ministers—of Finance, Public Works, Industry and Education—are appointed by the Council, which is the controlling power of these departments. It proposes the annual budget and recommends to the President such fiscal measures as it deems expedient.

The new Constitution of the Republic, adopted in 1919, separated Church and State, and introduced universal male suffrage for all, over 18 years of age, who are able to read and write. In 1921 the Constitution was amended, granting votes to women. Voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. Voters participating in the National Election of 1931 numbered 317,294.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from March 15 to December 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House divides with the President control of that part of the executive power which is vested in him, thus diluting still further his authority. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 qualified voters, who must be able to read and write, and over 18 years of age. The senators are directly elected by the people, there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one third retiring every two years. There are 124 representatives and 19 senators. Diplomatic relations with Argentine were broken off on July 9, 1932, due to an incident on the occasion of a courtesy visit by a Uruguayan cruiser to Buenos Aires.

President of the Republic—Señor Dr. Gabriel Terra (March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1935). Salary, 24,000 pesos per annum.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on January 1, 1932 —

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Jan 1, 1932	Pop per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	48,177	10.9
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	179,070	97.6
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	85,080	14.7
Colonia (Colonia)	2,198	113,456	51.7
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	82,675	14.9
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	31,248	17.9
Florida (Florida)	4,673	98,907	20.0
Lavalleja (Minas)	4,819	103,228	21.4
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	58,745	37.0
Montevideo (Montevideo City)	256	489,685	1,912.8
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	72,267	14.1
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	8,269	30,719	12.4
Rivera (Rivera)	8,793	65,475	17.2
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	61,731	16.5
Salto (Salto)	4,865	87,127	17.9
San José (San José)	2,688	88,306	32.8
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	79,631	22.3
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	8,112	91,897	11.2
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	59,539	16.1
Total	72,153	1,941,398	26.9

The last census was taken in 1908, when the total population was 1,042,688, divided into 861,464 native born and 181,222 immigrants, including 62,357 Italians, 54,885 Spaniards, 27,789 Brazilians and 18,600 Argentinians.

The census population of Montevideo City (the capital) on July 31, 1932, was 655,972. Of the other cities, Paysandú had 26,000 inhabitants, Salto, 30,000, Mercedes, 23,000.

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years:—

Years	Living Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births over Deaths
1929	44,286	1,587	11,731	19,660	24,576
1930	45,718	1,599	11,799	20,049	25,669
1931	44,854	1,560	11,108	21,108	23,691

Of the living births in 1931, 12,221 were illegitimate. Divorces 712 in 1931, 633 in 1930. Immigration 1931, 157,418, emigration, 142,794. The language of the country is Spanish.

Religion and Education.

State and church are separated, and there is complete religious liberty. The religion professed by the majority of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic. The archbishopric of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops in Salto and Melo. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,232 Protestants, 45,470 unspecified and 126,425 Liberals.

Primary education is obligatory, both primary and superior education are free. In 1931 there were 1,533 public and private schools with 177,774 enrolled pupils and 4,780 teachers, of these 1,337 schools had 4,053 teachers and 153,180 pupils were public. Secondary schools had 4,413 pupils. There were also 63 evening courses for adults with 6,333 pupils and 235 teachers. State expenditures on education in 1931 amounted to 6,015,793 pesos.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo, inaugurated in 1849, had

12,327 students in 1931. There are four normal schools for males and females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 1,100 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a school for the blind, two for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice consists of 5 judges elected by the two Chambers sitting as a National Assembly. The President is chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 3 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government (*Juzgado de Hacienda*), as well as criminal and correctional courts. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 220 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court, further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (*alcaldes*) try cases involving small amounts.

In September, 1907, the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent fiscal years (ending June 30) are stated as follows (at par 4 7 gold pesos = £1, 1 gold peso = 1 03 dollars U.S.) —

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos		Gold pesos	Gold pesos
1926-27	54,863,856	51,706,064	1929-30	58,916,879	59,702,824
1927-28	58,801,347	58,556,386	1930-31	57,311,712	62,021,407
1928-29	58,576,428	57,565,207	1931-32 ¹	63,699,968	63,140,178

¹ Budget estimate

The public debt of Uruguay on June 30, 1932, stood at 245,788,918 pesos, of which 141,670,152 was external, and the remainder internal, including 4,980,000 pesos for the debt contracted jointly with Brazil for the construction of an international bridge over the Yaguaron River (completed in 1930).

Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years, with re-engagement up to the age of 44. It consists of 19 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 9 cavalry regiments, 3 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, 1 engineers' battalion, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength in 1932 of 5,751, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory in the event of war. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans'. The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, who would take the field with the standing army. The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move

out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 100,000 men and 120 guns.

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000, and a force of mounted police ('Guardia Republicana') of 400. The Fire Brigade, which also undertakes police duties, numbers 360.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7.5 cm guns. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The Military Aviation School possessed, at the end of 1930, some 47 machines. The School has its own workshops and staff of mechanics, and an establishment of 8 instructors and 320 officers and men. A naval aeronautical service is also in process of being organized, 3 flying boats were bought in Italy in 1930.

The fleet consists of the torpedo gunboat *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, a surveying vessel of 500 tons, built in Spain in 1930, and a few smaller craft.

Production and Industry.

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, 60 per cent (27,573,919 acres) of the total area being devoted to the stock raising industry, 20 per cent (10,002,126 acres) to mixed farms and ranches, and only 7 per cent (3,120,000 acres) to agriculture. The remaining 13 per cent of the country's area is unproductive. Animals and animal products constitute 95 per cent of the country's exports. Four leading frigorificos have a daily capacity of 4,000 cattle and 7,000 sheep carcasses. Total 'kill' in 1930, 1,285,246 cattle and 2,725,989 sheep. Total meat exports (1931), 141,853 tons. Wool shipments for recent seasons have been 1929-30, 148,977 bales, 1930-31, 150,490 bales, 1931-32, 92,656 bales. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year. A livestock census, 1930, showed 7,127,912 cattle, 20,558,124 sheep, 600,000 horses, and 307,924 pigs.

Agricultural products are raised chiefly in the Departments of Canelones, Colonia, San José, Minas, and Florida. The average farm is about 250 acres. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—1931-32 wheat, 306,434 tons, maize, 146,282 tons, linseed, 122,967 tons; oats, 45,159 tons. 1930-31 wheat, 217,648 tons, linseed, 143,885 tons, oats, 55,797 tons. Total value of cereals, 1929-30 was 25,647,321 pesos.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1931 there were 4,960 properties of 31,293 acres, producing 61,070,244 kilos of grapes, and 10,002,564 gallons of wine. Annual fruit crop, exclusive of grapes, about 153,000 tons, principally peaches, oranges and pears. Tobacco (552,620 kilos in 1931) and olives are also cultivated.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, manganese, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction has been a State monopoly since 1912, as 20 per cent of total imports, in value, consists of coal and other fuels, exploitation of hydro-electric resources is considered important.

Commerce.

The foreign trade (imports in 'official values' and exports in 'real values') was as follows (at par 1 gold peso = 1.03 dollars, U.S., 4.7 gold pesos = £1).—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports ¹	Gold pesos 81,829,873	Gold pesos 93,954,951	Gold pesos 93,284,012	Gold pesos 91,800,846	Gold pesos 88,639,885
Exports	96,418,695	100,802,800	92,952,246	100,984,583	78,242,035

¹ Comparison of import figures for different years is difficult, because the system of calculating "official values" of imports has been several times modified since 1923. Furthermore, as "official values" are stated to be, in many cases, below real values, the balance of trade is not as favourable as the figures suggest. Real value of 1930 imports was 93,893,763 pesos, and of 1931 imports, 114,127,575 pesos.

The principal exports in 1931 were as follows — Live animals, 57,521, meat and extracts, 95,841,881 kilos, wool, 65,577,523 kilos, sheepskins, 9,725,122 kilos, hides, 24,678,993 kilos, flax, 132,995 metric tons. The cattle industry furnished, in value, 82.85 per cent of total exports.

The imports (official values) and exports (real values) for 1930 and 1931 were distributed as follows (in gold pesos) —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Argentina	Gold pesos 8,976,707	Gold pesos 11,349,111	Gold pesos 12,778,742	Gold pesos 9,065,251
Brazil	7,123,879	8,352,587	3,167,783	706,760
France	3,410,805	2,958,397	12,202,287	9,150,491
Germany	8,904,323	9,664,328	12,031,566	11,592,761
Italy	3,781,121	3,227,922	7,821,643	5,799,679
Spain	3,686,558	3,571,378	4,099,994	491,501
Great Britain	15,742,819	16,904,322	34,070,916	27,913,839
United States	23,476,829	16,910,849	7,600,523	3,503,501

In 1931 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Uruguay (according to Board of Trade Returns) were chilled beef, 1,589,591 $\frac{1}{2}$, frozen beef, 541,819 $\frac{1}{2}$, tinned beef, etc., 851,274 $\frac{1}{2}$, frozen mutton, 707,282 $\frac{1}{2}$, wool, 1,141,360 $\frac{1}{2}$. The principal articles exported to Uruguay were cotton piece goods, 304,365 $\frac{1}{2}$, and iron and steel manufactures, 178,836 $\frac{1}{2}$, coal, 229,896 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total trade between Uruguay and the U K for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Imports from Uruguay into U K	£ 7,025,960	£ 5,651,023	£ 7,387,283	£ 5,229,628	£ 3,042,330
Exports to Uruguay from U K	3,105,832	3,723,330	3,578,035	1,984,604	1,500,669
Re-exports to Uruguay from U K	54,608	52,266	55,771	32,937	26,250

Shipping and Communications.

In 1931, 11,140 vessels of 12,971,411 tons entered the ports of Uruguay.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,760 miles, and there are about 5,903 miles of departmental roads, of which about 323 miles are macadamised. River transport is also very extensive.

The four principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, 980 miles), the Midland (320 miles), North Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all British owned. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines are controlled by the State. The total railway system open

for traffic is about 1,729 miles of standard gauge, of which 205 miles are State lines

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 7,508 miles, in 1931, 249 offices through which 1,160,121 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo had 36,570 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 25 companies in 1931 had 55,698 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 27,474 on December 31, 1931. Wireless telephone communications with Spain and Argentine were established in 1929, followed by connections with United States, France and Great Britain in 1930. Four cable companies connect Montevideo with the United States and Europe.

There are 995 post offices. The movement of mail in 1931 (internal) comprised 125,841,071 letters, packets, &c., and external, 9,711,955. Air mail and passenger service connects Montevideo with Buenos Aires, Venezuela and the United States.

Banking and Credit

The Bank of the Republic, whose president and directors are appointed by the Government, had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1932, of 27,689,515 gold pesos. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes, but the privilege is unprofitable owing to the heavy gold reserves required. On October 31, 1932, notes to the value of 83,915,560 pesos, including 72,974,530 of large denominations (convertible into gold whenever the gold standard is resumed) and 10,941,030 pesos (convertible to silver) were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 46,722,796 pesos. This was well in excess of the statutory cover for the note issue, which was 37,000,000 pesos.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (*Banco de Seguros del Estado*) with a monopoly of new insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. In 1930 the premiums collected amounted to 6,776,585 pesos. This bank's capital and reserves on June 30, 1931, amounted to 18,605,969 pesos. The Post Office Savings Bank reported December 31, 1930, deposits of 7,949,192 gold pesos.

Of the 21 banks in Uruguay two are British: Bank of London and South America, and Royal Bank of Canada. All the banks reported June 30, 1931, paid-up capital and reserves of 90,888,149 pesos, deposits of 189,147,499 pesos and loans of 245,721,530 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Save for a small issue of gold coins, weighing 8 grammes, 485 fine, issued in 1930 in commemoration of the centenary of the Uruguayan constitution, there is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso oro*, weighing 1.697 grammes, 917 fine. It is equal to 100 *centesimos*. The actual circulating medium consists of paper notes issued by the Bank of the Republic in denominations of 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1 pesos. Silver coins of 50 and 20 *centesimos*, and nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 *centesimos* are also in circulation.

At par, 1 gold peso = 1.03 dollars U.S. = 51d. sterling, £1 = 4.7 gold pesos. The exchange value of the peso in London in 1932 ranged between 32d. and 28d., in New York, between 47.5 cents and 45.0 cents.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1862.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Señor Pedro Cosío
First Secretary.—Roberto E. MacEachen.

Second Secretary —Gustavo Alberto Ray Alvarez
Consul-General —A R O'Shanahan.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Robert Carminowe
 Michell Appointed October 26, 1930
Naval Attaché —Capt E de F Renouf, C V O , R N
Air Attaché —Wing Commander R B Maycock, O B E
Consul —A Murray Simpson
Vice-Consul at Paysandu and Salto.—G W. Teague

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VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 after amicable secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia The vigorous efforts of General Juan Vicente Gomez have given Venezuela considerable freedom from factional strife He was President from 1909 to 1915 and again from 1922 to 1929, when he retired, but, as Commander in-Chief of the Army, retained a firm control A military uprising in April, 1931, led General Gómez to resume the reins, Congress demanded the resignation of President Pérez on June 14, 1931, and unanimously elected General Gómez President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army The Constitution in force is that of May 29, 1929, modified July 7, 1931

Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate of 40 members, and the Chamber of Deputies of 77 members Senators, who are elected for 3 years, 2 for each State, must be Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age Deputies must be native Venezuelans over 21 years of age They are elected for three years, there is one for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000 A State with fewer than 35,000 of population has one deputy The Territories, on reaching the population fixed by law, also elect deputies

The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan

by birth and over 30 years of age. He exercises executive power in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts.

President of the Republic—General Juan Vicente Gómez, elected June 19, 1931

The seat of Government is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions, and a President. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Federal District and the Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of 393,874 square miles, according to English geographers, though local estimates put it at 393,976 square miles. It has more than 1,000 rivers, with total navigable length of more than 6,000 miles. According to the census of January, 1926, the population was 3,026,878, not including 10,520 Venezuelans known to be residing abroad. Estimated population on December 31, 1930, was 3,216,000. The language of the country is Spanish.

The country is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and two Territories, as follows—

State	Capital	Pop January, 1926	State	Capital	Pop January, 1926
Anzoátegui	Barcelona	129,791	Portuguesa	Guanare	58,721
Apure	San Fernando de Apure	58,499	Sucre	Cumana	216,476
Aragua	Maracay	105,839	Táchira	San Cristobal	172,900
Bolívar	Ciudad Bolívar	98,258	Trujillo	Trujillo	218,780
Carabobo	Valencia	147,204	Yaracuy	San Felipe	122,886
Cojedes	San Carlos	82,152	Zamora	Barinas	57,341
Falcón	Coro	178,642	Zulia	Maracaibo	222,613
Guárico	Calabozo	125,282	Ter Amazonas	San Fernando de Atabapo	60,276
Jara	Barquisimeto	271,369	" Delta-	Tucupita	26,582
Merida	Merida	150,128	Amacuro		
Miranda	Ucumare	189,572	Federal Dist	Caracas	195,460
Monagas	Maturín	68,765			
Nueva Esparta	La Asunción	69,392		Total	3,026,878

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1926, are

Caracas	185,253	San Cristobal	15,295	Maracay	11,108
Maracaibo	74,767	Ciudad Bolívar	16,762	La Guaira	8,323
Valencia	36,804	Cumana	18,737		
Barquisimeto	28,109	Coro	10,932		

Maracaibo now (1931) has a population of about 105,000

Religion and Education.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others. There are two archbishops, one at Caracas, who is Primate of Venezuela and one at Merida. There are seven suffragan bishops.

Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1931 Venezuela had 2,154 public primary schools with 3,816 teachers and, including a few private schools, with a total enrolment of 113,781 pupils, there are 18 public secondary schools with 215 teachers and 1,029 pupils. Superior instruction is divided into schools, viz Philosophy and Letters; Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences, Medical Science, Political Science, and Ecclesiastical Science. These schools can be established separately or can unite to form Universities. There are at present in activity, the University of Los Andes at Merida, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas the Central University with 500 students in 1927-28, besides private schools of Political Science. The Government supports also various Institutes for special instruction.

Justice.

The supreme tribunal is the 'Federal and Cassation Court,' whose 7 members are elected by Congress for 7 years, one for each of seven groups of States into which the Republic is divided for this purpose. They select their own President, Vice-President, and Chancellor. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed for 3 years. There are lower Federal courts.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The States' judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five fiscal years ending June 30 were as follows (25 25 bolivars = £1, 1 bolivar = 19 cents, U S) —

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 ¹	1932-33 ¹
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue	156,752,017	198,189,750	210,258,839	150,000,000	150,000,000
Expenditure	155,709,643	192,450,000	260,900,838	144,800,000	142,968,514

¹ Budget estimates

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933 —

Revenue	Bolivars	Expenditure	Bolivars
Import duties	59,250,000	Department of Interior	81,090,882
Cigarette revenue	12,000,000	Department of Foreign Affairs	4,699,067
Liquors	12,000,000	Department of Finance	16,968,025
Revenue stamps	10,800,000	Ministry of War and Marine	30,451,788
Minerals	40,200,000	Department of Internal Development	12,281,190
		Ministry of Public Works	30,000,000
		" " Education	9,223,045
Total (all items)	150,000,000	Total (all items)	142,968,517

On June 30, 1930, as a token of homage to Simon Bolívar, the Liberator, the external debt of 23,757,634 bolívars was completely paid off in gold. The internal debt stood on June 30, 1932, at 26,487,741 bolívars.

Under the Constitution 12½ per cent of the Federal Revenue is assigned to the States and Territories from the appropriation of the Ministry of the Interior, 1929-30, 24,521,515 bolívars.

Defence.

In 1920 a law was promulgated according to which all Venezuelans have to serve two years with the active forces of the army, and to remain in the reserve until the age of 45. The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men, artillery, 8 batteries, each of 200 men, and 1 naval battalion. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy, which consists of 3 gunboats and a training ship acquired in 1912.

Production and Industry

The surface of Venezuela is divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, maize, cotton, beans, &c., the second affords runs for cattle, and in the third, which covers nearly half the country, tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. Forest resources have been barely tapped. 600 species of wood have been identified. The coffee plantations number about 30,000, covering 548,400 acres with 135,000,000 bushes. Output, 1929-30, 650,000 bags, 1930-31, 1,000,000 bags. Exports of coffee, chiefly to Europe, 1930, were 135,105,200 pounds, of cocoa, 35,484,400 pounds. There are about 5,000 cocoa plantations and 600 sugar plantations. The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons (of which 6,000 tons are exported), and of cotton at 7,500,000 kilos, all locally consumed. Silkworm cultivation has begun.

One fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live-stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows—2,077,684 oxen, 113,439 sheep, 2,154,716 goats, 167,708 horses, 54,565 mules, 200,439 asses, 512,086 pigs. Shipments of hides amount to about 3,000 metric tons.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals and is to-day the second petroleum producing country in the world, the production in 1932 amounted to 115,319,859 barrels (1931, 116,130,816 barrels). The only difficulty lies in transport, oil tankers able to cross the sand bar into Lake Maracaibo have to be specially built. Asphalt from Lake Bermúdez (output, 1931, 28,985 tons) is exported to the United States. There are important gold mines in the region to the south east of Ciudad Bolívar. Output, 1931, amounted to 42,309 ounces. Copper ore is also produced (output, 1930, 3,294 metric tons). An American company is exploiting the magnesite deposits on Margarita Island. Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual. Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela, pearl fishing is carried on by the government. Margarita pearls are distinguished by their delicate rose tints.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. There are cotton mills at Valencia, Caracas, Maracay, and Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities. There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas. Electric power is available in most of the larger towns.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela for 5 years was (1 bolivar = 19 cents, U S , 25 25 bolivars = £1) —

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports	413,683,683	363,421,052	415,612,000	457,424,932	363,858,456
Exports	396,652,631	443,621,052	609,554,000	735,214,163	762,494,232

Petroleum (crude) furnishes about 74 per cent of total exports, coffee, 17 per cent

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U K	315,583	462,332	798,312	641,857	380,963
Exports to Venezuela from U K	2,168,221	2,509,795	1,648,930	942,801	968,560
Re exports to Venezuela from U K	35,047	57,470	24,831	14,556	11,802

Shipping and Communications

Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government. La Guaira is the chief port, but facilities for ocean going vessels are inadequate.

There are about 4,064 miles of road fit for motor traffic. Motor vehicles, 1929, totalled 15,000, of which 98 per cent were of American manufacture.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (7 national and 5 foreign—the latter, by far the most important, including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1931) 644 miles. The Great Railway of Venezuela, 113 miles in extent, is one of the longest lines in the Republic, running between Caracas and Valencia. The Bolivar Railway, 143 miles, the oldest line in operation in the country, runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto. In Caracas electric tramways are worked by a British Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Compañia Venezolana de Navegacion has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries and the Lake of Maracaibo.

The telegraph system, though still inadequate, has a network of 8,000 miles with 239 telegraph offices. The principal towns have telephone systems, but not all are interconnected. There were 359 post offices in 1929, mail handled—internal 26,989,678 letters, 2,132,891 post cards, 14,669,418 printed packets, sent abroad, 7,267,237 letters, 1,337,712 post cards. Weekly air mail services, domestic and international, were established in 1930.

There are wireless stations at Aragua, Caracas, Maracay, Maiquetia, San Cristobal, Porlamar, La Guaira, and Barquisimeto, the one at Maracay reaches New York and Berlin.

Banking and Currency.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolmar* (equivalent to 0.290323 gramme fine gold). It is divided into 100 céntimos. The bolivar equals at

par 9½d or 19 3 cents (U S) at par £1 = 25 25 bolivars But prohibition of the export of gold in 1930 has depreciated the bolivar from 5 17 to the dollar (U S) to 7 (1932) The following are the coins in current circulation Gold, 100 (morocotas) and 20 bolivars silver, 5, 2 50, 2, 1, 0 50 (real) bolivars, and 0 25 (medio) bolivars, nickel, 0 125 (locha), 0 05 (centavo) bolivars

The bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values at par) 1,000 bolivars (£39 11s 8d), 800 bolivars (£31 13s 4d), 500 bolivars (£19 15s 10d), 400 bolivars (£15 16s 8d), 100 bolivars (£3 19s 2d), 50 bolivars (£1 19s 7d), 20 bolivars (15s 10d), and 10 bolivars (7s 11d) The circulation of foreign banknotes is forbidden

The Bank of Venezuela (paid up capital 18,000,000 bolivars) had on June 30, 1932, surplus and undivided profits of 13,330,697 bolivars, it is the sole depository of government funds Power to control the circulation of the currency was granted in 1930 The Bank of Caracas has a paid-up capital of 4,500,000 bolivars and (June 30, 1929) surplus and undivided profits of 2,919,549 bolivars. There are four other national banks, including the Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 1,250,000 bolivars, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 400,000 bolivars, as well as local branches of 4 British, American and Dutch banks Issuance of notes is restricted to the six national banks which have power to issue notes to bearer convertible on presentation up to twice their paid up capital They must publish monthly balance sheets, and keep 30 per cent of their reserves against note issues in gold Two small mortgage banks under quasi-governmental auspices were started in 1929

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Dr Diógenes Escalante

Secretary — Dr Oscar Aguilar

Commercial Attaché — Alirio Parra Márquez

Attaché — Rafael José Cayama

Consul in London — A M Delgado

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, Birmingham and Southampton

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — E A Keeling.
(Appointed September 7, 1932)

Consul at Caracas — H E Beard

Consul at Maracaibo — A B Hutcheon

There are Vice Consuls at Caracas, Bolivar, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Irapa, and Carupano.

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YUGOSLAVIA.

(KRALJEVINA YUGOSLAVIJA)

Reigning King.

Alexander I, born December 17, 1888, son of King Peter I and Princess Zorka, daughter of the late Nicholas I, King of Montenegro, married on June 8, 1922, to Princess Marie, born January 9, 1899, daughter of King Ferdinand I of Rumania: Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to August 16, 1921, when his father died

Sons of the King—Prince Peter, born September 6, 1923 Prince Tomislav, born January 19, 1928, Prince Andrey, born June 28, 1929

Brother of the King—Prince George, born September 8, 1887, on March 27, 1909, he renounced his right of succession to the Throne

Sister of the King—Princess Hélène, born November 4, 1884, married, September 9, 1911 to Prince Ivan Constantinovitch (died July 18, 1918), son of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia

The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (a.e Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, raised the first Serbian revolt against Turkish rule He was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806 In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshtina or National Assembly, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was

banished, and in 1885 he died in exile. King Peter Karageorgevitch was the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia. He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty, was elected King by the Skupshtina June 15, and assumed royal rights and duties June 2, 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by Article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was proclaimed by Prince Milan Obrenovitch in Belgrade. On March 6, 1882, the same Prince proclaimed himself King.

After the Revolution in Austria Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and their union with Serbia, together with that of Montenegro, which had been voted on November 13, 1918, was proclaimed on December 1, 1918, when the official name of the State was announced as being the Triune kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State on the side of Italy were definitely determined, except as regards Fiume, an agreement on which was not reached till January 1924, when Fiume was awarded to Italy and Barosh to Yugoslavia. On December 6, 1923, Yugoslavia obtained from Greece a free zone in the harbour of Salonika, which by the end of 1928 covered an area of 351,000 square metres (193,000 square metres land and 158,000 square metres water). During 1931, the total traffic handled consisted of 443,209 tons of imports and 355,765 tons of exports.

By the law of October 3, 1929, the name of the State was changed to Kingdom of Yugoslavia. It consists of nine *banovinas* (counties) and Belgrade (see map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1931).

The King's civil list amounts to 24,000,000 dinars, plus 24,886,328 as difference for payment in foreign exchange.

Constitution and Government

Yugoslavia is a constitutional parliamentary and hereditary monarchy according to the provisions of the Constitution of September 3, 1931, when the non parliamentary régime introduced as an emergency in January 1929 was ended. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may nominate his successor. If he does not the Senate and the Chamber meet together to elect the king from among the members of the ruling house. If the successor be under eighteen years of age the King will make nominations in his testament or in a special document. Failing this provision both Houses meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The Senate consists of members elected for six years, half of whom is re-elected every three years. The King may nominate as many senators as the number elected. The minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty one years. The right of election to the Senate is reserved to the members of the Chamber of Deputies and to Provincial Chambers and burgomasters. The right of presentation for election is reserved to citizens of over 40 years of age. One senator is elected to every 300,000 inhabitants. Senators receive from the State an indemnity of 200 dinars per day while the session lasts.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies (*Skupshtina*) are elected directly by the electoral body which votes publicly and verbally. All the male inhabitants over 21 years of age have the right to vote. All the electors over 30 years of age have the right of presenting themselves for election.

The number of deputies is fixed at present at 305, corresponding to one member to every 50,000 inhabitants. Deputies are elected for a period of four years. Each deputy receives an indemnity of 200 dinars per day and a free pass over the State rail and waterways.

The Senate and the Chamber meet annually on October 20 and are obliged to sit till the new budget is passed. The King has the power of convoking, proroguing and dissolving the Parliament.

The electoral law provides that all candidates for election to Parliament must attach themselves to a national list with representatives in each single electoral division. At the elections held on November 8, 1931, only one list was in the field, and consequently there are no party groups in the present parliament. All the elected deputies decided however to organise themselves into a political party on the basis of the electoral manifesto of the existing Government.

The Cabinet, appointed on November 5, 1932, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister — Dr Milan Srshkitch

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Bogoljub Yertitch

Minister of the Interior — Zhivoyin Laritch

Minister of Transport and Communications — Lazar Radivoyevitch

Minister of Defence — General Dragomir Stoyanovitch

Minister of Finance — Dr Milorad Georgevitch

Minister of Commerce and Industry — Dr Iliya Shumenkovitch

Minister of Education — Dr Radenko Stankovitch

Minister of Justice — Bozhidar Maximovitch

Minister of Social Affairs and Health — Ivan Poutsel

Minister of Mines and Forests — Father Matitsa

Minister of Agriculture — Yuray Demetrovitch

Minister of Public Works — Dr Stjepan Srkulj

Minister of Physical Education — Lavoslav Yanzhek

Area and Population.

According to the census taken March 31, 1931, the area and population of Yugoslavia are shown as follows —

Banovinas	Capital	Area in sq km	Males	Females	Total	Per sq km
Dravska	Lyublyana	15,986	540,162	580,867	1,120,549	70.82
Savska	Zagreb	87,110	1,266,856	1,387,277	2,608,688	70.16
Vrbaska	Banyaluka	20,486	514,818	498,872	1,008,190	49.83
Primorska	Split	19,368	435,677	447,243	882,920	45.59
Drinaka	Sarajevo	29,577	850,959	848,044	1,694,008	57.27
Zetska	Cetynie	80,741	452,928	457,422	910,350	39.61
Dunavska	Novi Sad	80,158	1,182,318	1,177,907	2,310,220	76.60
Moravska	Nish	26,218	716,775	786,192	1,452,967	55.42
Vardarska	Skoplje	88,879	827,838	829,010	1,656,848	42.60
Belgrade	—	242	157,785	184,008	291,788	1,205.53
Total		248,665	6,894,561	7,086,857	13,980,918	56.02

The principal towns with their latest census figures (March 31, 1931) are as follows —

Town	Population	Town	Population
Belgrade (capital)	241,542	Zagreb	185,581
Soubotitza	100,068	Skoplye	64,807
Sarayevo	78,182	Ljubljana	59,768
Novi Sad	65,966	Nich	55,384
Bitolye	52,982	Ossek	40,889
Sombor	32,256	Senta	32,044
Maribor	33,149	Split	48,808
Vel Betchkerék	32,888	Vrchatz	29,423
Vel Kikinda	28,011	Zemoun	28,083
Kragouyevatz	27,249	Leskovatz	17,615

Religion.

All religions recognised by law enjoy the same rights. According to the preliminary results of the census of March 31, 1931, there were of the total population —Serbian Orthodox, 6,793,201 (48.75 per cent), Roman Catholics, 5,220,363 (37.46 per cent), Greek Catholics, 45,960, Protestants, 239,116 (1.72 per cent), Moslem, 1,558,279 (11.12 per cent), Jews, 67,722 (0.49 per cent), others, 9,849.

The Serbian Orthodox, or Serb Pravoslav, Church is ruled by a Patriarch and a Holy Synod. On September 12, 1920 the Patriarchate of the Serbs, originally established by King Stephen VII Dushan on April 9, 1346, and suppressed by Sultan Mustafa III on September 13, 1766, was reconstituted. The Serbian Orthodox Church is organised in 6 Metropolitan Sees, Petch, Belgrade, and Karlovce (held by the Patriarch), and Skoplye, Cetinye and Dalmatia-Bosnia (Shibenik), and 20 other dioceses. There are 2,866 Parishes and 166 Monasteries. According to the provisions of the Constitution of the Serbian Church, which was published in November 1931, the Church is to be governed in the future on an autonomous basis and have the right to organise its own life according to its needs. The Government will transfer to the Church the sums in the Budget which they have allotted to ecclesiastical affairs.

The Latin Church in Yugoslavia is governed in its relations with the State by the Concordats of 1855 in the territories which used to form part of Austria or Hungary, of 1866 for Montenegro, of 1881 for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and of 1914 for Serbia. It is divided into two complete Provinces, of Sarayevo with 4 Suffragan Sees, and Zagreb with 4 Suffragan Sees and jurisdiction over the Byzantine Uniat Bishop of Krizhevce. In addition to these there are 2 Archbishoprics, Belgrade and Antivari, and 2 Bishoprics which depend immediately upon the Holy See in Rome, and 7 other Bishoprics under the metropolitan jurisdiction of Archbishops outside the kingdom. There is an Apostolic Administrator for those parts of the diocese of Zara which are in Yugoslavia. The Church is organised in 1,971 Parishes, and there are 349 Monasteries and Convents.

The Protestants are chiefly in the territories which used to form part of Hungary. Their principal communities are the Evangelical Church (Helvetian and Augsburg Confessions), and the Evangelical Brotherhood. The Mennonites, and the Baptist and Methodist Churches are less numerously represented.

The Moslems who were under two autonomous jurisdictions, that of the Grand Mufti of Belgrade, and that of the Reis-ul-Ulema of Sarayevo for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, are now joined together.

The Jews, who are divided between the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim, have a Grand Rabbi in Belgrade for Serbia, and Rabbinate for Croatia and

Slavonia, for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, for Dalmatia, and for the Vojvodina.

Education.

Elementary education is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. It lasts 8 years and the schools are divided into elementary and continuation. Children intending to continue their education in secondary or technical schools are exempted from attendance in continuation schools. In the year 1929-30 there were 7,712 elementary schools with 21,308 teachers and 913,974 pupils. There were 1,823 teachers and 21,100 pupils in the continuation schools. There were 531 primary professional and industrial schools with 3,859 teachers and 63,735 pupils, and 36 secondary professional schools with 494 teachers and 6,165 pupils, 28 agricultural schools with 106 teachers and 865 pupils, 3 higher art schools and 15 theological colleges. The latter had 1,478 students in 1929-30.

There are three Universities in the Kingdom: At Belgrade, founded in 1838, at Zagreb (Agram), and at Lyublyana, founded in 1920. In 1930 the total number of students attending the Universities was 14,693, with 684 professors. There is a Law School at Subotitsa with 15 professors and 369 students, a Philosophical Faculty at Skoplye with 24 professors and 176 students; and an Economic commercial Academy at Zagreb with 30 professors and 245 students.

According to the preliminary figures of the census of 1931, 10,776,115 of the inhabitants spoke Serbo-Croatian, 1,155,950 Slovenian, 214,261 other Slav languages, 184,514 Rumanian, 495,509 German, 465,800 Hungarian, 478,640 Albanian, and 3,360 Italian.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by independent State courts. Courts of first instance are county and district courts. There are 8 courts of appeal as courts of second instance. The highest court is the court of cassation.

There are special courts for administrative legislature. The State Council is the supreme administrative court.

Finance

Estimates of receipts and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	1000 dinars	1000 dinars		1000 dinars	1000 dinars
1928-29	14,198,845	11,580,119	1931-32	13,892,021	10,210,308
1929-30	15,416,544	12,194,972	1932-33	11,823,200	11,824,200
1930-31	13,848,013	13,776,468	1933-34	10,438,126	10,438,326

The principal items of the budget estimates for 1932-33 are shown as follows in thousands of dinars —

Revenue.	Dinars (thousands)	Expenditure	Dinars (thousands)
Direct taxes	1,662,400	Department of Education	815,229
Indirect taxes	8,085,000	Finance	818,057
State undertakings	4,601,674	Army and Navy	2,132,294
Monopolies	1,811,044	Public works	197,741
Government enterprise sur- plus	752,955	Communications	125,731
Miscellaneous	168,120	Agriculture	51,937
		Pensions	873,159
		Public health	1,008,554

On July 1, 1932, the public external debt of Yugoslavia amounted to 32,763,242,636 dinars, internal to 6,020,315,000 dinars, making a total of 38,783,557,636 dinars

Defence.

ARMY.

The organisation of the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia is based on the law of 1923. Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken as fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years. Service in the active army is for 10 years, of which 18 months are with the colours, the remainder of the service being spent on leave subject to recall for training. From 31 to 38, service is with the 2nd base of the reserve, from 38 to 45 with the 3rd base.

The kingdom is divided into five army commands which comprises 2 cavalry divisions, 16 infantry and 16 artillery brigades.

In 1931-32, the peace strength of the active army was 6,741 officers and 184,448 men. The Gendarmerie consists of 19,848 officers and men. The military air force numbers 10,810 all ranks with 568 aeroplanes, organised in 6 air regiments of 18 flights.

The strength on mobilisation is approximately 1,000,000. Military education is provided by the Military Academy at Belgrade for the training of cadets for officers of all arms and by the superior course of the Academy for the training of staff officers and commanders.

The infantry is armed with quick firing rifles of French pattern and those taken as booty from Austria Hungary, the artillery with French quick firing guns (Schneider-Canet system) and those taken as booty from Austria Hungary, which are of various models.

NAVY.

The Royal Yugoslav Navy is under the command of a Vice-Admiral, a special Naval Department being maintained at the War Office for technical and administrative purposes. The organisation comprises the seagoing squadron, the river flotilla, the air service. The seagoing squadron, composed of the flotilla leader *Dubrovnik*, of 1,880 tons and mounting four 5.5 inch guns, built in Great Britain in 1931-32, 8 torpedo boats, 6 mine-layers, 6 mine sweepers, 4 submarines, an aircraft tender, and a number of smaller vessels, is used mainly for training purposes. A small ex-German Cruiser, *Dalmacija*, has been refitted and re armed to serve as a training ship. A new programme of naval construction, to include 2 flotilla leaders, 6 destroyers, 2 submarines, and 6 coastal motor boats, has been approved. The main base is at Kotor (Cattaro), where there are facilities for repairs and docking, and a naval engineering college. There are training establishments at Gruz (Gravosa) (for officers) and Shibenik (Sebenico) (for warrant and petty officers). The river flotilla includes 4 monitors, armed with 4.7 inch guns, besides patrol vessels, motor boats, mining launches, and other small craft. The air service consists of sea-plane detachments attached to the seagoing squadron and to the river flotilla. The total active service personnel of the navy comprises 487 officers and 5,500 men, with a further 700 in reserve.

Production and Industry.

Yugoslavia, with a total area of 24,866,500 hectares, has a cultivated area of 13,792,995 hectares (1931).

The area and production of the principal crops for 2 years were —

Crop	Acreage		Yield	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
			tons	tons
Wheat	5,244,133	5,287,047	2,186,150	2,688,627
Barley	1,006,759	1,064,155	404,393	301,891
Rye	609,902	603,050	198,756	193,396
Oats	1,008,955	985,379	284,987	264,782
Maize	5,923,838	5,808,668	3,464,574	3,208,393
Vines	453,310	491,767	—	—

On January, 1, 1932, there were in Yugoslavia 1,168,768 horses, 16,353 mules, 115,270 asses, 3,871,556 head of cattle, 8,425,634 sheep, 3,129,164 pigs, and 1,928,224 goats

The forest area of Yugoslavia is 19,068,637 acres (1931). The largest forest area is in Bosnia and the Herzegovina (9,388,944 acres). The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. The normal timber cut is about 530 million cubic feet per annum. Hemp is an important crop. The area under cultivation in 1930, was 119,319 acres (106,084 in 1929), and the yield 35,152 metric tons (27,725 metric tons in 1929).

Yugoslavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal (chiefly lignite), iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The total output of coal and lignite was 4,986,629 metric tons in 1931, 5,271,866 metric tons in 1930, and 5,658,394 metric tons in 1929. The most important iron mines are at Vares and Lyubija in Bosnia and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Prizhedor and Sanski Most. In 1930 the output of iron ore was 431,188 metric tons, 133,188 metric tons in 1931. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia), output in 1930, 493,465 metric tons, in 1931, 456,966 metric tons. The principal lead mines are at Mezhitza (Slovenia), production of lead ore in 1930, 181,029 metric tons, in 1931, 371,156 metric tons. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplje (Uskub); output of chrome ore in 1930, 51,395 metric tons, in 1931, 57,872 metric tons. There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinje) which produced 926 metric tons in 1929, and 284 metric tons in 1931. Production of salt, 1931, 52,745 metric tons, 1930, 54,636 metric tons, 44,564 metric tons in 1929. Bauxite in 1929, 103,366 metric tons; in 1930, 94,700 metric tons, in 1931, 62,018 metric tons, manganese, 3,072 metric tons in 1929, in 1930, 1,539 metric tons, and in 1931, 2,454 metric tons, pyrites, 60,153 metric tons in 1929, in 1930, 50,345 metric tons, in 1931, 29,495 metric tons.

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important, especially in Batchka, there are 50 large flour mills in the country, brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also cotton spinning and weaving, tanning, boot making, pottery, and iron-working. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south-eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son, and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat-packing is also becoming

important, and there is also an important cardboard and paper making industry

Commerce.

Commerce for 5 years —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Imports	7,885,326,036	7,594,750,829	6,960,118,191	4,800,281,032	2,859,669,220
Exports	6,444,699,695	7,921,707,922	6,780,054,206	4,800,965,997	3,055,576,088

Principal Imports and Exports for 2 years (in thousands of dinars):—

	Imports			Exports	
	1930	1931		1930	1931
Food products	219,380	396,254	Eggs	511,769	399,725
Silks and silk goods	205,658	163,144	Wheat	474,110	475,053
Iron and iron goods	776,523	583,157	Cattle	808,498	205,896
Machinery	465,974	296,381	Maize	547,696	206,156
Coal	198,061	136,875	Swine	284,571	285,013
Mineral oils	239,699	76,223	Fresh Meat	229,075	196,542
Cotton and cotton goods	1,861,519	878,487	Timber	1,156,908	664,768
Wool and woollen goods	564,419	377,501	Cement	152,240	189,193

In 1930 and 1931 the trade was distributed as follows —

Imports	Thousands of Dinars 1930	Thousands of Dinars 1931	Exports	Thousands of Dinars 1930	Thousands of Dinars 1931
Austria	1,170,584	729,894	Italy	1,919,355	1,198,688
Czechoslovakia	1,224,668	872,426	Austria	1,198,791	727,816
Italy	782,847	498,900	Czechoslovakia	556,115	743,800
Germany	1,221,408	925,428	Rumania	200,065	90,459
Great Britain	411,826	315,524	Germany	790,726	548,305
Hungary	405,475	251,850	Greece	400,959	256,802
France	269,107	210,565	Hungary	486,815	317,746
Rumania	222,739	78,423	Switzerland	178,475	198,405
United States	285,420	199,793	France	283,095	192,667
Greece	52,081	41,577	Great Britain	104,484	96,898

In 1931 the chief imports from Yugoslavia into the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) were chemicals, 101,804*l*, oak wood, 114,032*l*., sawn soft wood, 23,452*l*. The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Yugoslavia were cotton piece goods, 150,421*l*., cotton yarns 147,372*l*.

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Yugoslavia into U K	612,988	615,487	707,715	564,020	455,825
Exports to Yugoslavia from U K	1,209,005	1,524,482	1,158,557	940,185	1,219,904
Re exports to Yugoslavia from U K	53,584	49,941	80,481	82,749	18,035

Shipping and Communications.

Yugoslavia in 1931 possessed 182 steamers of 333,582 (gross) tons, besides 113 motor ships of 3,097 (net) tons, 4,757 sailing vessels of 13,923 (net) tons and 5,872 fishing vessels of 10,676 (net) tons

In 1931, 101,495 vessels of 16,729,618 net tons entered the ports of the kingdom, of these, 94,720 vessels of 13,430,983 tons were Yugoslav

Yugoslavia has (1931) 5,728 miles of railway, of which 4,263 miles are of normal gauge, and 1,465 miles of narrow gauge Of the whole length of railway 3,624 miles are under the State's administration

The first Yugoslav air-line for passengers between Belgrade and Zagreb was opened in February, 1928 There is now a service between Belgrade and Skoplje. Regular international services connect Belgrade with Paris, Sofia, Bucharest, and Constantinople

Of highways there are (1931) 24,695 miles A five-year programme of road construction was formulated in 1931 It is intended to build a further 450 miles of roads at a cost of 600,000,000 dinars Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tisa, the Kupa, the Tamish and 3 canals is 1,314 miles On these waterways there were in 1930, 838 steamships and motorships engaged in river navigation, of which 66 per cent are State owned, the remainder belonging to private companies Passenger traffic amounted to 3,796,475 and freights to 2,648,793 tons

There were (1929) 13,293 miles of telegraph line and 2,704 miles of telephone line

In 1930 there were 4,012 post-offices, 1,667 telegraph offices, 1,110 central telephone stations, 4 central automatic telephone stations with a total number of telephone subscribers of 38,274 There were also 1,218 public telephone call-offices

Banking and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, with a capital of dinars 180,000,000 paid up To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has pledged with the Bank its domains estimated at 2,000,000,000 dinars Notes in circulation on January 31, 1933, 4,587,634,000 dinars, note cover in gold and foreign exchange, 1,765,814,000 dinars, foreign credits, 175,421,000 dinars The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Yugoslav produce The Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka or State Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Yugoslavia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations The Privileged Agrarian Bank was founded in 1929 with a capital of 700 million dinars for the benefit of farmers Savings deposits at the banks totalled 12,170,000,000 dinars at the end of 1931, as compared with 13,880,000,000 dinars at the end of 1930, and 11,790,000,000 dinars at the end of 1929 Postal savings accounts numbered 177,252 with 334,141,000 dinars balance at the end of 1931, as against 127,196 with 209,613,000 dinars balance at the end of 1930, and 59,362 with 106,625,000 dinars balance at the end of 1929

Money, Weights and Measures.

Yugoslavia has the decimal system for its weights and measures On May 8, 1931, a stabilisation loan was concluded in Paris to the amount of 1,025,000,000 francs for the purposes of the legal stabilisation of the dinar On May 12 a law for the stabilisation of the dinar was promulgated to take effect on June 28. The dinar was stabilised at a value corresponding to 26.5 milligrams of pure gold, i.e., 11 dinars equals one gold dinar, or 100 dinars equal 9.13 Swiss francs (approximately 276 to the pound sterling) The

National Bank as the bank of issue is bound by law to maintain a cover of gold or foreign currencies of equivalent value, amounting to not less than 35 per cent, and at least 25 per cent only in gold, of the total amount of the Bank's outstanding obligations. In circulation are bank-notes of 5, 10, 100, and 1000 dinars, 100 paras = 1 dinar, metallic coins of 0.25, and 0.50 dinar, 1 dinar, and 2 dinars, and silver coins of 10 and 20 dinars with a 50 per cent silver content and weighing 7 and 14 grammes respectively. According to a law published on August 13, 1932, there is to be an issue of new silver coins of 50 dinars with 75 per cent silver content and weighing 22 grammes, the value of the issue of all silver coins is to be 350,000,000 dinars. In the course of 1932 all pre-war nickel coins—5, 10, and 20 paras are to be withdrawn.

The metric weights and measures have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883. The *wagon* of 10 metric tons is frequently used as a unit of measure for coal, roots and corn.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF YUGOSLAVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister — Georges Diouritch

Counsellor — Karovitch Pavle

Secretary — Dr. Dragoslav Protitch

Military, Naval and Air Attaché (resident in Paris) — Brigadier-General Mihailo Nenadovitch

Consul General in London — Y. V. Yovanovitch

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN YUGOSLAVIA

Envoy and Minister — Sir Nevile Meyrick Henderson, K C M G, appointed November 21, 1929.

First Secretaries — D. J. Cowan, O B E, M C, and W. H. Montagu-Pollock.

Military Attaché — Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M C.

Naval Attaché — Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M V O, R N.

Commercial Secretary — H. N. Sturrock.

There are consular officers at Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Dubrovnik (Ragusa), Split, Vis (Lissa), and Sushak.

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INDEX

INDEX

THIS INDEX contains no reference to the Introductory Tables, nor to the Additions and Corrections (For index to these, see pages xiv-xv)

AAC

AACHEN (Prussia), 931, 966, technical schools, 933
 Aalborg (Denmark), 796
 Aalen (Wurttemberg), 974
 Aarau (Switzerland), 1328
 Aargau (Switzerland), 1325, 1327
 Aarhus (Denmark), 796
 Aba (Belg Congo), 272
 Abaco Island (Bahamas), 337
 Abaiang Island (Pacific), 428
 Abdul Aziz ibn Sa'ud, King of Saudi Arabia (Saudi), 654
 Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Sultan, (Kedah), 188
 Abdullah, Sultan (Pahang), 183
 Abdullah Ibn Hussein, Amir of Trans Jordan, 197
 Abemama Is (Pacific), 428
 Abercorn (N Rhodesia), 227
 Aberdeen, burgh, 17
 — county, 17
 — university, 22, 23
 Aberdeen (South Dakota), 593
 Aberdeen (Washington, U S.A.), 609
 Aberystwyth College, 22
 Abeshir (Wadai), 904
 Abidjan (French West Africa), 916
 — wireless station, 918
 Abkhasian, Soviet Rep. (Georgia), 1271
 Abo (Turku) (Finland), 839, university, 840
 Åbo-Bjorneborg (Finland), 839
 Aboisso (French West Africa), 916
 Abruzzi e Molise (Italy), 1028
 Abu, Mount (India), 147, 175
 Abuna (Coptic bishop), 641
 ABYSSINIA, 219, 689 *agg*
 — air force, 641

ADR

ABYSSINIA, boundary, 219, 267, 639, 910, 1046
 — commerce, 642, 911
 — King (Negus), 639, 640
 — leased territory, 267, 639
 — railways, 643, 911
 — religion, 641, 819
 — roads, 643
 — trade routes, 642, 911
 — treaty with Italy, 639
 Abyssinian race, 640
 Acapulco (Salvador), port, 1277
 Acarnania (Greece), 975
 Accra (Gold Coast), 260, 262
 Accrington, 14
 Achaia (Greece), 977
 Achimota Univ Coll (Gold Coast), 260
 Acklin's Island (Bahamas), 337
 Aconcagua (Chile), prov, 728
 Acre (Palestine), 192, 195, port, 196
 Acre Territory (Brazil), 706, 708, rubber, 711
 Adana (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, town, 1340
 Addis Ababa (Abyssinia), 639, 640, 643, 911
 Adelaide (S Australia), 392; air mail, 363; port, 362, univ, 392
 ADEN, Protectorate, 97, 98, 120, 210, 654, 656, boundary, 97; garrison, 131
 Adjamé (Ivory Coast), 916
 Admiralty Is. (N Guinea), 433
 Adowa (Abyssinia), 639
 Adrar (Mauritania), 916
 — (Spanish Sahara), 1305
 Adrianople (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, town, 1340

ADU

- Adua (Abyssinia), 640
 Adygensk (U S S R) auton region, 1245
 Aegean Islands, 977, 978, 1051 *sqg*
 — Greek, minerals, 983
 — Italian, 1051, 1052, 1053
 — Turkish, 1339
 AFGHANISTAN, 645 *sqg*
 AFRICA, Central, Protectorate, *see* Nyasaland Protectorate, 214
 — Colonies in, Belgian, 273, 693 *sqg*
 — — British, 200 *qq*
 — — French, 262, 279, 280, 877, 878, 891 *sqg*
 — — Italian, 207, 219, 1045 *sqg*
 — — Portuguese, 1216, 1222 *sqg*
 — — Spanish, 1292, 1296, 1305, 1306, *see also* Morocco, Spanish Zone 1110 *sqg*
 — East (British), 200 *qq*
 — — (Italian), 206, 1035 1045 *sqg*
 — — (Port), 1216, 1224, 1225 1226
 — Equatorial (French), 878, 902 *sqg*
 — North (French), 877, 878, 891 *qq*, *see also* Algeria, Morocco, Tunis
 — — (Italian), 1035 1046 *sqg*
 — — (Spanish), 1292, 1296, 1305, *see also* Morocco, Spanish Zone, 1110 *sqg*
 — South (British), 220 *sqg*
 — — Union of, 229 *sqg*
 — S - West (British), 276 *sqg*
 — West (British), 254 *sqg*
 — — (French), 279, 280, 877, 878, 911 *sqg*
 — — (Port), 1216, 1222 *sqg*
 — — (Spanish), 1305, 1306
 Afrika, *see* Tunis
 Afyonkarahisar (Turkey), vilayet, 1340 1345
 Agadir (Morocco), 1117
 Agalega Is (Mauritius), 213
 Agaña (Guam), 633
 Agdenes (Norway), fort, 1162
 Agder, Aust & Vest (Norway), 1158
 Agion Oros (Greece) 977
 Agra (prov.), *see* United Provinces
 — (town), 123, 167
 Agram or Zagreb (Yugoslavia), 1366, 1367
 — univ , 1368
 Agrigento (Italy), 1029, 1030

ALA

- Aguadulce (Panama), port, 1172
 Aguascalientes (Mexico), 1101, irrigation, 1103; town, 1102
 Ahmadi, El, mosque, 819
 Ahmedabad (India), 193, 156
 Ahmed ibn Jabir, Sultan of Kuwait, 658
 Ahvenanmaa (Finland), 839
 Ahwaz (Persia), wireless stn , 1190
 Aidin (Asia Minor) *see* Aydin
 Aigun (China), port, 739
 Ain (France) dept , 851
 Ain Galakka (Kanem), 904
 Ain S-fra (Algeria), 892
 Aintab (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Aisne (France), dept , 851
 Aitutaki Island (Cook Islands), 421, wireless station, 421
 Aix (France), univ , 857, 859
 Ajarian, Soviet Rep of (Georgia), 1271
 Ajk (Hungary), coal, 1005
 Ajmer, town (India), 125, 147
 Ajmer Merwara (India), 147
 — agriculture, 135
 — area and pop , 120
 — births and deaths, 123
 — education, 147
 — finance, 147
 — forests, 134, 135
 — government, 118
 — land revenue, 133
 — — tenure, 133
 — religion, 124
 Akassa (Nigeria), 257
 Akershus (Norway), 1158, fort, 1162
 Akmolinsk (U S S R), 1263
 Akron (Ohio) 453, 577, univ , 577
 Aksaray (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Aksu (Sin Kiang), 755
 Aksun (Abyssinia), 639
 Akureyri (Iceland), 1011
 Alava (Spain), 1292
 ALABAMA, 449, 490 *qq*
 — agriculture, 467, 492
 — area and population, 449, 491
 — cotton, 467, 492
 — port, 492
 — production and industry, 467, 492
 — representation, 445, 491
 Alagôas (Brazil), state, 707, 709
 Ala'adin Sulaiman Shah, Sultan (Selangor), 183

ALA

- Alajuela (Costa Rica), 769, town, 770
 Aland (Finland), 838, 839
 ALASKA, 450, 618 *qqq*
 — area and pop., 450, 619
 — banks, 460, 485, 621
 — defence, 460, 462
 — education, 456, 619
 — fisheries, 475, 620
 — gold, 470, 620
 — government, 448, 618
 — mining, 470, 620
 — ports, 620
 — production, &c., 470, 475, 620
 — shipping, 620
 — troops in, 460, 462
 Albacete (Spain), province, 1292, town, 1293
 ALBANIA, 649 *qqq*
 — air routes, 652
 — alliance with Italy, 649
 — coast defence, 651
 — constitution of 1928, 649
 — King, 650
 Albany (New York), 453, 566, 567
 Albany (W. Australia), 397
 Albay (Philippines), 629
 Albert, King (Belgium), 680
 ALBERTA (Canada), 283, 305 *qqq*
 — agriculture, 293, 295, 307, 308
 — area and pop., 286, 306
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287, 307
 — constitution and government, 283, 305
 — crops, 293, 294
 — education, 288, 307
 — finance, 289, 290, 307
 — forests, 295, 308
 — Legislative Assembly, 284, 306
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 285, 306
 — live stock, 294
 — mining, 296, 308
 — ministry, 306
 — municipal districts, 306
 — natural gas, 308
 — petroleum, 308
 — political parties, 306
 — production and industry, 293, 294, 296, 297, 307, 308
 — railways, 308
 — representation, 284, 306
 — wheat, 293

ALK

- Albuquerque (New Mexico), 564, univ., 565
 Albury (New South Wales), 868
 Alcazar (Morocco), 1111
 Alcoy (Spain), 1293
 Aldabra Islands (Seychelles), 217
 Alderney, government, 74, population, 18
 Aldershot Command (U.K.), 41
 Alemtejo (Portugal), 1215
 Aleppo (Syria), 887, 889, cotton, 889, tobacco, 889, town, 887, 889, 890
 Alessandria (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 Alesund (Norway), 1159
 Alexander I, King (Yugoslavia), 1364
 Alexander Bay (Newfoundland), paper mills, 334
 Alexandretta (Syria), town, 887, Sanjak, 887
 Alexandria (Egypt), 818
 — air service, 197
 — shipping, 828
 — town, 817, 819
 — trade, 827, 828
 Alexandria, Patriarch of, 641, 819
 Alexandroupolis (Greece), 978
 Algarve (Portugal), prov., 1215
 ALGERIA, 878, 891 *qqq*
 — area and pop., 878, 891, 892
 — books of reference, 896, 897
 — education, 857, 858, 892
 — faculties, 857, 858
 — finance, 891, 893
 — government, 850, 877, 891
 — naval station, 865
 — representation, 850, 891
 — university, 857, 858, 892
 Al Ghail (Yemen), 656
 Algiers (Alger), 865, 892, 893
 — naval station, 865
 — university, 857, 858, 892
 Al Hazm (Yemen), 656
 Alhucema Isles (Spanish Africa), 1292
 Alicante (Spain), 1292, air station, 1303; town, 1293
 Aligarh (India), 125, univ., 126, 167
 Ali Navaz Khan Talpur, ruler (Khairpur), 170
 Al Jauf (Yemen), 656
 Al Khamr (Yemen), 656
 Alkmaar (Netherlands), 1127

ALL

Allahábád (India), 123, 167; university, 126, 167
 Allentown (Pa.), 585
 Alliance (Ohio), 577
 Allier (France), dept., 851
 Al Matamma (Yemen), 656
 Almelo (Netherlands), 1127
 Almeria (Spain), prov., 1292
 — minerals, 1299, town, 1298
 Almirante (Panama), port, 773
 Almora (India), 754
 Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al Sultan Ab dullah (Pahang), 183
 Alofi Is. (Fr. Pacifc), 925
 Alor Star (Kedah), 188
 Alost (Belgium), 684
 Alpes, Basses (France), dept., 851
 — Hautes (France), dept., 851
 — Maritimes (France), dept., 851
 Alphonse Island (Seychelles), 217
 Alpullu (Turkey), 1346
 Alsace-Lorraine, 853, 929
 — area and population, 853, 929
 — forts, 862
 — univ., 857
 Al Suda (Yemen), 656
 Altenburg (Thuringia), 972
 Alton (Illinois), 519
 Altona (Germany), 931, 966, port, 945
 Altoona (Pa.), 585
 Alvsborg (Sweden), province, 1310
 Alwand (Iraq), oil refinery, 1019
 Alwar (India), 175, town, 125
 Amapala (Honduras), 996
 Amarah (Iraq), 1017
 Amarillo (Texas), 598
 Amasya (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Amazonas (Brazil), state, 707, rubber, 711
 — (Colombia), 763
 Amazonas (Peru), department, 1194
 — (Venezuela), ter., 1359
 Ambado (French Somali Coast), 910
 Ambala (India), 125
 Ambato (Ecuador), 810, 811
 Ambeno (Portuguese Timor), 1227
 Amberg (Bavaria), 955
 Ambouma (Dutch Indies), 1140
 Ambrym Is. (New Hebrides), 429
 AMERICA, *see* United States
 — British Colonies, Dominions, &c., in (*see* Bermuda, Canada, West Indies, &c.), 280 *sqg*

ANG

AMERICA, French cols. in, 878, 921
sqg
 Amersfoort (Netherlands), 1127
 Amhara (Abyssinia), 639, 640
 Amherst (Nova Scotia), 316
 Amida (Turkey), 1341
 Amiens (France), 854
 Amindivis Is. (Laccadives), 163
 Amirantes Islands (Seychelles), 217
 Amman (Trans Jordan), 198, 656
 Amoy (China), port, 739
 Amran (Yemen), 656
 Amritsar (India), 123, 165
 Amsterdam (Netherlands), 1127;
 canal, 1131, fort, 1131, port, 1136, univ., 1128
 — (New York), 567
 Amsterdam Island (Reunion), 908
 Amur prov. (Manchuria), 972
 Anaconda (Montana), 553
 Anaiza (Nejd), 654, 655
 Ancash (Peru), department, 1194
 Anchorage (Alaska), 619
 Ancona (Italy), prov., 1028, town, 1030
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 118, 120, 124, 148
 — area and population, 120, 124, 148
 — Chief Commissioner, 118, 148, 149
 — forests, 134, 143
 — penal settlement, 148
 — religion, 124
 Anderlecht (Brussels), 684
 Andes, Los (Argentina), 661
 — (Venezuela), univ., 1360
 Andhra Univ. (India), 126, 162
 Andijan (Uzbekistan), 1247, 1265
 ANDORRA, 877
 Andover Staff College, 48
 Andros Island (West Indies), 337
 Anécho (Togo), 919
 Aneгада (Virgin Is.), 344
 Aneityúm Island (Pacific), 429
 Angdúphoráng (Bhútán), 699
 Angers (France), 854, 859, faculties, 858
 Angkor (Cambodia), 884
 ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN, 266 *sqg*, 902
 — boundary, 902
 — commerce, 269, 270, 271, 642
 — defence, 269, 824

ANG

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, frontiers,
203, 266, 902
— Governor-General, 267
— posts and telegraphs, 269, 270
— railway, 269, 271
— troops in, 824
Angola (Port W Africa), 1222, 1223,
1224
— new currency, 1224
Angora (Turkey), town, 1339, 1340,
vilayet, 1340
Angora Government (Turkey), 1338,
1339, 1342
— Caliphate abolished by, 1338
— Grand National Assembly, 1338,
1339, 1342
— Islam no longer State religion,
1342
— Latin alphabet introduced by,
1342
— Lausanne Treaty, 1339, 1340, 1344
Anguilla Is (W I), 343
ANHALT, 928, 951
— area and population, 928, 951
Anhwei or Anhui (China), prov, 738,
744
Animists (D E I), 1140
Anjouan Is (Comoro Is), 908
Ankara (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1346
Anking (China), 738
Ankoher (Abyssinia), 640
Ankole (Uganda), 204
Ann Arbor (Mich), 540, univ, 543
Annai (Br Guiana), 330
ANNAM (French), 878, 881, 882, 883
— agriculture, 881, 883
— area and population, 878, 883
— imports and exports, 881, 883
— port, 881
— rice, 881, 883
Annamalai Univ (Madras), 162
Annapolis (Md), 536
Annobon Is (Sp Africa), 1305, 1306
Antalo (Abyssinia), 640
Antalya (Turkey), 1340
Antananarivo (Madagascar), 905, 906,
907, wireless station, 908
Antigua Is (W. I.), 343
Antilles Is (French), 921
Antioch (Syria), 887, Patriarchs of,
888, 1341
Antioquia (Colom), 760, 764; gold,
765

ARG

Antipodes Islands (N Z), 422
Antofagasta (Chile), province, 728
— port, 703, town, 728
— wireless station, 783
Antrim, 68, 69
Antairabe (Madagascar), 905, 906
Antung (Manchuria), 739, 752
Antwerp (Belgium), 683, shipping,
690, town, 684
Anvers, *see* Antwerp
Anzoátegui (Venezuela), state, 1359
Aosta (Italy), 1026; town, 1030
Apache Indians (New Mexico), 564
Apeldoorn (Netherlands), 1127
Apia (Western Samoa), 434
— wireless station, 435
Apolda (Thuringia), 972
Apolima (Western Samoa), 434
Appenzell (Switzerland), 1325, 1326,
1327, 1329
Appleton (Wis), 614
Aṛa Harbour (Guam), 633
Apulia (Italy), province, 1028
Apure (Venezuela), state, 1359
Ajurimac (Peru), department, 1194
Aqaba (Palestine) port, 655
Aqaba-Maan (Palestine), 654
Aquila degli Abruzzi (Italy), 1028,
town, 1030
ARABIA, 653 *sqg*
— defence, 655
Aracaju (Brazil), 708
Arad (Rumania), 1236
Arada (Wadai), 904
Aragua (Venezuela), state, 1359,
wireless station, 1362
Aranuka Is (Gilbert Is), 428
Aranya Pradesh (Siam), 1285
Ararat (Victoria), 378
Arauca (Colombia), 763
Araucan race (Chile), 728
Arbil (Iraq), 1017
Arcadia (Greece), 977
Archangel (U S S R.), 1247
Ardèche (France), dept., 851, 868
Ardennes (France), dept, 851
Ardmore (Okl.), 580
Arendal (Norway), 1159
Arensburg (Estonia), 833
Arequipa (Peru), 1194, town, 1193,
univ, 1195
Arezzo (Italy), 1027, 1038, town, 1030
Argenteuil (France), 854

ARG

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 659 *sqq*
 Argolis (Greece), 977
 Argostolion (Greece), 977
 Argovie (Switzerland), 1325, 1327
 Argyll (Scotland), 17
 Ariancoupom (French India), 879
 Arica (Chile), province, 725, 1194,
 port, 703, wireless station,
 733
 Ariège (France), dept, 851
 Arikis, rulers (Cook Is), 421
ARIZONA, 450, 490 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 467, 494
 — area and population, 450, 493, 494
 — cotton, 467, 494
 — production and industry, 465, 494,
 495
 — public lands, 465
 — representation, 445, 493
ARKANSAS, 449, 495 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 465, 497
 — area and population, 449, 495, 496
 — cotton, 467, 497
 — production and industry, 467,
 497
 — public lands, 465, 495
 — representation, 445, 495
 Arkansas City (Kansas), 527
 Armagh, 68, 69
 Armavir (U S S R), 1247
 Armenia, Soviet Republic of, 1244,
 1246, 1268, 1269
 — education, 1269
 — irrigation canals, 1269
 Armidale (N S W), 368
 Arnhem (Netherlands), 1127
 Arnstadt (Thuringia), 972
 Arorae Island (Pacific), 428
 Arta (Greece), 977, town, 977, 978
 Arthington (Liberia), 1088
 Artigas (Uruguay), province, 1353
 — town, 1353
 Artvin (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Aruba Is (D W I), 1148
 Arusha (Tanganyika), 275
 Arussi (Abyssinia), 639
 Asula (Morocco), port, 1111
 As (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Asai (Abyssinia), salt plains, 642
 Ascension Island, 216
 Asch (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Aschaffenburg (Bavaria), 955
 Ascoli Piceno (Italy), 1028; town, 1030

ATA

ASHANTI (W Africa), 254, 260, 262
 Asheville (North Carolina), 572
 Ashkhabad (Turkmenistan), 1264
 Ashland (Kentucky), 529
 Ashtabula (Ohio), 577
 Ashton-under Lyne, 14
ASIA, Colonies, &c, in—
 British, 95 *sqq*
 Dutch, 1139 *sqq*
 French, 878 *sqq*
 Italian, 1053
 Portuguese, 1215, 1216, 1223, 1226
 Russian, 1262 *sqq*
 Turkish, 1340
 Asia Minor (Turkey), 1337, 1339, 1340
 Asir Province (Arabia), 654
 Asmara (Eritrea), 1045, 1046
 Asnières (France), 854
 Assab (Eritrea), 642, 1046
 Assaba (Mauritania), 918
 Asam, 149, 150, 168
 — agriculture, 135, 150
 — area and pop, 120, 133, 135, 149,
 150
 — finance, 130, 150
 — forests, 134, 135
 — government, 118, 119, 149
 — land revenue, 130, 133, 150
 — native state, 124, 168
 — religion, 124, 149
 — tea, 150
 Assiniboia (Canada), 283, 323
 Assinie (Ivory Coast), 916
 Assiout, *see* Asyût
 Assuan (Egypt), 272, 818, 819 dam,
 825
 Assumption Island (Seychelles), 217
 Astara (Persia), port, 1188
 Astoria (Oregon), 582
 Astove Is (Seychelles), 217
 Astrakhan (U S S R), 1247, univ,
 1249
 Astypalaea (Aegean), 1052
 Asunción (Paraguay), 1179, 1182,
 port, 1182
 — wireless station, 1182
 Asuncion, La (Venezuela), 1359
 Aswân, *see* Assuan
 Asyût (Egypt), 818, barrage, 825,
 mosque, 819
 — town, 819
 Atacamá (Chile), province, 728, 731
 Atafu Island (Pacific), 422

ATA

- Atakpame (Togo), 919
 Athara (A E Sudan), 267
 Athabaska (Canada) 288, 323
 Athens (Greece), 977, air service, 1348, universities, 980
 Athlone (Irish Free State), military dist., 87
 Athos, Mount (Greece), 977, 978
 Ati (French Congo), 903
 Atiu Is (Cook Islands), 421, wire less station, 421
 Atjeh Is (Sumatra), 1140
 Atlanta, (Ga.), 453, 513, 514
 — Federal Bank, 485
 Atlantic City (New Jersey), 562
 Atlantic Islands (British), 215 *sqg*
 Atlantico (Colombia), 763
 Ato (Eritrea), 1046
 Attica (Greece), 977
 Aube (France), dept., 851
 Aubervilliers (France), 855
 Auburn (Maine), 534
 — (New York), 567
 Auckland (N Zealand), district, 412
 — town, 412
 — university college, 413
 Auckland Islands, (N Z.), 421
 Aude (France), dept., 851
 Aue (Saxony), 970
 Augsburg (Bavaria), 931, 955
 Augusta (Ga.), 514
 — (Maine), 533, 534
 Aunu'u (Samoa), 634
 Aurora (Illinois), 518
 Ausig (Czechoslovakia), 782, 787
 Aust Agder (Norway), 1158
 Austin (Texas), 598, 599
 Australasia & Oceania (Brit.), 350 *sqg*
 — French, 875, 924 *sqg*
 AUSTRALIA, Commonwealth of, 350 *sqg*
 — aborigines, 352, 378, 385, 392, 397, 406
 — air mails, 363
 — beam wireless service, 364
 — Chinese in, *see each State*
 — defence, 44, 45, 46, 355 *sqg*
 — dependencies, 351, 365, 407 *sqg*, 430 *sqg*
 — election results (1929) 351
 — Federal capital, 351, 352
 — — Judicature, 351, 352

BAD

- AUSTRALIA, Federal Parliament, 350, 351
 — — railways, 362
 — — Territory, 352, 362
 — Japanese in, 385, 1060
 — mandated territories, 350, 430 *sqg*
 — meat export 358, 359, 360
 — navy, 45, 46, 355
 — sheep and mutton, 357, 360, 361
 — States, 350, 352, and *see under their names*
 — — finance, 353, 354
 — — Parliaments, *see under separate States*
 — — railways, 362
 — territories, 352, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 430 *sqg*
 AUSTRIA, 672 *sqg*
 Aveiro (Portugal) 1215
 Avellaneda (Argentina), 662
 Avellino (Italy) 1028, town, 1030
 Aveyron (France), dept., 851
 Avignon (France), 855
 Avila (Spain), province, 1292
 Awaji Island (Japan), 1058, 1059
 Axum (Abyssinia), 640
 Ayacucho (Peru) 1194, town, 1194
 Aydin (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1346
 Ayr, 17, burgh, 17
 Aysen territory (Chile), 728
 Ayudhya (Siam), 1281
 Azerbaijan, Soc Sov Rep of, 1244, 1246, 1268, 1270
 Azhar, El (Cairo), univ., 819
 Azogues (Ecuador) 810
 Azores Is (Port.), 1215, 1216
 Azua (Dominican Repub.), prov., 805
 — petroleum 806
 — town, 805
 Azuay (Ecuador), 810, univ., 810
 BAANFU (Tibet), 754
 Babahoyo (Ecuador), 810
 Babanango (Natal), 248
 Babylon (Iraq), 1020
 Bacau (Rumania), petroleum, 1239
 Badajoz (Spain), province, 1292
 — fort, 1297, town, 1293
 Badakshan (Afghanistan), 645
 Baden (Austria), 678
 BADEN, 928, 952, 953
 — area and population, 928, 952

BAD

- BADEN**, live stock, 941, 953
 — manufactures, 942, 953
 — production and industry, 942, 953
 — representation, 927, 952
 — universities, 934, 958
Baden (Baden), 953
Bafra (Turkey), tobacco, 1345
Bagabag Is (New Guinea), 431
Bagagem (Brazil), diamonds, 712
Baghdad (Iraq), 1017, air mail, 1021, oil, 1019, police training school, 1019, railway, 1020
Baghelkhand (India), 170
Baguio (Philippines), 629
BAHAMAS (Islands), 337, 338
Bahawalpur (India), state, 175
Bahia (Brazil), 707, 711, 712
Bahia Blanca (Argentina), 662
Bahour (French India), 879
BAHRAIN Is, 96, 97
 — pearl fishery, 97
Bardoa (Italian Somaliland), 1047
Bairi (Iraq), 1020
Baja California (Mexico), 1101
Bajan race (Borneo), 98
Baker Islands (Pacific), 429
Bakhatla tribe (South Africa), 221
Bakul tribe (Yemen), 656
Bakirkoy (Turkey), 1840
Bakong (Sarawak), 102
Baku (Azerbaijan), petroleum, 1270, town, 1247, 1270
Bakuriani (Georgia), 1272
Bakwena tribe (South Africa), 222
Balaton, Lake (Hungary), 1006
Balboa (Panama), naval station, 463
Bâle, *see* Basel
Balearc Is (Spain), 1291, 1292
 — defence, 1296
 — fort, 1297
Bali (Dutch East Indies), 1140
Balkesir (Turkey), vilayet, 1340 town, 1340
Ballarat (Victoria), 878
Baltic Islands (Danish), 795
Baltimore (Maryland), 453, 535
 — shipping, 537
Baluchi race (Oman), 657
 — (Persia), 1185
BALUCHISTAN, 118, 150, 151
 — area and pop., 120, 124, 151
 — forests, 134

BAR

- BALUCHISTAN government**, 118, 150, 151
 — land revenue, 130, 151
 — native states, 124, 169
 — religion, 124, 151
 — ruling chiefs, 169
Bamako (French Sudan), 915, 917, 918
Bamalete tribe (South Africa), 222
Bamangwato tribe (S Africa), 221
Bamberg (Bav), 932, 955, faculties, 933
Banana (Belgian Congo), 696
Banas Kantha (India), 177
Banat, The (Rumania), 1236
Bancasa (Rumania), radio station, 1240
Bandar Abbas, 1188
 — Gaz (Persia), 1188
 — Ziyada (Somaliland), 219
Bandawe (Nyasaland), 214
Bandoeng (Java), 1141
Banff (Scotland), 17
Bangalore (India), 123, 174
Bangka (Dutch East Indies), 1140, tin, 1144
Bangkok (Siam), 1280, 1281
 — port, 1283, 1284, rice mills, 1283, town, 1283, 1285, univ, 1281; wireless stn, 1286
Bangor (Maine), 534
Bangor College, 22
Bangui (French Congo), 902, 903
Bangwaketse tribe (S Africa), 222
Bank of England, 66
Banka (Dutch East Indies), *see* Bangka
Banswara (India), 175
Bantu race and language, 201, 205, 232, 245, 278, 277, 693, 919
Bao-Dai, king (Annam), 883
Baoulé (Ivory Coast) gold at, 916
Bara race (Madagascar), 905
Barahona (Dominican Repub), prov, 805
Baraka Delta (A.-E. Sudan), cotton, 289
Baram (Sarawak), 102
BARBADOS Is (W. Ind), 337, 338, 339
Barberton (Ohio), 577
Barbuda Is. (West Indies), 343
Barce (Cyrenaica), 1051

BAR

Barcelona (Spain), 1292
 — port, 1302; town, 1293, university, 1294
 Barcelona (Venezuela), 1359
 Bardera (Italian Somaliland), 1047
 Bareilly (India), 123
 Barents Land (Spitsbergen), 1169
 Barfurush (Persia), 1185
 Bari (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 — university, 1032
 Barinas (Venezuela), 1359
 Bārkhān tahsil (Baluchistan), 150
 Barlavento (Cape Verde Is.), group, 1222
 Barnaul (U S S R), 1247, 1267
 Barnsley, population, 14
 Baroda (India), area, &c., 121, 169
 — town, 169
 Barosh (Yugoslavia), 1365
 Barquisimeto (Venezuela), 1359, wireless station, 1362
 Barranquilla (Colombia), 763, 766, 767
 Barre (Vermont), 604
 Barrow in-Furness, 14
 Bartlesville (Okla.), 580
 Basel (Switz.), 1325, 1327
 — town, 1327, university, 1329
 Bashkir (autonomous Republic), 1244, 1247
 Basrah (Iraq), 1017, 1019
 Bas Rhin (France), dept., 852, 853
 Bassa (Liberia), 1088
 Basseterre (St Kitts), 344
 Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe), 921
 Bassora, *see* Basrah
 Bastar (India), state, 171
 Bastard Gebiet (S. W. Africa), 277
 Bastard race (S. W. Af.), 277
 BASUTOLAND (South Africa), 220, 221, 231, 252
 Bata (Spanish Africa), 1306
 Batang (Tibet), 754
 Batavia (Java), 1141
 — (New York), 567
 Batawana tribe (S. Africa), 222
 Batchka (Yugoslavia), 1370
 Bath, population, 14
 Bathoen, Bangwaketse chief, 222
 Bathurst (Gambia), 259, 260
 Bathurst (New South Wales), 868
 Baton Rouge (Louisiana), 531
 Battambang (Cambodia), 880
 Battle Creek (Michigan), 543

BEL

Batum (Georgia), 1272
 Bautzen (Saxony), 969, town, 970
 BAVARIA, 928, 954 *sqg*
 — area & population, 928, 954
 — banks, 956
 — beer brewing, 942
 — iron, 956
 — live stock, 941, 956
 — manufactures, 942
 — political parties, 954
 — production and industry, 942, 956
 — representation, 928, 954
 — universities, 934
 — Upper and Lower, 954
 Bay City (Michigan), 543
 — Islands (Honduras), 996
 Bayab (Siam), 1281
 Bayazit (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Bayern, *see* Bavaria
 Bayonne (N J.), 562
 Bayreuth (Bavaria), 955
 Bear Is (Spitsbergen), 1169
 Beaumont (Texas), 598
 BECHUANALAND (Cape Colony), 221, 222, 223, 244
 — Protectorate (South Africa), 221, 222, 223
 Bedford, population, 14
 Bedford College, London, 23
 Bedouins, Arabia, 653; 654, 655, Tunis, 898
 Beersheba (Palestine), 194
 — Liaison boards, 194
 Beheira (Egypt), 818
 Beira (Portugal), province, 1215
 — (Portuguese East Africa), 215, 226, 1226
 — — railway, 215, 226, 1226
 Beirut (Syria), 887, 889, 890
 — university, 888
 Beisan (Palestine), 195
 Beja (Portugal), 1215
 — (Tunis), 899
 Bekaa (Syria), 888
 Belangian (Sarawak), 102
 Belem (Brazil), 708
 Belfast, city, 63; county borough, 63, 69; linen, 72, shipyards, 72, university, 68, 70
 Belfort (France), fort, 862
 — Territoire de (France), dept., 851
 BELGIAN CONGO, 692 *sqg*
 BELGIUM, 680 *sqg*

BEL

BELGIUM, economic union with Luxemburg, 688, 1097
 — territory gained, 683, 929
Belgrade (Yugoslavia), 1465, 1367, 1368, 1372, 1373, air service, 1372, univ., 1368
Belitoeng or **Biliton** (Dutch E Indies), 1140, tin, 1144
Belize (British Honduras), 331, 332
Bellary (India), 125
Belleville (Illinois), 519
Bellingham (Washington), 609
Bellinzona (Switzerland), 1328
Bell Island (Newfoundland), iron, 334
Bello Horizonte (Brazil), 708, 709
Belluno (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
Beloit (Wis.), 614
Benadir (It. Somaliland), 1046
Benares (India), state, 167, 176
 — town, 123, 167, university, 126, 167
Bender Ziade (Italian Africa), 1046
Bendigo (Victoria), 378
Benevento (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
Benga race (Spanish Africa), 1306
Bengal Presidency, 152, 153, 154
 — agriculture, 135, 153
 — area and pop., 120, 152
 — births and deaths, 123
 — commerce, 138, 153
 — finance, 130, 153
 — forests, 134, 135
 — government, 118, 119, 152
 — justice, 127, 153
 — land revenue, 129, 130, 181, 153
 — — tenure, 133
 — native states, 169
 — newspapers, &c., 127
 — religion, 124, 152
 — tea, 136
 — universities, 126, 153
Benghazi (It. Af.), 904, 1048, 1050, 1051, port, 1051
Benghoeloe Is. (Dutch East Indies), *see* Benkoelen
Benguella (Port. W. Africa), town, 1223
Benha (Egypt), 817, 819
Beni, El (Bolivia), 700, 702
Benishangul (Abyssinia), 639
Beni-Suêf (Egypt), 818, town, 817, 819

BHO

Benkoelen or **Benkulen I** (Dutch East Indies), 1140
Benoni (Transvaal), 232, 250
Beograd (Yugoslavia), *see* Belgrade
Beotia (Greece) 977
Berar, *see* Central Provinces and Berar
Berat (Albania), 650
Berber prov (A. E. Sudan), 269
Berbera (Somali), 219
Berbers (Morocco), 1111
Berbice (British Guiana), 328
Berchem (Belgium), 634
Berditchev (U. S. S. R.), 1247
Berea (Basutoland), 220
Bergamo (Italy), 1026, town, 1030, 1038
Bergdamara race (S. W. Af.), 277
Bergen (Norway), 1159
 — fort, 1162, port, 1167
Bergenhus (Norway), 1162
Bergen op Zoom (Netherlands), 1127
Berkeley (Cal.), 498, univ., 499
Berlin (Germany), prov., pop., 965
 — town, 931, 942, 966, univ., 934
 — (N. H.), 559
BERMUDA (West Indies), 281, 282
Bermudez, Lake (Venezuela), asphalt, 1361
Bern (Switzerland), 1324, 1326, 1327
 — town, 1324, 1326, 1327, university, 1329
Beru Island (Pacific), 428
Berwick (Scotland), 17
Besançon (France), 854, observ., 858, univ., 857
Bessarabia (Rumania), 1235, 1236
 — representation, 1235
Bethlehem (Palestine), 192
 — (Pa.), 585
Bétsileo race (Madagascar), 905
Betsimisarakaka race (Madagascar), 905
Beuthen (Prussia), 931
Bex (Switzerland), salt mines, 1332
Beyla (French Guinea), 915
Beyrout, *see* Beirut
Béziers (France), 854
Bhadarwah (Kashmir), 172
Bhagalpur (India), 125, 154
Bharatpur (India), state, 175
Bhatpara (India), 125
Bhavnagar (India), 125
Bhopal (India), 171; town, 125
Bhotia race (Nepal), 1121

BHO

- Bhotia (Sikkim), 176
 Bhuket (Siam), 1281
 Bhupal Singh Bahadur, ruler (Udaipur), 176
 BHUTÁN, 698, 699
 Bhutiá race (Nepal), 1121
 — — (Sikkim), 176
 Bia River (Ivory Coast), gold on, 916
 Bialystok (Poland), county, 1205, town, 1205, 1209
 Biddeford (Maine), 534
 Biel (Switzerland), 1327
 Bielefeld (Prussia), 931
 Bihar and Orissa, 154 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 135, 155
 — area and population, 120, 133, 154
 — births and deaths, 123
 — commerce, 138, 155
 — finance, 139, 155
 — forests, 135, 155
 — government, 118, 119, 154
 — justice, 127, 154
 — land revenue, 129, 130, 155
 — — tenure, 133
 — native states, 124, 170
 — newspapers, &c, 127
 — religion, 124, 154
 — tea, 136
 Bijagoz Is (Portuguese Guinea), 1223
 Bijoutier Is (Seychelles), 217
 Bikaner (India), 175, town, 125
 Bilaspur (India), state, 175
 Bilbao (Spain), 1293, port, 1302
 Bilecik (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Billings (Montana), 553
 Bilthon (Dutch E Indies), *see* Beltoeng
 Binatang (Sarawak), 102
 Bingerville (Ivory Coast), 916
 Binghamton (N Y), 567
 Binh Dinh (Annam), 883
 Bintulu (Sarawak), 102
 Bio Bio (Chile), province, 728
 Birkenfeld (Oldenburg), 963
 Birkenhead, population, 14
 Birmingham, 14; university, 22, 23
 Birmingham (Alabama), 453, 491
 Birney Island (Pacific), 427
 Biscay or Vizcaya (Spain), 1292, 1299
 Bishop's Falls (Newfoundland), paper mills, 334
 Bismarck (North Dakota), 574
 Bismarck Archipelago, 430, 432

BOL

- Bismarck islands, 432
 — population, 432
 Bisnulok (Siam), 1281
 Bissau (Portuguese Guinea), 1223
 Bitolye (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Bizerta (Tunis), 898, naval stn, 865
 Bjorneborg (Finland), 838
 Blackburn, population, 14
 Black Forest (Wurttemberg), 974
 Blackpool, population, 14
 Blagoveshtchensk (U S S R), 1247
 Blanche Bay (New Britain), 432
 Blantyre (Nyasaland), 214, 215
 Blekinge (Sweden), province, 1310
 Blida (Algeria), 892
 Bloemfontein (S Africa), 232, 252
 Bloomfield (N J), 562
 Bloomington (Illinois), 519
 Bluefields (Nic), 1152, port, 1154, town, 1152
 — wireless station, 773, 1155
 Boaco (Nicaragua), 1152
 Bo anamary (Madagascar), 906
 Bobovdovl (Bulgaria), coal, 723
 Bobruisk (U S S R), 1247
 Rocas del Toro (Panama), 773, 1172, port, 1172, 1174, town, 1172
 Bochum (Prussia), 931, 966
 Boekolo (Netherlands), salt, 1133
 Boffa (French Guinea), 915
 Bogdo Khan (Urga), 738
 Bogota (Colombia), 763, 764
 — university, 764
 — wireless station, 767
 Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), 780 *sqq*
 — banks, 787
 — education, 783
 Bohol Is (P I), 629
 Bohus (Sweden), province, 1310; fisheries, 1317
 Boise (Idaho), 516
 Boké (French Guinea), 915
 Bokhara (Soviet Cent Asia), 1262, 1263, 1264; town, 1264
 Bökotō Is (Japan), 1058, 1078
 Boksburg (Transvaal), 232, 250
 Bolama Is (Portuguese Guinea), 1223, port, 1223
 Bolán district (Baluchistan), 151
 Bolivar (Colom), 763
 — (Ecuador), 810
 — (Venezuela), state, 1359

BOL

- BOLIVIA, 699 *agg*
 — air routes, 703
 — antimony, 702, 703
 — bismuth, 702, 703
 — boundary, treaties, &c , 700, 1195
 — Central Bank, 701, 704
 — commerce, 703, 732
 — currency, new, 704
 — imports and exports, 703, 732
 — petroleum, 702
 — tin, 702
 Bologna (Italy), 1027, 1035, town,
 1030, univ , 1032
 Bolton, population, 14
 Bolu (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, forest,
 1346
 Bolzano (Italy), 1027, 1030
 Boma (Belgian Congo), 694, 696
 Bombay (city), 123, 155, 156
 — port, 142
 — telephones, 143
 — university, 126, 156
 — Presidency, 118, 155, 156, 157
 — agriculture, 135, 157
 — area and population, 120, 124, 156
 — Presidency, births and deaths, 123
 — commerce, 138, 157
 — education, 126, 156
 — finance, 130, 156, 157
 — forests, 184, 135, 157
 — government, 119, 155, 156
 — justice and crime, 127, 156
 — land revenue, 130, 138, 156
 — — tenure, 133
 — mint, 143
 — native states, 170
 — newspapers, &c , 127
 — religion, 124, 156
 — town, 123, 142, 143, 155, 156, 157
 — university, 126, 156
 Bon religion (Tibet), 754
 Bonaire Island (Dutch W I), 1148
 Bonavista (Newfoundland), 334
 Bondoukou (French West Africa), 916
 Bone or Bona (Algeria), 892; naval
 station, 865
 Bonin Islands (Japan), 1059
 Bonn (Germany), 931, university,
 934
 Bonne Bay (Newfoundland), 334
 Bonny (Nigeria), 257
 Bootle, population, 14
 Bor (Yugoslavia), copper, 1870

BRA

- Bora Bora Maupiti I. (Fr Pacif),
 926
 Borana (Abyssinia), 639
 Borås (Sweden), 1311
 Bordeaux (France), 854, observ , 858,
 shipping, 871; univ , 857, 858
 Border Province (Prussia), 965
 Borgerhout (Belgium), 684
 Bori valley, *see* Loralai
 Boris III , King (Bulgaria), 717
 Borjom (Georgia), 1272
 Borker (Cyrenaica), 1051
 BORNEO, British North, 100 *agg*, 178
 — Dutch, 1140
 — — coal, 1144
 Bornu (Nigeria), 280
 Bosnia & the Herzegovina (Yugo-
 slavia), 1367, 1368
 — forests, 1370
 — iron, 1370
 Bosphorus demilitarisation, 1339
 Boston (Mass), 453, 538, 539, 540
 — Federal Bank, 485
 — navy yard, 463, shipping, 541
 — university, 540
 Bothnia (Gulf of), saw-mills, 1316
 Bottrop (Prussia), 931
 Bouaké (Ivory Coast), 916
 Bouches du Rhône (France), dept.,
 851
 Bougainville Is (Pacific), 433
 Bougie (Algeria), 892
 Boulder (Colorado), 502
 — (W Aust), 897
 Boulogne sur Mer (France), 855,
 trade, 871
 Boulogne-sur-Seine (France), 854
 Bounty Islands (New Zealand), 422
 Bourail (New Caledonia), 925
 Bourbon Is (*see* Réunion), 878, 908,
 909
 Bouré (French Guinea), gold, 915
 Bourgas (Bulgaria), 719
 Bournemouth, population, 14
 Bouvet Is (Norway), 1170
 Bowditch Island (Pacific), 422
 Boyacá (Coloni), pr , 763
 Bozüyük (Turkey), saw mills, 1346
 Brabant (Belgium), province, 688
 — North (Netherlands), 1126, 1138
 Bradford, population, 14
 Braga (Portugal), 1214; town, 1215
 Bragança (Portugal), prov., 1215

BRA

- Bragman's Bluff (Nicaragua), wire
 less station, 1155
 Brahi (Rumania), 1236
 Brakna (Mauritania), 918
 Branco Is (Cape Verde Is.), 1222
 Brandenburg (Prussia), area and
 pop., 965, town, 931
 Brandon (Manitoba), 312
 Brasov (Rumania), 1236
 Bratislava (Czechoslovakia), 782, 783
 — port, 787, univer., 783
 Braunsberg (Germany), faculty, 983
 Braunschweig, *see* Brunswick
 Brava Is (Cape Verde Is.), 1222
 BRAZIL, 705 *sqg*
 — boundaries, 1195
 — currency, new, 715
 — language, 708
 — military uprising (1930), 707
 Brazzaville (French Congo), 902, 903
 — wireless station, 918
 Brechou Island, 18
 Breda (Netherlands), 1127
 BREMEN, 928, 957
 — commerce, 945
 — shipping, 945, 957
 — town, 931, 945, 957
 Bremerhaven (Germany), 945, 957
 Bremersdorp (Swaziland), 229
 Brentau (Danzig), 790
 Brescia (Italy), 1028, town, 1030,
 1038
 Breslau (Germany), 931, 966; techni-
 cal schools, 933, univ., 934
 Brest (France), 854, 862 fort., 865,
 naval school, 859, naval
 station, 862, 865
 Brest-Litowsk (Poland), fort, 1208
 Bridgeport (Connecticut), 453, 505
 Bridgetown (Barbados), 338, 339
 Brighton, population, 14
 Brindisi (Italy), 1028, 1030, 1036
 — air service, 1348
 Brisbane (Queensland), 385, port,
 382, univ., 386
 Bristol, 14, univ., 22, 23
 British America (*see* Bermuda,
 Canada, West Indies, &c.),
 281 *sqg*
 — Atlantic Islands, 215 *sqg*
 — Australasia and Oceania, 350 *sqg*
 — Baluchistan, *see* Baluchistan
 British Borneo, 100 *sqg*

BRI

- British Cameroons, 279
 — Central Africa Protectorate, *see*
 Nyasaland Protectorate
 — Colonies and Possessions in
 Africa, 200 *sqg*
 — — — — in Asia, 97 *sqg*
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 283, 309 *sqg*
 — — agriculture, 293, 310, 311
 — — apples, 295
 — — area and population, 286, 309
 — — banking, 311
 — — births, &c., 287, 309
 — — constit. and govt., 283, 284,
 309
 — — crops, 294
 — — education, 289, 309
 — — finance, 290, 310
 — — forests, 296
 — — fruit farming, 295
 — — Lieutenant Governor, 285, 309
 — — live stock, 295
 — — mining, 296, 310, 311
 — — production and industry, 293,
 294, 295, 310, 311
 — — religion, 288
 — — representation, 283, 309
 — — timber, 295, 310, 311
 — — wheat, 293
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 200 *sqg*
 BRITISH EMPIRE, 77, *see* Great
 Britain, England, Ireland,
 Scotland, &c.
 — — Dominion status, 77
 — — Dominions Office, 78
 — — European possessions, 78 *sqg*
 — — Guiana, 328 *sqg*
 — — Honduras, 331 *sqg*
 — — India, *see* India
 — — Malaya, 177
 — — New Guinea, 350, 407 *sqg*
 British North America, *see* Canada
 — North Borneo, 100 *sqg*
 — Oceania, 350, 422 *sqg*
 — Pacific Islands, 350, 421 *sqg*, 426
 sqg, 429 *sqg*
 — Protected Malay States, 133 *sqg*
 — Solomon Islands, 350, 428, 429
 — Somaliland, 219, 220
 — S. Africa, 220 *sqg*; *see also* Union
 of
 — S. W. Africa, 276 *sqg*
 — Virgin Islands, 342, 344
 — West Africa, 254 *sqg*

BRI

- British West Indies, 387 *sqq*
 Brno (Czechoslovakia), 782, 783, 784, univ., 783
 Brockton (Massachusetts), 539
 Broken Hill (New South Wales), 368
 Broken Hill (N Rhodesia), 227
 Bronx (New York), 453, 566, 567
 Brooke, Sir C V, Raj (Sarawak), 102
 Brooklyn (New York), 453, 566, 567
 — navy yard, 463
 Broussa (Turkey), *see* Bursa
 Bruchsal (Baden), 953
 Bruges (Belgium), 684
 BRUNEI, 101
 BRUNSWICK, 928, 957
 — area and population, 928, 958
 — education, 933
 — town, 931, 958
 Brussels (Belgium), 684, univ., 684
 Brzesc (Poland), military dist., 1208
 Bubaque (Port Guinea), 1223
 Bubi race (Fernando Po), 1306
 Bucaramanga (Colombia), 763
 Buchanan (Liberia), 1088
 Bucharest (Rumania), 1236
 — air service, 1348, 1372
 — treaty, 718, 1236
 — university, 1237
 Buckeburg (Schaumburg Lippe), 972
 Budama (Uganda), 204
 Budapest (Hungary), 1002, 1003, military dist., 1005, university, 1003
 Budejovice Ceské (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Buenaventura (Colombia), port, 764, 767
 Buenos Aires (Argentina), 661, 665, 1181
 — aerial post service, 667
 — Federal district, 661
 — sheep, 665
 — town, 659, 660, 662
 — university, 662
 — wireless station, 668
 Buffalo (New York), 453, 567
 Buganda (Uganda), 204
 Bugishu (Uganda), 204
 Bugwere (Uganda), 204
 Buisk (Siberia), 1267

BUR

- Buka Island (Solomon Is.), 433
 Bukarest (Rumania), *see* Bucharest
 Bukoba (Tanganyika), 273
 Bukovina, the (Rumania), 1235, 1236, 1237
 — university, 1237
 Bulawayo (Rhodesia), 224
 BULGARIA, 717 *sqq*
 — area and population, 719
 — territory ceded, 718, 719, 1236
 Bulolo (New Guinea), 431
 Bunbury (W Aust.), 397
 Bundaberg (Queensland), 385
 Bundelkhand (India), 170
 Bundi state (India), 175
 Bunyoro (Uganda), 204
 Buraida (Nejd), 654, 655
 Burao (Somali), 219, wireless stn., 220
 Bur Burdubo (It Somaliland), 1046
 — Galambaladi (It Somaliland), 1046
 Burdur (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Burgaz (Bulgaria), town, 719
 Burgenland (Austria), area and population, 672, 673
 Burgerwiesen (Danzig), 790
 Burgos (Spain), 1292, 1299, tn., 1293
 Bur Gumburn (It Somaliland), 1046
 Buriato Mongolskaja (Buriat-Mongol Repub.), (U S S R), 1244, 1247, 1266, 1267
 Bur Lelmis (It Somaliland), 1046
 Burlington (Iowa), 524
 — (Vermont), 604
 Burma, 157, 158, 159
 — agriculture, 135
 — area and population, 120, 158
 — births and deaths, 123
 — commerce, 138, 159
 — education, 126, 153
 — finance, 130, 158
 — forests, 134, 135, 159
 — government, 118, 119, 157
 — justice, 127, 158
 — land revenue, 130, 133, 158
 — — tenure, 133
 — newspapers, &c., 127
 — religion, 124, 158
 — university, 126, 158
 — States (native), 170
 Burnie (Tasmania), 404

BUR

- Burnley, population, 14
 Bursa (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1345, tu, 1340
 Burton-on Trent, population, 14
 Burutu (Nigeria), 257
 Bury, population, 14
 Bushire (Persia), pt, 1188, 1189
 Bushman race (S W Africa), 277
 Buskerud (Norway), 1158
 Busoga (Uganda), 204
 Busra, Basra, or Bassora, *see* Basrah
 Bussum (Netherlands), 1127
 Buta (Belgian Congo), 694
 Butaritari Is (Pacific), 428
 Butte (Montana), 553
 Buzau (Rumania), 1237, petroleum, 1239
 Byaka (Bhutan), 699
 Bydgoszcz (Poland), 1205
 Byro Bidjan (Soviet Jewish colony), 1248
- CAAZAPÁ (Paraguay), 1179
 Cabo Gracias (Nic), 1154
 Cáceres (Spain), province, 1292, 1299
 Cacheu (Port Guinea), 1223
 Cadiz (Spain), 1292, faculty, 1294
 — fort, 1297 port, 1302
 — town, 1293, wire stn, 1297
 Caen (France), 854, port, 871, univ, 857
 Caesarea (Turkey), 1340
 Cagliari (Italy), 1029, 1035, 1038, town, 1030
 — university, 1032
 Calcos Is (West Indies), 340, 342
 Cairns (Queensland), 385
 Cairo (Egypt), 818, air mail service, 198, 829, Moslem Univ, 819, State Univ, 820, town, 818
 Cajamarca (Peru), 1194, town, 1194
 Calabar (Nigeria), 255, 257
 Calabozo (Venezuela), 1359
 Calabria (Italy), 1028
 Calais (France), 857, trade, 871
 Calamar (Colombia), 763
 Calchi (Aegean), 1052
 Calcutta, 116, 123, 142, 153
 — trade, 142, university, 126, 153
 Caldas (Colombia), 763, gold, 765
 Calgary (Canada), 287, 306, 307
 Cali (Colombia), 764
 Caliacra (Rumania), dept, 1234

CAN

- Calicut (India), 125
 CALIFORNIA, 450 497
 — agriculture, 467, 500
 — area & population, 450, 465, 498
 — cotton, 467 500
 — gold, 470, 500
 — mining, 470 500
 — naval station, 463
 — production and industry, 467, 470, 500
 — public lands, 465, 498
 — representation, 445, 497
 — universities 499
 Calimno, Islands of (Aegean), 1051, 1052
 Caliphate, the (Turkey), abolished, 1337
 Callao (Peru), 1193, 1194, town, 1194
 Caltanissetta (Italy), 1029, 1038, tn, 1030
 Calvados (France), dept, 851
 Camaguey (Cuba) 775 town, 775
 Camayenne (Fr Guinea), 915
 CAMBODIA (Fr), 878, 880, 883, 884
 — area and population, 878, 883
 — government, 880, 883
 Cambridge, pop, 14, university, 22, 23
 Cambridge (Mass), 453, 539
 Camburg (Thuringia), 972
 Camden (N Jersey), 453, 562
 Camerino (Italy), university, 1032
 CAMEROON (French), 279, 878 919
 — administration, 877, 920
 — — area and population, 878, 920
 CAMEROONS, British, 255 279, 919
 — — administration 255, 280
 Cameroons Prov (Nigeria), 258, 279
 Camooweal (W Australia), 363
 Camorta Island (Nicobars), 148
 Campania (Italy), 1028
 Campbell Island (N Z), 422
 Camp Borden (Ontario), 292
 Campeche (Mexico), 1101, town, 1101
 Campobasso (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Camrose (Canada), 307
 CANADA, 283 *sqg*, *see also* separate Provinces
 — aeronautics, 292
 — defence, 46, 291, 292, 293
 — fruit, 293, 295

CAN

- CANADA, fur trade, 293, 297
 — navy, 46, 291
 — preferential tariffs to Dominions, 298
 — provinces, 283, 285, 286, 287, 293 *sqg*, 305 *sqg*
 — tariff agreement with Australia, 358, 359
 — timber, 295, 297
 — universities, 288, *and see* Provinces
 — wood pulp, 297
 Çanakkale (Turkey), vilayet, 1337, 1340
 Canal Governorate (Egypt), 818
 Canal Zone, Panama, 462, 762, 1174, 1175 *sqg*
 Cañar (Ecuador), province, 810, 812
 Canary Islands (Spain), 1291, 1305
 — area and population, 1805
 — camels, 1299
 — defence, 1296
 — education, 1294
 Canberra, Fed cap (Aust), 352
 Canea (Crete), 978, town, 978
 Canelones (Uruguay), 1353, 1355, town, 1353
 Çankırı (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Cantal (France), dept, 851
 Canterbury, population, 14
 Canterbury Coll (N Z), 413
 — district (N Z), 412
 Canton (China), 738, 739
 — dockyard, 743
 — port, 739
 Canton (Ohio), 454, 577
 Cap Bon (Tunis), 899
 Cape Colony, 244
 Cape Girardeau (Mo), 550
 Cape Gracias a Dios (Nicaragua), 1154
 Cape Haitien (Haiti), 903
 Cape Lopez (French Congo), 902
 Cape Mount (Liberia), 1088
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE, 229, 232, 244 *sqg*
 — Administrator, 228, 244
 — area and population, 232, 245
 — communications, 242
 — constitution and govt., 229, 230, 244
 — education, 233, 246
 — finance, 235, 236, 246
 — gold, 239
 — justice, 235

OAS

- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE, maize, 238
 — mining, 239
 — production and industry, 237 *sqg*
 — Provincial Council, 231
 — railways, 242
 — representation, 230
 — tin, 240
 — towns, 233, 245
 — university, 233
 — wheat, 238
 Cape Palmas (Liberia), 1088
 Cape P of Wales (Alas), tin at, 620
 Cape Town, 232, 244, 245
 — university, 233
 Cape Verde Is (Portugal), 1222
 Capodistria University (Greece), 980
 Caprivi Strip (S W Africa), 276
 Caquetá (Colombia), 763
 Carabobo (Venezuela), state, 1859
 Carácas (Venezuela), 1359, 1361, 1362
 — university, 1360, wireless station, 1362
 Caraguiatay (Paraguay), 1179
 Carapeguá (Paraguay), 1179
 Carbonear (Newfoundland), 334
 Carchi (Ecuador), province, 810
 Cárdenas (Cuba), 775
 Cardiff, 15, college, 22
 Careyburg (Liberia), 1088
 Carib race (Dominica), 345
 — (Nicaragua), 1152
 Cariboo (British Columbia), 309
 Carinthia (Austria), 672
 — area and population, 673
 Carlisle, college, 22
 — population, 14
 Carlow (Irish F St), 83
 Carnegie Trust, 22
 Car Nicobar (Nicobar Is), 148
 Carol, King (Rumania), 1234
 Carola Haen (Solomon Is), 433
 Carolina, *see* N and S Carolina
 Caroline Is (Pac), 430, 1079
 Carrara (Italy), 1027
 Carson City (Nevada), 557
 Cartagena (Col), 763, 764; univ, 764
 Cartagena (Spain), 1293, fort, 1297, naval and wireless stat., 1297
 Cartago (Costa Rica), 769; town 770
 Casablanca (Morocco), 1111, 1115, 1117, air sta, 1118, 1303; port, 1117

CAS

- Cashmere, *see* Kashmir
 Caso (Aegean), 1052
 Casper (Wyoming), 617
 Caspian Ports (Persia), 1188
 Castel Gandolfo (Papal), 1228
 Castellamare di Stabia (Italy), 1036
 Castellón or Catalonia (Spain), 1291,
 1292, 1300, manufactures,
 1299, town, 1293
 Castelo Branco (Port.), prov., 1215,
 town, 1216
 Castelrosso (Aegean), 1051, 1052
 Castlemaine (Victoria), 378
 Castletown (Isle of Man), 73
 Castries (S. Lucia), 349
 Castrop-Rauxel (Prussia), 932
 Catalonia, *see* Castellón
 Catamarca (Argentina), 661, 666
 Catania (Sicily), 1029, town, 1030
 — port 1042, university, 1032
 Catalonia, statute approved, 1291
 Catanzaro (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Cauca (Colombia), 763, gold, 765
 Caucasus (Russia), forests, 1255
 Cautin (Chile), prov., 728
 Cavalla (Greece), 977
 Cavan (Irish F. State), 83
 Cavite (P. I.), naval station, 463
 Cawnpore (India), 123, 167
 Cayenne (French Guiana), 922, wire-
 less stn., 922
 Cayes (Haiti), 993
 Cayman Brac Island, 341
 Cayman Islands (W. I.), 341
 Ceará (Brazil), 708, 709
 Cebu Is. (Philippines), 629, town,
 629, 632
 Cedar Rapids (Iowa), 524
 Ceiba, La (Honduras), 996
 Celebes Is. (D. E. I.), 1140
 Celilo Canal (U. S. A.), 517, 584
 Central Africa Protectorate (British),
 see Nyasaland Protectorate
 Central Asia, Russian possessions in,
 1246, 1262 *sqg*
 Central Australia (Territory), 350,
 405, 406
 Central Falls (Rhode Island), 589
 Central India Agency, area and popu-
 lation, 121, 170
 — — — government, 170
 — — — native states, 170
 — — — opium, 130

CHA

- Central India Agency, religion, 122,
 170
 Central Provinces & Berar (India),
 120, 159 *sqg*
 — — agriculture, 135, 160
 — — area & population, 121, 124, 160
 — — births and deaths, 123
 — — finance, 130, 160
 — — forests, 134, 135, 160
 — — government, 118, 119, 159
 — — justice, 127, 160
 — — land revenue, 130, 160
 — — — tenure, 132
 — — native states, 121, 124, 170
 — — newspapers, &c., 127
 — — religion, 124, 160
 — — States, 121, 170
 Cephalonia (Greece), 977
 Cernautzi (Rumania), 1236, uni-
 versity, 1237
 Cerro Largo (Uruguay), 1353
 Cēsis (Latvia), 1033
 Cessuock (N. S. W.), 368
 Cette (France), port, 871
 Cetynye (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Ceuta (Span. Af.), 1292
 — fort, 1297
 — telephone connection with
 Europe, 1118
 CEYLON, 102 *sqg*
 — communications, 106, 107, 143
 — constitution and govt., 102
 — dependency (Maldivé Islands), 107
 — new constitution, 103
 — State Council, 103
 Chachapoyas (Peru), 1194
 Chaco (Argentina), terr., 661
 Chaco, El (Bolivia and Paraguay),
 700, 1179
 — boundary dispute, 700
 — race (Paraguay), 1179
 Chaco Oriental (Bolivia), petroleum,
 703
 Chad territory (Fr. Congo), 903
 Chafarina Is. (Spanish Africa), 1292
 Chágai (Baluch), 150
 Chahar (Mongolia), 755
 Chakredon (Turkey), 1341
 Chalcedice (Greece), 977
 Chalcis (Greece), 977
 Chalons (France), tech. school, 859.
 Chaman (Baluchistan), 151
 Chamba (India), state, 175

CHA

Chamorro lang (Guam), 633
 Champaign (Ill.), 519
 Champerico (Guatemala), port, 990
 Chanchamayo (Peru), coffee, 1197
 Chandaburi (Siam), 1281
 Chandernagor (French India), 879
 Chang-chun (Manchuria), 753
 Chango race (Chile), 728
 Ch'angsha (China), 738, port, 739
 CHANNEL Is., 74
 — agriculture, 74
 — area and pop., 11, 18
 — books of reference, 77
 — fisheries, 51
 — government, 74
 — trade, 74
 Chao-psiên *see* Korea
 Chaoru (Dahomey), 917
 Chapada Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 712
 Chapel Hill (N. Car.), univ., 572
 Charente (France), dept., 851
 Charente-Inférieure (France), dept., 851
 Charjui (Bokhara), 1263
 Charleroi (Belgium), 684
 Charleston (South Carolina), 591
 — naval station, 463
 Charleston (West Virginia), 612
 Charlestown (Nevis), 344
 Charlotte, Grand Duchess (Luxemburg), 1096
 Charlotte (North Carolina), 572
 Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Is.), 627
 Charlottetown (P. Ed. Island), 320
 Charters Towers (Queensland), 385
 Charshamba (Turkey), tobacco, 1845
 Chatham, population, 14
 Chatham Islands (N. Z.), 411, 421
 Chattanooga (Ten.), 453, 596
 — university, 596
 Chaux-de-Fonds, La (Switzerland), 1327
 Cheb (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Cheboksara (Russia), 1247
 Chefoo (China), port, 739
 Chekiang (China), 738
 — arable area, 744
 Chelabinsk (U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Chelsea (Massachusetts), 539
 Cheltenham, population, 14
 Chemnitz (Saxony), 969, town, 931, 970

CHI

Chemulpo (Korea), 1073, port, 1075
 Ch'eng-tu (China), 738
 Cher (France), dept., 851
 Cherbourg (France), fort, 862, port, 870, naval station, 862, 865
 Cheremkhov Basin (Siberia), coal, 1267
 Cherso Is. (Italy), 1023
 Chester, population, 14
 — (Pennsylvania), 585
 Chesterfield, population, 14
 Cheyenne (Wyoming), 617
 Chhak Augré (Camodia), 884
 Chiaotung Univ. (China), 741
 Chiapas (Mexico), state, 1101
 Chicago (Ill.), 453, 518, univ., 519
 — (Ill.), Centennial World's Fair (1933), 520
 Chicago, Federal Bank, 485
 Chiclayo (Peru), 1194
 Chicopee (Massachusetts), 539
 Chiangmai (Siam), 1285
 Chiati (Italy), 1023, town, 1030
 Chihli (China), 738, 740, cotton, 744
 Chihuahua (Mexico), 1101, town, 1102
 CHILE, 726 *sqg*
 — American loan and Departmental finances, 727
 — boundary treaties, 727, 1194
 — guano, 731
 — motor vehicles, 732
 — provinces, 728, 1194
 Chillan (Chile), 728
 Chiloe (Chile), province, 728, 731
 Chilpancingo (Mexico), 1101
 Chimborazo (Ecuador), 810, 812
 CHINA, 736 *sqg*
 — Boxer Indemnity agreement with Great Britain, 742
 — constitution, 736, 737
 — customs, 738, 742, 1078
 — — maritime, 742, 748
 — dependencies, 738, 752 *sqg*
 — extra territoriality abolished, 740
 — foreign advisers, 742
 — Japanese agreement with, 738, 1059
 — Japanese in, 739, 1059
 — Japanese troops in, 1064
 — Kuomintang, 738
 — leased and alienated territory, 112, 738, 753, 885, 1053, 1059

CHI

- CHINA, likin abolished, 742
 — maritime customs, 742, 748
 — motor roads, 747
 — Nanking Government, 736, 737, 739
 — National University, 741
 — salt, 745
 — State Bank, 749
 — weights and measures, new standard, 750, 751
 — Wei-hai Wei restored to, 739
 Chinandega (Nicaragua), 1152
 Chinchia (Peru), 1194
 Chinde (Mozambique), 1225
 Chinese Turkestan, 754
 Chinkiang (China), port, 739
 Chinnampo (Korea), port, 1075
 Chintechi (Nyasaland), 214
 Chinwangtao (China), port, 739
 Chios (Greece), 978, town, 978
 Chiriquí (Panama), province, 1172, 1174, 1175
 Chishima (Kurile) Islands (Japan), 1059
 Chisimaio, 1016 *See* Kismayu
 Chisinau (Rumania), 1236
 Chita (U S S R), 1247
 Chitral (India), 174
 Chittagong (India), 142
 Chivilcoy (Argentina), 662
 Chivor (Colombia), 765
 Chocó (Colombia), 763, platinum, 765
 Choiseul Is (Pacific), 428
 Cholo race (Peru), 1193
 Cholulteca (Honduras), 996
 Chomutov (Czechoslovakia), 782, coal, 785
 Chosen or Chao-psien, *see* Korea
 Chota Nagpur (India), *see* Bihar and Orissa
 — coal, 155
 Choumen (Bulgaria), *see* Shumen
 Christchurch (N Z), 412, college, 413
 Christian X (Denmark), 792, 1009
 Christiania, *see* Oslo
 Christiansted (Virgin Is), 627
 Christmas Is (Pacific), 428
 — — (Straits Settlements), 177, 181, 182
 — — phosphates, 183
 Chua (Uganda), 204
 Chubut (Argentina), territory, 661
 Chumbi valley, 754

COA

- Chung-Chow Univ (China), 741
 Chung-Hua Min-Kuo, *see* China
 Chung-King (China), 739
 Chuquisaca (Bolivia), 700
 Chur (Switzerland), 1328
 Chura Chand Singh, ruler (Manipur), 169
 Chuvash area (Russia), 1247
 Cicero (Ill), 518
 Cienfuegos (Cuba), 775
 Cincinnati (Ohio), 453, 577
 — univ , 577
 Cirencester, agricultural college, 22
 Città del Vaticano, 1228, *see* Rome,
 See and Church of
 Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela), 1359
 — gold, 1361
 Ciudad Real (Spain), 1292, 1299
 Ciudad Juarez (Mexico), 1102
 Civil Territory (Algeria), 891
 Clare (Irish F State), 83
 Claremont (W Australia), 397
 Clarksburg (West Virginia), 612
 Clermont-Ferrand (France), 854
 — univ , 857
 Cleveland (Ohio), 453, 577
 — — Federal Bank, 485
 Cleveland, East (Ohio), 577
 Cleveland Heights (Ohio), 577
 Cligny (France), 855
 Clifton (N J), 562
 Clinton (Iowa), 524
 Cloncurry (W. Australia), 363
 Cluj (Rumania), 1236, univ , 1237,
 see Kolozsvár
 Cluny (France), tech school, 859
 Clydebank, population, 17
 Coahuila (Mex), 1101, coal, 1104
 Coal-yielding regions —
 Abyssinia, 642
 Argentina, 666
 Australia, 357,
 see States
 Austria, 676
 Basutoland, 221
 Belgium, 687
 Brazil, 712
 Borneo, 100
 Bulgaria, 723
 Canada, 296, &
 see Provs
 Chile, 731
 China, 745
 Colombia, 765
 Czechoslovakia,
 785
 Dominican Re
 public, 806
 Dutch East
 Indies, 1144
 Ecuador, 812
 France, 868
 — cols. 881, 885
 Germany, 941,
 & *see* States
 Gt Britain, 51,
 52

COA

Coal-yielding regions—*continued*.
 Honduras, 998
 Hungary, 1005
 India, 137
 Japan & depen., 1067, 1069, 1078
 Korea, 1075
 Malaya, 186
 Mexico, 1104
 Netherlands, 1193
 Newfoundland, 334
 New Zealand, 417
 Nigeria, 257
 Persia, 1187
 Peru, 1198
 Poland, 1210
 Portugal, 1219
 Coast Province (Kenya), 201
 Coathridge, population, 17
 Coban (Guat.), 988, coffee, 989
 Cobh (Ireland), port, 90
 Coblenz (Germany), 982
 Coburg (Bavaria), 955
 Cocanada (India), 125
 Cochabamba (Bolivia), dept., 700, tn., 700
 Cochun (Madras), port, 163
 — State, 173
 Cochin-China (F.), 878, 880, 881
 — area and population, 878, 882
 — representation, 878, 882
 Coclé (Panama), 1172, 1174
 Cocos Islands (Malaya), 177, 178, 182
 Codrington College (Barbados), 338
 Coetivy Island (Seychelles), 217
 Coffeyville (Kans.), 527
 Cohoes (New York), 537
 Coimbatore (India), 125
 Coimbra (Portugal), 1215; town, 1216, university, 1216
 Cojedes (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Colchagua (Chile), province, 728
 Colchester, population, 14
 Colima (Mexico), 1101; tn., 1101
 Collie (W. Australia), 397
 Colôane Island (Macao), 1227
 Cologne (Germany), 931, 933
 — university, 934

CON

Colombes (France), 855
 COLOMBIA, 762 *sqg*
 — boundary treaties, 762, 1195
 — Panama Canal indemnity, 762
 Colombo (Ceylon), 104
 Colón (Ecuador), 809
 Colón (Panama), 1172, town, 1172, 1174, 1175
 — wireless station, 773
 Colonia (Uruguay), 1353, 1355, town, 1353
 Colonial Territories (Bolivia), 700
 Colonies, British, three classes, 77
 COLORADO, 450, 501 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 465, 503
 — area and pop., 450, 502
 — production and industry, 465, 467, 503
 — public lands, 465, 502
 — representation, 445, 501
 — wheat, 467, 503
 Colorado (Costa Rica), wireless stn., 773
 Colorado Springs (Colorado), 502
 COLUMBIA, DIST. OF (U S A), 447, 449, 509 *sqg*
 — area and pop., 449
 — government, 447, 509
 — justice, 457
 — local government, 449, 457, 509
 — National Guard, 461, 510
 Columbia (Missouri), 550
 — (South Carolina), 590, 591
 Columbia University (N. Y.), 568
 Columbus (Ohio), 453, 576, 577
 Connino Island (Malta), 95
 Commendador (Dominican Rep.), 807
 Commonwealth of Aust., *see* Australia
 Como (Italy), 1026, town, 1080
 Comoé River (F. W. A.), gold, 916
 Comoro Islands (French), 905, 908
 Comex (British Columbia), 309
 Conakry (French Guinea), 915
 — wireless stn., 915
 Concepción (Chile), 728; town, 728
 Concepción (Paraguay), dept., 1179; town, 1174, 1179
 — wireless station, 1182
 Concord (New Hampshire), 559
 Concordia (Argentina), 662
 Condamine, La (Monaco), 1103

CON

- Congo Belge (Belgian Congo), 692
sqg
 — French, 902 *sqg*
 — Lower, 693
 — Portuguese, 223
 — River navigation, 696
 Congo-Kasai (B. Congo), prov., 693
 Conjeeveram (India), 125
 Connaught, area and population, 88
 — religion, 84
 CONNECTICUT, 449, 504 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 506
 — area and population, 449, 504
 — naval station, 463
 — production and industry, 467, 506
 — representation, 445, 504
 — tobacco, 467
 Connecticut Agricultural College, 505
 Constantine (Algeria), 892, tn., 892
 Constantinople (now Istanbul) (Turkey), 1337, 1339, 1341, 1342
 — air service 1348
 — Patriarch of 979, 1341
 — shipping, 1348
 — town, 1337, 1340, 1341
 — university, 1342
 Constantza (Rumania), 1236
 Cooh Behar (India), 169
 Cook Islands (N. Z.), 411, 421
 Coolgardie (W. Aust.), 399
 Coomassie, or Kumasi (Ashanti), 362
 Coorg (India), 119, 161
 — agriculture, 136, 161
 — area and population, 120, 123, 135, 161
 — births and deaths, 123
 — finance, 130, 161
 — forests, 134
 — government, 119, 161
 — justice, 127
 — land tenure and revenue, 130, 133
 — language, 161
 — religion, 124
 Copacabana penins. (Bolivia-Peru), 700
 Copais, Lake (Greece), 982
 Copan (Hond.), products, 998
 Copenhagen (Denmark), 795, 796
 — university, 797
 Coquilhatville (B. Congo), 693, 697
 Coquimbo (Chile), 728, mines, 731
 — wireless station, 738
 Córdoba (Argentina), province, 661

ORE

- Córdoba (Argentina), town, 662;
 university, 662
 — (Spain), 1292, 1299, town, 1293
 Cordova (Alaska), 619
 Corea, *see* Korea
 Corfu (Greece), 977; town, 977
 Corinth (Greece), 977
 — canal, 985
 Corinto (Nicar.), 1152; port, 1154
 Corisco (Span. Africa), 1305, 1306
 Cork, 83, county borough, 82, 83;
 military district, 87
 — port, 90
 — university college, 85
 Corn Island, (Nicaragua), 1152
 Cornell University (N. Y.), 568
 Corner Brook (Newfoundland), 334
 Cornwall, Duchy of, 4
 Coro (Venez.), 1359, coal, 1361
 Corrèze (France), dept., 851
 Corrientes (Argentina), 661; tn., 662
 Corse (France), dept., 851
 Corsica, naval station, 865
 Çorum (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Coruña (Spain), 1292, town, 1293
 Cos (Ægean), 1052, 1341
 Cosenza (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Cosmoledo Is. (Seychelles), 217
 COSTA RICA, 769 *sqg*
 — boundary dispute settled, 769
 Coswig (Anhalt), 951
 Cotchéry (French India), 879
 Côte-d'Or (France), dept., 851
 Côtes-du Nord (France), dept., 851
 Cottbus (Prussia), 932
 Council Bluffs (Iowa), 524
 Courbevoie (France), 855
 Courland (Latvia), 1082
 Courland (Lithuania), 1092
 Courtrai (Belgium), 684
 Coventry, population, 14
 Covilhã (Portugal), 1216
 Covington (Kentucky), 529
 Cracow (Poland), 1205, fort, 1208;
 military district, 1208; town,
 1204, 1207, 1209, univ., 1206
 Craiova (Rumania), 1236
 Cranston (Rhode Island), 589
 Cranwell Cadet College, 48
 Cremona (Italy), 1024, tn., 1030
 Crete (Greece), 718, 977, 978
 Creuse (France), dept., 851
 Crews, population, 14

CRI

- Crimean Republic, 1244, 1247
 Crimmitschau (Saxony), 970
 Crisana (Rumania), 1235
 Cristobal (Panama), port, 332, 1174
 Croatia (Yugoslavia), 1367, 1368
 — and Slavonia (Yugoslavia), 1365, 1367
 Cronstadt (Rus.), *see* Kronstadt
 Crooked Island (Bahamas), 337
 Croydon, population, 14
 CUBA, 774 *sqg*
 — air mail service, 778
 — constitutional changes, 775
 — libraries and periodicals, 776
 — naval station, 463, 773
 Cucuta (Colombia), 764
 Cuddalore (India), 125
 Cuenca (Ecuador), 810, 812
 — university, 810
 Cuenca (Spain), province, 1292
 Culebra Cut (Panama Canal), 1176
 Culebra Is. (Porto Rico), 626
 Culiacan (Mexico), 1101
 Cumana (Venez.), 1359, cotton, 1361
 Cumberland (Maryland), 536
 Cundinamarca (Colom.), 763, 765
 Cuneo (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 Curaçao (Dutch W. I.), 1146, 1148
 — administration, 1148
 — islands, 1148
 Cureghem (Belgium), 684
 Curieuse Island (Seychelles), 217
 Curragh Camp (Irish Free State), 87
 Curtis, Charles, Vice-Pres. (U. S. A.), 443
 Curytiba (Brazil), 708, 714, univ., 709
 Cutch (India), state, 176
 Outtack (India), 125, 154
 Cuvashian Republic (U. S. S. R.), 1244
 Cuxhaven (Germany), port, 945
 Cuyabá (Brazil), 708
 Cuyahoga Falls (Ohio), 577
 Cuyuna (Minn.), iron, 546
 Cuzco (Peru), 1194; town, 1193, 1194, univ., 1195
 Cyclades (Greece), 977
 CYPRUS, 108 *sqg*
 CYRENAICA (Italian Libya), 1047, 1048, 1050, 1051
 — colonisation of, 1050

DAN

- CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Rep. of, 780 *sqg*
 — births, marriages, deaths, 782
 — currency stabilisation, 788
 — leased territory, 787
 Czernowitz (Rumania), *see* Cernauti
 Czeszochowa (Poland), 1205, 1209
 DABOLA (Fr. Guinea), 915
 Dabou (Fr. W. Africa), 916
 Dabrowa Gorn (Poland), 1205, 1209
 Dacca (India), 123, 153, univ., 126, 153
 Dagestan (Republic), 1244, 1247
 Dagó Is. (Estonia), 832
 Dagomba language, Togo, 919
 Dahlak Is. (Eritrea), pearl fishery, 1046
 Dahomey (F. Af.), 878, 911, 913, 916, 917
 — area & population, 878, 911, 916
 — imports and exports, 913, 916
 Dairen or Dalny (Manchuria), 731, 753, 1059, 1078
 Dakar (Senegal), 911, 913, 914; port, 915
 — special territory, 914
 Dakota, *see* N. and S. Dakota
 Dalai Lama (Tibet), 753
 Dallas (Texas), 453, 598
 — Federal Bank, 485
 — univ., 599
 Dalles and Celilo Canal (U. S. A.), 584
 Dalmatia (Yugoslavia), 1365, 1368
 Dalny, *see* Dairen
 Damanhûr (Egypt), 817, 819
 Damão (Portuguese India), 1226
 — salt, 1227
 Damascus (Syria), 887, tobacco, 889, town, 887, 890
 Dambovitza (Rumania), petroleum, 1239
 Damer, El (A. E. Sudan), 267
 Damietta (Egypt), 819, town, 819
 — mosque, 819
 Danakil race (Abyssinia), 640
 — (Fr. Somaliland), 910
 Danger Island (Cook Is.), 421
 Dankali (Abyssinia), 639
 Danube Commission, 1240
 — prov. (Wurttemberg), 974
 — river defences, 722, 1238
 Danube, river, navigation and ports, 722, 724, 1240

DAN

- Danville (Illinois), 519
 DANZIG, 790 *sqq* 929 1211
 — mercantile marine, 1211
 — port, 790, 791, 1211
 Daqahlia (Egypt), 818
 Darbhanga (India), 125
 Dardanelles, The (Turkey), 1339,
 demilitarisation, 1339
 Dar el Baida, *see* Casablanca
 Dar es-Salaam (Tanganyika), 273,
 275
 Darfur (Sahara), 1051
 Darlington, population, 14
 Darmstadt (Hesse), 931, 960, tech
 nical schools, 933, 960
 Dartmouth (Nova Scotia), 316
 Daru (Papua), 408
 Darwin, population, 14
 Darwin (N Australia), 406
 — (Falkland Islands), 327, 328
 Daugavpils or Dvinsk (Latvia), 1083
 Daulat Singhji, ruler (Idar), 170
 Davenport (Iowa), 524
 David (Panama) 1172, 1174
 Dawson (Yukon), 325
 Dayton (Ohio), 453, 577
 Dead Sea (Palestine), 195, 198
 Dearborn (Mich), 543
 Deblin (Poland), fort, 1208
 Debra Markos (Abyssinia), 640
 Debra Tabor (Abyssinia), 640
 Debrecen (Hungary), 1002, military
 dist, 1005, univ, 1003
 Decatur (Illinois), 518
 Deccan (India), irrigation, 157
 Děčín (Teschén) (Czechosl), 787
 Deep Bay (Hong Kong), 112
 Degema (Nigeria), 257
 Deir ez Zor (Syria), 887
 Deirút (Egypt), irrigation, 825
 Delagoa Bay Railway, 1225
 DELAWARE, 449, 507 *sqq*
 — area and pop, 449, 507
 — representation, 445, 507
 Delft (Netherlands), 1127
 Delhi (India), city, 116, 123, 129,
 161, new capital completed,
 116
 — province, 116, 118, 161
 — — agriculture, 135
 Delhi, province, area and population,
 118, 122, 161
 — — births and deaths, 123

DIR

- Delhi, province, Chief Commissioner,
 161
 — — government, 116, 118, 161
 — — land revenue, 133
 — — — tenure, 133
 — — newspapers, &c, 127
 — — religion, 124
 — — university, 126, 161
 Delta-Amacuro (Venez) ter, 1359
 Demerara (B Guiana), 328, 1146
 Denizli (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 DENMARK, 792 *sqq*
 — King, 792, 793, 1009
 D'Entrecasteaux Is (Pacific), 407
 Denver (Colo), 453, 502
 — university, 503
 Derna (Syria), 198
 Derby, population, 14
 Derkos (Turkey), 1341
 Derna (Italian Africa), 1051
 Désirade I (Guadeloupe), 921
 Des Moines (Iowa), 453, 523, 524
 Dessau (Anhalt), 931, 951
 Dessie (Abyssinia), 642, 643
 Destrellan (Guadeloupe) wireless
 station, 921
 Detmold (Lippe), 961
 Detroit (Mich), 453, 543
 Deurne (Belgium), 684
 Deventer (Netherlands), 1127
 Devonport (Tasmania), 404
 Dewsbury, population, 14
 Dhamar (Yemen), 656
 Dholpur state (India), 175
 Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 712
 Dibër (Albania), 650
 Diégo Garcia Is (Mauritius), 211,
 213
 Diégo-Suarez (Madagascar), 905, 906,
 908
 Dieppe (France), port, 871
 Differdange (Luxemburg), 1098
 Digue, la, Is (Seychelles), 217
 Dijon (France), 854; univ, 857
 Dillingen (Germany), faculties, 933
 Dilly (Timor), port, 1227
 Dimbokro (French W Africa), 916
 Dindings (Penang), 177, 178, 179
 Dingri (Tibet), 753
 Dir (India), 174
 Dire Dawa (Abyssinia), 640
 Direction Is (Cocos Is), 182
 Diriamba (Nicaragua), 1152

DIS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (U.S.A.),
 447, 449, 457, 509 *sqy*
 — area and pop., 443, 449, 509
 — government, 447, 509
 — local government, 447, 509
 Distrito Federal (Mexico), 1101
 Disûg (Egypt), mosque, 819
 Diu (Portuguese India), 1226
 Diwaniyah (Iraq), 1017
 Diyala (Iraq), 1017
 Diyarbekir (Turkey), town, 1340,
 vilayet, 1340
 Djambi Is. (Sumatra), 1140
 Djeuné (French W. Africa), 917
 Djibouti (F. Somaliland), 910
 Dmitrievsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Dnepropetrovsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247,
 1272
 Dobeln (Saxony), 970
 Dobruja, the (Rumania), 1235
 Dodecanese (Italian), 1341
 Dominica (B.W. Indies), 343, 344
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 804 *sqy*
 Dominion of Canada, *see* Canada
 Domnarvet (Sweden), iron, 1316
 Don Univ. (Russia), 1249
 Donau, *see* Danube
 Doncaster, population, 14
 Dondo (Port. E. Africa), 1226
 Donegal (Irish F. State), 83
 Donetsk basin (Ukraine), Socialist
 towns, 1272
 Dongola (A.E. Sudan), 269, 271
 Dorada, La (Colombia), 767
 Dordogne (France), dept., 851
 Dordrecht (Netherlands), 1127
 Dorpat (Estonia), 883, univ., 884,
 1084, 1249
 Dortmund (Prussia), 931, 966
 Douala (Fr. Cameroon), 920
 Doubs (France), dept., 851
 Douglas (Alaska), 619
 — (Isle of Man), 73
 Doumergue, Gaston, French Pres.,
 848
 Dover, population, 14
 — (Delaware), 507, 508
 Down, county, 68, 69
 Drama (Greece), 977; town, 977
 Drammen (Norway), 1159
 Drancy (France), 855
 Dravska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Drente (Netherlands), 1125, 1126

DUR

Dresden (Sax.), 969, technical high
 school, 983, 970, town, 981, 970
 Drinska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Drohobycz (Poland), 1209
 Drôme (France), dept., 851; silk, 868
 Drumheller (Alberta), 306
 Dubbo (N.S.W.), 368
 Dublin, 82
 — area and population, 83
 — county borough, 82, 83
 — local govt., 82, 83
 — military district, 87
 — port, 90
 — university & colleges, 84
 Dubuque (Iowa), 524
 Duchy of Cornwall, 4
 Duchy of Lancaster, 4
 Ducie Island (Pacific), 427
 Dudelange (Luxemburg), 1098
 Dudley, population, 14
 Dudweiler (The Saar), 951
 Duem, Ed (A.E. Sudan), 267
 Duff Islands (Pacific), 428
 Duisburg-Hamborn (Prussia), 931, 966
 Duke of Clarence Islds. (Pacific), 422
 Duke of York Islds. (New Guinea), 432
 — (Pacific), 422
 Dukri district (Baluchistan), 150
 Dulaim (Iraq), 1017
 Duluth (Minnesota), 454, 545
 Dunavsk (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Dundalk (Irish F. State), 87
 Dundas (N.S.W.), 368
 Dundee, 17
 Dunedin (New Zealand), 412
 — university, 413
 Dunfermline, 17
 Dungarpur (India), 175
 Dunkerque or Dunkirk (France),
 naval station, 865, port, 871
 Dunkirk (New York), 567
 Dun Laoghaire (Irish Free State),
 82, 90
 Duntroon (Australia), Royal Military
 College, 355
 Duran (Ecuador), aviation school, 811
 Durango (Mexico), 1101, town, 1101
 Durazno (Uruguay), 1353, town, 1353
 Durazzo (Durres) (Albania), 649, 652
 Durban (Natal), 232, 243
 — whaling at, 249
 Durham (North Carolina), 572
 Durham University, 22, 23, 264, 333

DUR

- Durlach (Baden), 953
 Durostor (Rumania), dept., 1236
 D'Urvile Is (Kairiru) (New Guinea), 431
 Dushambe (Tajikistan), now Stalinabad, 1265
 Dusseldorf (Prussia), 931, 966
 Dusun race (Borneo), 100
 Dutch Borneo, 1140, 1144
 Dutch Curaçao, 1146, 1148
 DUTCH EAST INDIES, 1189 *sqq*
 — Chinese in, 1140, 1143
 Dutch Guiana (*see* Surinam), 1146 *sqq*
 Dutch New Guinea, 1140
 DUTCH WEST INDIES, 1146 *sqq* *See* Surinam and Curaçao
 — air service, 1148
 Dyvinsk (Latvia), 1083
 Dyak race (Sarawak), 102

EALING, population, 14

EAST AFRICA, British 200 *sqq*

— — Italian, 207, 219, 1045 *sqq*

— — Portuguese, 1216, 1222, 1224 *sqq*

East African Protectorate *See* Kenya

Eastbourne, population, 14

East Chicago (Indiana), 522

East Cleveland (Ohio), 577

East Griqualand (South Africa), 245

East Ham, population, 14

East India, British *See* India, British

— — Dutch *See* Dutch East Indies

— — French *See* India, French

— — Portuguese *See* India, Portuguese

East London (Cape Prov.), 245

East Orange (N J.), 560

East Providence (R I.), 589

East Prussia, 929 965

East St. Louis (Illinois), 518

Eastern Carolines, 1079

Eastern Mongolia, mines, 1069

Eastern Province (Belg Congo), 693

Eastern Province (Uganda), 204, cotton, 205

Eastern Thrace (Turkey), 1337

Eau Claire (Wis.), 614

Ebingen (Württemberg), 974

Ebute Metta (Nigeria), 255

Eccles, population, 14

ECUADOR, 762, 809 *sqq*

— boundary questions, 809, 1195

— salt monopoly, 812

Eds (Netherlands), 1127

ELP

Edessa (Greece), 977

Edge Is (Spitsbergen), 1169

Edina (Liberia), 1088

Edinburgh, 17; university, 22, 23

Edirne (Turk-y), vilayet, 1340

Edmonton (Canada), 306, 307, 308

Efate Island (Pacific), 429

Eger (Czechoslovakia), 782

Egham, Royal Holloway College, 23

EGYPT, 815 *sqq*

— air mail service, 197, 198, 829

— — squadrons in, 824

— Maktabas, 819, 820

— navy, 824

— religion, 817, 819

— Suez Canal, 39, 828

— university, 819, 820

— Wakf lands 898

Eichstatt (Germany), faculties, 933

Eindhoven (Netherlands), 1127

Eisenach (Thuringia), 972

Ekaterinburg (Russia), univ., 1249

Ekaterinodar (Russia), univ., 1249

El-Ahiat (Cyrenaica), 1049

El Ahmadi, Mosque (Tanta), 819

El Azhar, Mosque (Cairo), 819

Elâziz (Turkey), vilayet, 1340

Elba, Island of, 1035

Elbasan (Albania), 650

El Beni (Bolivia), 700, 702

Elbing (Prussia), 931

El Chaco (Bolivia and Paraguay), 700, 1179

El Damer (A.-E. Sudan), 267

Eldoret (Kenya), 201

El Dueim (A.-E. Sudan), 267

Eleuthera Island (Bahamas), 337

El Fasher (A.-E. Sudan), 267

El Gallo (Nicaragua), wireless station, 1155

Elgin (Illinois), 519

El Hamme (Palestine), 195

Elizabethville (Belg Congo), 693, 694

Elizabeth (New Jersey), 454, 562

El Qosseir (Egypt), port, 828

Ellice Islands (Pacific), 427

Ellis (Greece), 977

Elmira (New York), 567

El Obeid (A.-E. Sudan), 267

Elobey, Great and Little (Spanish Africa), 1305, 1306

El Palomar (Argentina), 668

El Paso (Texas), 454, 598

ELS

- El Suweda (Syria), 887
 Elyria (Ohio), 577
 Emaus (Danzig), 790
 Emden (Germany), port, 945
 Emilia (Italy), province, 1027
 Emirau Is (New Guinea), 438
 Emmen (Netherlands), 1127
 Encamp (Andorra), 877
 Encarnacion (Para), 1179, town, 1179
 Enderbury Island (Pacific), 427
 Endicott (N Y), 507
 ENGLAND AND WALES—
 — agricultural holdings, 50
 — agriculture, 48 *sqg*
 — area, 11, 12, 48, 49
 — Bank of England, 65
 — banks, 65
 — — savings, post-office, 66
 — — trustee, 67
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 18
 — canals, 64
 — cities, 14, 15
 — commerce, 55 *sqg*
 — Counties, Administrative, 9, 12, 13
 — County Boroughs, 10, 14, 15
 — — Councils, 8, 9
 — crime and criminals, 25, 26, 27
 — crops, 48, 49
 — customs, 32, 33
 — education, agricultural, 22, 50
 — — elementary, 24
 — — military, 41
 — — secondary, 23, 24
 — — technical, 23, 24
 — — university, 22, 23
 — electorate, 5, 6
 — fisheries, 50, 51
 — illegitimacy, 18
 — justice and crime, 25 *sqg*
 — King, 3, 4, 20
 — land distribution, 48
 — live stock, 49
 — local government, 8, 9, 10
 — — taxation, 36, 37, 38
 — metropolis (*see also* London), 16
 — national insurance, 27, 28
 — old age pensions, 28
 — parliamentary representation, 5, 6, 7
 — pauperism, 31
 — police, 9, 26
 — population, 11 *sqg*

ESP

- ENGLAND AND WALES—
 — religion, 19, 20, 21
 — towns, 14, 15
 — universities, 22, 23
 — wheat, 48
 — widows' & orphans' pensions, 28
 Enid (Oklahoma), 580
 Enna (Italy), 1030
 Enos (Ægean shores), 718
 Enschede (Netherlands), 1127
 Entebbe (Uganda), 204, 205
 Entre Minho e-Douro (Port), 1215
 Entre Rios (Argentina), 661, 665
 Enzeli (Persia), port, 1188
 Epi Island (Pacific), 429
 Epinal (France), fortress, 862
 Epirus (Greece), 977
 Equator (Belgian Congo), dist & prov, 693
 Equatorial Africa (Fr), 878, 902 *sqg*
 Eriurt (Prussia), 931
 Erie (Pennsylvania), 453, 585
 — Canal (N Y), 570
 Erigavo (Br Somaliland), 220
 ERITREA (Italian E Africa), 267, 1045
 — defence, 1035, 1045
 — frontier, 267, 910
 — port, 642
 — treaty with Abyssinia, 639
 Erivan (Armenia), 1247, 1269, 1340
 Erlangen (Bav), 955, univ, 934, 955
 Erromanga Island (Pacific), 429
 Erythrea, *see* Eritrea
 Erzincan (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Erzurum (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Escant, *see* Schelde
 Esch Abzette (Luxemburg), 1098
 Eskilstuna (Sweden), 1311
 Eskişehir (Turkey), town, 1340, vilayet, 1340
 Esmeraldas (Ecuador), 810, town, 810
 — wireless station, 813
 Esna Barrage (Egypt) 825
 Espallat (Dominican Repub), prov, 805
 España, *see* Spain
 Esperanza, La (Honduras), 996
 Espírito Santo (Brazil), 708, 711
 — coffee, 711
 Espiritu Santo Island (Pacific), 429

ESQ

Esquimalt (Canada), 292
Essen (Prussia), 931, 966
Essequibo (B Guana), 328, 1146
Esslingen (Wurttemberg), 974
Esteli (Nicaragua), 1152
ESTONIA, 832 *sqg*, 1244
— metric system introduced, 836
Estremadura (Port), prov , 1215
Ethiopia, 639 *sqg*
Etterbeek (Brussels), 684
Euboea (Greece), 977 , mines, 983
Eugene (Oregon), 582
Eupen (Belgium), 683, 929
Eure (France), dept , 851
Eure-et Loir (France), dept , 851
Europe, British possessions in, 78 *sqg*
Evanston (Illinois), 518
Evansville (Indiana), 454, 522
Everett (Massachusetts), 539
— (Washington), 609
Evora (Portugal), 1216 . town, 1216
Ewe race (West Africa), 916, language
(Togo), 919
Exeter, population, 14 , college, 22
Exuma Island (Bahamas), 337

FAROE Islands, *see* Firoe Is
Fagersta (Sweden), iron, 1316
Fairbanks (Alaska), 619
Fairfield (N S W), 363
Fairmount (West Virginia), 612
Faisal, King of Iraq, 1016
Faiyûm (Egypt) 818 , town, 819
Fakaofu Island (Pacific), 422
Fakumen (Manchuria), 752
Falasha race (Abyssinia), 640
Falcón (Venez), state, 1359, 1361
Falkirk, population, 17
FALKLAND ISLANDS, 327
Falknov (Czechoslovakia), coal, 785
Fall River (Mass), 453, 539
Falmouth (Jamaica), 340
Falun (Sweden), 1811
Famagusta (Cyprus), 108, 109, 111
Fanning Island (Pacific), 427
Far Eastern Region (U S S R), 1266
Farah (Afghan), 645
Fargo (North Dakota) 574
Faridkot (India), state, 175
Faro (Portugal), 1216
Faroe Is (Denmark), 795
— area and population, 795
— representation, 794

FLO

Farquhar Is (Seychelles), 217
Farukhabad (India), 125
Fasher, El (A - E Sudan), 267
Faya (French Congo), 903
Fayoum (Egypt), *see* Faiyûm
Federal Capital (Brazil), 703
— District (Brazil), 707, 708, 709
— — (Mexico), 1101, 1102
— — (Venezuela), 1359
Federal Territory (Australia), 852
— railways, 362
Fed Malay States, 180, 183 *sqg* (*see*
Malay States, Federated)
Fedhala (Morocco), 1115, 1117
Felicité Island (Seychelles), 217
Fellahin (Egypt), 824
Fellin (Estonia), 833
Feng hwang cheng (Manchuria), 752
Fengtien (Manchuria), 752
Feni Is (New Guinea), 433
Ferghana (U S S R), 1264
Fermanagh, county, 68, 69
Fernando Po (Span At), 1805,
1306
Ferozepore (India), 125
Ferrara (Italy), 1027 , town, 1030,
univ , 1032
Ferrol (Spain), dockyard, 1297
— fort, 1297 , wireless sta , 1297
Ferryville (Tunis), 808
Fessato (Tripolitania), 1049
Feuerbach (Wurttemberg), 974
Fez (Morocco), 1109, 1110, 1118
Fezzan (Tripolitania), 1049
Fianarantsoa (Madagascar), 905
FIJI, 422 *sqg*
Findlay (Ohio), 577
Finistère (France), dept , 851
FINLAND, 837 *sqg*, 1244
— independence, 837, 1244
Finmark (Norway), 1159
Fiole language (Belgian Congo),
694
Firenze, *see* Florence
Fitchburg (Massachusetts), 539
Fiume (Italy), 1023, 1027 , shipping,
1042 , tn , 1030
Flanders (Belgium), 683
Flat Island (Seychelles), 217
Flensburg (Prussia), 931
Flint (Michigan), 453, 543
Florence (Firenze) (Italy), 1027,
1038 , tn., 1030 , univ., 1032

FLO

- Florencia (Colombia), 763
 Flores (Uruguay), 1353
 Florianopolis (Brazil), 708, 714
 FLORIDA (U S A), 449, 511 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 512
 — area and population, 449, 511
 — cotton, 467, 512
 — defence, 512
 — naval stations, 463
 — production and industry, 467, 512
 — public lands, 465, 511
 — representation, 445, 511
 — timber, 512
 — tobacco, 464, 513
 Florida (Uruguay), 1353, 1355
 Florida Island (Pacific), 428
 Florina (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Flushing (Netherlands), 1127, 1131
 — port, 1136
 Foggia (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Fogo Is (Cape Verde Is), 1222
 Folkestone, population, 15
 Fon race (French W Africa), 916
 Fond du Lac (Wisconsin), 614
 Fonseca Bay (Nicaragua), U S naval base, 1152
 Foochow (China), 738, 739, dock yard 743
 Forbes (N S W), 368
 Forécariah (French Guinea), 915
 Foreign Legion (French), 864, 894
 Forest (Brussels) 684
 Forlì (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Formosa (Argentina), territory, 661
 Formosa Is or Taiwan (Japan), 738, 1058, 1059, 1077
 — area and population, 1059, 1076
 — ports, 1078
 — university, 1077
 Fortaleza (Brazil), 708
 Fort Bayard (French China), 885
 Fort-de-France (Martinique), 922
 Fort Dodge (Iowa), 524
 Fort Jameson (Rhodesia), 227
 Fort Johnston (Nyasaland), 214
 Fort Lamy (French Congo), 902, 903
 Fort Maunung (Nyasaland), 214
 Fort Rosebery (Rhodesia), 227
 Fort Sandeman (Baluchistan), 151
 Fort Smith (Arkansas), 496
 Fort Wayne (Indiana), 453, 522
 Fort Worth (Texas), 453, 508

FRA

- Fourah Bay Coll (W Africa), 264
 Fouta Djallon (Fr Guinea), 915
 FRANCE, 847 *sqg*
 — army, 863 *sqg*
 — administration, 864
 — air force, 864, 867
 — colonial forces, 863, 864, 880, 893, 899, 1114
 — Foreign Legion, 864, 893
 — native troops, 864, 1114
 — arrondissements, 850
 — maritime, 865
 — Chamber of Deputies, 847, 848, 849
 — coal, 868
 — Saar Basin, 853
 — colonial troops, 863, 864, 881, 893, 899, 1114
 — colonies & dependencies, 280, 877 *sqg*, 1109 *sqg*
 — Conseil d'Etat, 849
 — Supérieur des Colonies, 878
 — departments, 850 *sqg*
 — finance, 861
 — new, 858
 — silk producing, 868
 — education, 855 *sqg*
 — electoral methods, 848, 849, 855
 — Franco-Turkish agreement, 887
 — government, central, 848 *sqg*
 — local, 850
 — insurance, compulsory, social, 861
 — leased territory, 885
 — mandates, 878, 886, 918, 919
 — navy, 864 *sqg*
 — mercantile, 870
 — ports, 865
 — stations, 865
 — Washington Treaty and, 864
 — New Monetary Law (1928), 873
 — observatories, 858
 — penal settlements, 860, 922
 — population, 851 *sqg*
 — foreign, 853
 — maritime, 865
 — ports, 870, 871
 — naval, 865
 — President, 847, 849
 — protectorates, etc, 877, 879, *sqg*, 1109 *sqg*
 — representation, 847, 848
 — colonial, 877, 878, 879, 882, 914, 921, 923

FRA

- FRANCE, Senate, 847, 849
 — social insurance, 861
 — territory acquired, 853, 929
 — trench system of defence, 862
 Francis I. (Liechtenstein), 1091
 Franconia (Bavaria), 955
 Frankfort (Kentucky), 528
 Frankfort-on-Main (Prussia), 931,
 966, univ, 934
 Frankfort-on-Oder (Prussia), 931
 Franklin (N W Terr) dist, 326
 Fray Bentos (Uruguay), 1353
 Fredericton (New Brunswick), 314
 Frederick (Maryland), 536
 Frederiksted (Virgin Is), 627
 Fredrikstad (Norway), 1159, port,
 1167
 Freeport (Illinois), 519
 Freetown (Sierra Leone), 264
 Freiberg (Saxony), 970
 Freiburg (Baden), 952, archbishop,
 953, 975, town, 931, 953
 — university, 934, 953
 Freiburg (Switz), *see* Fribourg
 Freising (Germany), faculties, 933
 Freital (Saxony), 970
 Fremantle (W Aust), port, 362, 397
 French America, 878, 921 *sqg*
 — Asia, 878, 879 *sqg*, 1280
 — Australasia, 924 *sqg*
 — Cambodia, 878, 880, 883, 884
 — Cameroon, 279, 878, 918, 919
 — Congo, 902 *sqg*, *see* French
 Equat Africa
 — Equatorial Africa (F Congo),
 902 *sqg*
 — — area and population, 878, 902
 — Guiana, 860, 878, 922
 — Guinea, 878, 911, 912, 913, 915
 — — area and population, 878, 911,
 915
 — — imports and exports, 913, 915
 — India, 878, 879, 880
 — Indo-China, 880 *sqg*
 — Morocco, 878, 1109 *sqg*
 — North Africa, 878, 891 *sqg*
 — Oceania, 878, 925
 — — area and population, 878, 925
 — — imports and exports, 926
 — Pacific Islands, 878, 924
 — Somaliland, 878, 910
 — Sudan, 878, 911, 913, 917
 — — administration, 917

GAM

- French Sudan, area and population,
 878, 910, 917
 — — imports and exports, 913, 918
 — Togo, 280, 878, 918
 — West Africa, 280, 878, 911
 sqg, and *see* under *separate*
 colonies
 — — area and population, 878, 911
 — — colonies, 878, 911
 — West Indies, 878, 921 *sqg*
 Fresno (California), 498
 Fribourg (Switz), 1325, 1327, 1328,
 tn, 1327
 — university, 1328
 Friedrichstal (Saar dist), 951
 Friendly Islands, *see* Tonga, 426
 Friesland (Netherlands), 1126
 Frosinone (Italy), 1028, 1030
 Frunze (U S S R), 1247
 Fuad I (King of Egypt), 815
 Fuegian race (Chile), 728
 Fukien (China), prov, 738
 Fukuoka (Japan), 1060
 Funafuti I-land (Pacific), 427
 Funchal (Madera), 1215
 Furth (Bavaria), 931, 955
 Fusan (Korea), port, 752, 1075
 Fusan fu (Korea), 1073
 Futuna Is. (Pacific), 925
 Fyzábád or Faizabad (India), 125

 GABAIT (Sudan), gold, 270
 Gablonz a d N (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Gabs (Persia), 1185
 Gabun or Gabon (Fr Congo), 902, 903
 Gaillard Cut (Panama Canal), 1176
 Galapagos Is (Ecuador), 810
 Galatz (Rumania), 1236, naval school,
 1238
 Galesburg (Illinois), 519
 Galilee (Palestine), 192, 195
 Galla (Abyssinia), 639
 — tribes, 201, 640
 Galle (Ceylon), 104
 Gallegos (Argentina), 661
 Galveston (Tex.), 598, 600, port,
 600
 Galway, 83; University College,
 84, 85
 Gambaga (Gold Coast), 263
 Gambella (Abyssinia), 640
 Gambela Enclave (A-E Sudan), 267
 GAMBIA Col. & Prot, 254, 258, 912

GAM

Gambier Islands (Fr Oceania), 926
 Gand, *see* Ghent
 Gandja (U S S R), 1247
 Ganga Singh Bahadur, ruler (Bikaner), 176
 Gangtok (Sikkim), 176
 Gard (France), dept., 851; silk, 868
 Gardinas (Lithuania), 1092, tn., 1093
 Gardner Island (Pacific), 427
 Gardner Islands (New Guinea), 432
 Garonne, Haute- (France), dept., 851
 Garraway (Lubiana), 1088
 Gartok (Tibet), 754
 Gary (Indiana), 454, 522
 Gash Delta (A E Sudan), cotton, 269
 Gasmata (New Guinea), 432
 Gateshead, population, 14
 Gatooma (Rhodesia), 224
 Gatun dam (Panama Canal), 1176, lake, 1176
 Gavle (Sweden), 1310, 1311
 Gavleborg (Sweden), province, 1310
 Gaya (India), 125, 154
 Gaza (Palestine), 192, aerodrome, 197, port, 196
 Gaza (Portuguese E Africa), railway, 1226
 Gazelle Peninsula (New Britain), 432
 Gaziyaintap (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 Gdynia (Poland), port, 1205, 1211
 Geelong (Victoria), 378
 Geislingen (Wurtemberg), 974
 Gelsenkirchen (Prussia), 931, 966
 Genck (Belgium), 684
 Geneva (N Y), 567
 Geneva (Switzerland), 1325, 1327, town 1327, university, 1329
 Genf (Switzerland), *see* Geneva
 Genoa or Genova (Italy), pt., 1036, 1042, prof., 1026, town, 1030; university, 1032
 Gensan (Korea), 1075
 George V, King and Emperor, 3, 20, 115
 — title, 3, 115
 George Juvaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur, ruler (Gwalior), 171
 George Town (Penang), 178
 Georgetown (British Guiana), 328, 330
 — (Cayman Islands), 341
 Georgetown University (U S A.), 509

GHE

Georgia, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1244, 1246, 1268, 1271
 — constitution & government, 1244, 1271
 GEORGIA (U S A.), 449, 513 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 515
 — area & population, 449, 513
 — cotton, 467, 515
 — port, 515
 — production and industry, 467, 515
 — representation, 445, 513
 — tobacco, 467
 Georgia, South (Falkland Is.), whaling, 327
 Gera (Thuringia), 931, 972
 Geraldton (W Aust.), 397
 German Austria, *see* Austria
 GERMAN REPUBLIC, 927 *sqg*
 — area and population, 928 *sqg*
 — coal, 853, 941
 — election results (1932), 928
 — forest area, 941
 — occupied territory, 853, 929
 — public assistance, 935, 936
 — Saar Basin, 853, 929, 951
 — States, 923, 929, 951 *sqg*
 — territory ceded, 853, 929, 965
 — territory occupied, 853, 929
 — Treaty of Versailles, 853, 929, 938, 939, 965
 — welfare associations, 935, 936
 German former possessions in Africa, 77, 273, 276, 279, 918, 919
 — New Guinea, 430 *sqg*
 — Pacific Islands, 426 *sqg*, 434, 435, 1079
 — Solomon Islands, 430, 433
 — S - W Africa, 276 *sqg*
 German Volga Commune (Russia), 1244
 — West Africa, *see* Cameroon, &c
 Germiston (South Africa), 232, 250
 Geron (Spain), 1292, fort, 1297, minerals, 1299
 Gers (France), dept., 851
 Gezira, the, cotton growing, 269
 Ghadames (Ital. N Africa), 1048
 Gharbiya (Egypt), 818
 Ghardaia (Algeria), 892
 Ghat (Italian North Africa), 1048
 Gheg race (Albania), 649, 650
 Gheez language (Eritrea), 1045
 Ghent (Belgium), 684; univ., 684

GHO

Ghorband Valley (Afghan), coal, 647
 GIBRALTAR, 92 *sqq*
 Giessen (Hesse), 960, univ, 934, 960
 Gijon (Spain), 4293
 Gilbert & Ellice Is Colony (Pacific), 422, 427, 428
 Gilgit (Kashmir), 172
 Gillingham, population, 14
 Gimira (Abyssinia), 639
 Gipsies Persia, 1185
 Girga (Egypt), 818, 825
 Gironde (France), dept, 851
 Girton College, Cambridge, 23
 Gisborne (New Zealand), 412
 Gissi tribe (Liberia), 1088
 Giza (Egypt), 818, town, 819
 Gizo Island (Pacific), 428
 Glace Bay (N S), 316
 Gladbach Rheydt (Germany), 931, 966
 Gladbeck (Prussia), 931
 Glarus or Glaris (Swiss canton), 1324 *sqq*
 Glasgow, agricultural college, 22
 — population, 17
 — university, 22, 23
 Glauchau (Saxony), 970
 Gleiwitz (Prussia), 931
 Glendale (Cal), 498
 Glens Falls (New York), 567
 Gloucester, population, 14
 Gloucester Is (French Oceania), 926
 Gloversville (New York), 567
 Gmund (Wurttemberg), 974
 Goa (Portuguese India), 1212, 1216, 1226
 Goajira (Colombia), province, 763
 Gobi desert (Mongolia), 755
 Goedegun (Swaziland), 229
 Goffa (Abyssinia), 639
 Gogjam (Abyssinia), 639, 640
 Gola tribe (Liberia), 1088
 GOLD COAST, 254, 260 *sqq*, 280
 — area and population, 260, 262
 — gold, 260 *sqq*
 — Governor, 262
 — production, 260 *sqq*
 — Territories, 260, 262
 Gold-yielding regions—
 Abyssinia, 642 A E Sudan,
 Afghanistan, 270
 647 Angola, 1224

GOT

Gold-yielding regions—
 Argentina, 668 Morocco, 1115
 Australia, 357, Mozambique,
 and *see* States 1225
 Belgian Congo, Newfoundland,
 695 334
 Bolivia, 702 N Z, 417, 418
 Borneo, 100 Nicaragua, 1153
 Brazil, 712 Papua, 409
 British Guiana, Peru, 1198
 330 Philippines,
 Canada, 296, 631
 & *see* Provs Porto Rico, 625
 Ceylon, 106 Portugal and
 Chile 731 poss, 1224
 Colombia, 765 Rhodesia, 225,
 Dominican 227
 Rep, 806 Russian Central
 Ecuador, 812 Asia, 1265
 France & cols, Salvador, 1276
 883, 885 S & S W Afr,
 Gold Coast, 260 225, 227, 240
 sqq Tibet, 754
 Haiti, 994 U S A, 469,
 Honduras, 993 470, & *see*
 India, 137 States
 Japan, 1067 Uruguay, 1355
 Kenya Colony, Venezuela,
 202 1361
 Korea, 1075 West Africa,
 Malay Straits, 260, 263
 186, 189 Yugoslavia,
 Mexico, 1104 1870
 Gollé (Swaziland), 229
 Gomel (White Russia), prov., 1274, town, 1274
 Gonaives (Haiti), 993
 Gondar (Abyssinia), 639, town, 640
 Goppingen (Wurttemberg), 974
 Gorakhpur (India), 125
 Gordon College (Khartoum), 268
 Gore (Abyssinia), 639, 640
 Gorée (Senegal), 914
 Gorgol (Mauritania), 918
 Gorizia (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Gorky, 1247
 — university, 1249
 Gornitz (Prussia), 931
 Goteborg (Sweden), province, 1310
 — faculty, 1312, fishing, 1317
 — shipping, 1319, town, 1310, 1312
 Gotha (Thuringia), 972
 Gottingen Univ (Germany), 934

GOT

- Gotland (Sweden), province, 1810
 Gouda (Netherlands), 1127
 Gough's Island (Atlantic), 216
 Goulburn (New South Wales), 868
 Goundam (French W Africa), 917
 Goyaz (Brazil), 708, diamonds, 712, town, 708
 Gozo Island (Malta), 95
 Graaff-Reinet (Cape Colony), 245
 Grafton (New South Wales), 868
 Graham's Land (Falkland Is.), 327
 Graham's Town (S A.), 245, univ col., 234
 Granada (Nicar.), 1152, university, 1152
 Granada (Spain), 1292, town, 1293, university, 1294
 Grand Bahama Island (W I.), 837
 Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast), 915, 916
 Grand Caeos Island (W I.), 342
 Grand Cape Mount (Liberia), 1088
 Grand Cayman Is (W I.), 341
 Grand Cess (Liberia), 1088
 Grand Falls (Nfld.), paper mills, 334
 Grand Forks (North Dakota), 574
 Grand Island (Neb.), 555
 Grand Lahou (Ivory Coast), 916
 Grand Rapids (Michigan), 453, 543
 Grand Turk Is (W Indies), 842
 Grande Aldée (French India), 879
 Grande Comore Island (French), 908
 Grande-Terre (Guadeloupe), 921
 Grão-Mogol (Brazil), diamonds, 712
 Graubunden (Switz.), 1325, 1327
 Graz (Austria), 673, univ., 674
 Great Admiralty Is. (Pac.), 433
 GREAT BRITAIN, 5 *sqg*
 — administrations, since 1902, 8
 — agricultural education, 22, 50
 — holdings, 50
 — agriculture, 43 *sqg*
 — Air Force, 35, 47, 48
 — commands, 47, 824
 — educational establishments, 48
 — Ministry, 7, 46
 — warships, 48
 — area, 11, 47, cultivated, 48, 49
 — army, 40 *sqg*, and *see* parts of the Empire
 — administration, 40, 41, 42
 — commands, 41
 — expenditure, 35, 40, 42
 — in Egypt, 824

GRE

- GREAT BRITAIN, army in India, 40, 42, 131, 132
 — — military education, 41
 — — native troops, 40, 131, 132
 — — regular, 40, 41, 42
 — — reserve, 40
 — — supplementary reserve, 40
 — — territorial, 41, 42
 — Army Council, 41
 — aviation, civil, 19, 48, 63
 — Bank of England, 66
 — banks, chartered, 66
 — post-office, 66
 — trustee, 67
 — battleships, 43 *sqg*
 — births, marriages, deaths, 18
 — blast furnaces, 54
 — Board of Admiralty, 7, 42
 — Board of Education, 7
 — boroughs, 10, 14, 15
 — budgets, 32 *sqg*
 — Cabinet, 7, 8
 — canals, 64
 — census of 1921, 11, 1931, 11
 — cities, 14, 15, 16, 17
 — Civil List, 4, 35
 — Civil Services, 35, estimates, 36
 — coal, 52, 53
 — coaling stns., 264
 — colonies and dominions, 77 *sqg*
 — commerce, 55 *sqg*
 — Commons, House of, 5, 6, 8
 — constitution and government, 5 *sqg*
 — corn and green crops, 48, 49
 — Counties, Administrative, England and Wales, 9; list, 12, 13
 — County Associations, 41
 — county boroughs, 10; list, 14, 15
 — County Councils, 9
 — criminal statistics, 27
 — crops, 48, 49
 — Crown Colonies, 75
 — customs, 32, 33, 34
 — valuation, 55
 — debt, 38, 39
 — National, 38, 39
 — War, 38
 — defence (*see also* Army and Navy), 40 *sqg*
 — District Councils, 10
 — Dominions, &c., *see under names*

GRE

- GREAT BRITAIN, Dominion navies,
46, 47 291, 355, 416
— education, 22 *sqg*
— — agricultural, 22, 49
— — Board of, 7
— — elementary, 24, 25
— — secondary and technical, &c ,
23, 24
— — university, 22, 23
— electors, 5, 6
— — Equal Franchise Act (1928),
5, 6
— — new voters, 6
— emigration and immigration, 19
— estate duties, 34
— estimates, 32 *sqg*
— excise, 32, 33, 34, 35
— executive government, 6 *sqg*
— expenditure, 35 *sqg*
— exports, 51, 53 *sqg*
— — coal, 53
— — fish, 51
— — foreign and colonial, 51 *sqg*
— — gold and silver, 59
— — iron and steel, 53, 59
— — textiles, 59, 60
— — farm holdings, 50
— finance (*see also* Banks), 32 *sqg*
— — National Debt, 35, 38, 39
— — revenue & expenditure, 32 *sqg*
— — taxation, 32 *sqg*, 36, 37
— — — local, 35, 38, 39
— — — War expenditure, 38
— fish imports and exports, 51
— fisheries, 50, 51
— food imports, 59, 60, 61
— franchise, 5, 6
— — Equal Franchise Act (1928), 5, 6
— gold bullion imports & exports,
59
— — government, imperial and
central, 5 *sqg*
— — executive, 6 *sqg*
— — local, 8, 9, 10
— health insurance, national, 27, 28
— Health, Ministry of, 7, 27
— House of Commons, 5, 6, 7, 8
— House of Lords, 5
— illegitimacy, 19
— Imperial Defence Committee, 40
— imports, 51, 53 *sqg*
— — cotton, 59
— — fish, 51

GRE

- GREAT BRITAIN, imports, flour, 59,
60, 61
— — food, 59, 60, 61
— — foreign and colonial, 55 *sqg*
— — gold and silver, 59
— — iron, 53, 59
— — meat, 59, 60
— — metals and minerals, 53, 59
— — sugar, 60
— — tea, 60
— — wheat, 59, 60, 61
— income tax and super-tax, 34, 36,
37
— instruction, *see* education
— insurance, national, 27, 28, 29
— — health, 27, 28
— — unemployment, 28, 29, 36
— iron, 53, 59
— iron works, 52, 54
— justice and crime, 25 *sqg*
— King, 3, 4, 20
— labour and employment, 29 *sqg*
— Labour, Ministry of, 8
— land distribution, 48, 49
— — holdings, 50
— — tax, 36, 37
— languages, 11
— leased territories, &c , 112, 1280
— live stock, 49
— local expenditure, 39
— — government, 8, 9, 10
— — revenue, 37, 39
— — taxation, 34, 37, 38, 39
— Lords, House of, 5
— members of Parliament, 5
— — payment of, 5
— metropolis, *see* London
— military expenditure, 35, 42
— mining and metals, 51 *sqg*
— ministry, 6, 7, 8
— mint, 66
— money and credit, 66, 67
— money, weights, and measures, 67
— motor vehicle duties, 33
— municipal Corporations, 10
— National Debt, 38
— national insurance, 27, 28, 29
— navigation, 61 *sqg*
— — inland, 64
— navy, 42 *sqg*
— — aircraft carriers, 44, 46
— — bases, 33, 113, 281
— — battleships, 43, 44, 45 *sqg*

GRE

- GREAT BRITAIN, navy, Board of Admiralty, 7, 42
- — coal st, 264
 - — cruisers, 44, 45 *sqg*
 - — destroyers, 43, 44, 46
 - — Dominion navies, 46, 47, 291, 355, 416
 - — estimates, expen., 35, 43
 - — monitors, 44
 - — number, all ranks, 43
 - — submarines, 43, 46
 - — summary of fleet, 43 *sqg*
 - — Washington Treaty and, 42, 43
 - old age pensions, 28
 - Parish Councils, 10
 - parishes, civil & ecclesiastical, 20
 - Parliament, 5, duration of, 5, 6
 - pauperism, 31
 - Pensions, Ministry of, 8
 - pensions, old age, 28
 - — war, 29
 - — widows' and orphans', 28
 - police force, 9, 10, 26
 - political parties, 8
 - population, 11 *sqg*
 - — age distribution, 11
 - — civil, 12
 - population, counties, 12, 13
 - — divisions, 11
 - — islands, in British seas, 11, 18, 78 *sqg*
 - — movement of, 18, 19
 - — towns, 14, 15, 17
 - — urban and rural, 16, 17
 - postal statistics, 34, 35, 64, 65
 - Prime Minister, 6, 7, 8
 - Privy Council, 5
 - production and industry, 48 *sqg*
 - property and income tax, 34, 36, 37
 - railways, 63
 - — new grouping, 63
 - religion, 19 *sqg*
 - representation, 5, 6
 - Representation of the People Act (1928), 5, 6
 - Reserve Forces, 40, 41
 - revenue and expenditure, 32 *sqg*
 - Royal Air Force, 35, 47, 48
 - Royal Family, 3
 - Rural District Councils, 9
 - savings banks, 66, 67
 - schools, elementary, 24, 25

GRE

- GREAT BRITAIN, schools, secondary, 23, 24
- shipping, 61 *sqg*
 - silver bullion imports and exp, 59
 - small holdings, 50a
 - stamps (revenue), 34
 - steel, 54
 - submarines, 43, 44, 46
 - super-tax, 34, 37
 - taxation, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37
 - — local, 34, 37, 38, 39
 - technical education, 23, 24
 - telegraphs, 34, 64
 - telegraphs, wireless, 65
 - — — stations, 65
 - telephones, 34, 65
 - territorial army, 40, 41
 - towns, 14, 15, 17
 - trade, 55 *sqg*
 - trade disputes, 30
 - trade unions, 29, 30
 - tramways, 64
 - Transport, Ministry of, 8
 - unemployment insurance, 28, 29
 - universities, 22, 23
 - Urban District Councils, 9
 - war expenditure, 38
 - war pensions, 29
 - water power resources, 55
 - wheat imports, 59, 60, 61
 - — produce, 49
 - widows' and orphans' pensions, 28
 - wireless stations, 65
- Great Elobey (Sp Af), 1805, 1806
- Great Falls (Montana), 553
- Great Inagua Island (W Indies), 337
- Great Lake (Cambodia), 884
- Great Lakes (Illinois) naval station, 463
- Great Nicobar Island (Andamans), 148
- Great Yarmouth, population, 14
- Grebo race (Liberia), 1088
- GREECE, 976 *sqg*
- Air Force, 981
 - currants, 982, 984
 - religion, 979, 1841
 - territory acquired, 718
 - women's municipal franchise, 976
- Green Bay (Wisconsin), 614
- Greenland, 803
- Greenock, population, 17
- Greensboro (North Carolina), 572

GRE

- Greenville (Liberia), 1088
 Greenville (South Carolina), 591
 Greifswald (Germany), univ, 934
 Greiz (Thuringia), 972
 Grenada (West Indies), 348
 Grenadines, the (West Indies), 348
 Grenoble (France), 854, univ, 857
 Grey Univ Coll (S Africa), 234
 Greytown (Nicaragua), 1154
 Grimsby, population, 14
 Griqualand (S Africa), 245
 Grisons (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327
 Grodno (Gardinas) (Lithuania), 1093, town, 1093
 — (Poland), fort, 1208, military dist, 1208
 Groningen (Netherlands), 1126, town, 1127, univ, 1128
 Grootfontein area (S W Afr), 276
 Grosseto (Italy), 1027, 1038, town, 1030, 1038
 Grozny (Russia), town, 1247
 Grudziadz (Poland), 1205
 Guadalajara (Mex), 1101, 1102, univ, 1102
 — (Spain), 1292, 1299
 Guadalcanar Island (Pacific), 428
 GUADELOUPE Is (Fr Antilles) 878, 921
 — area and population, 878, 921
 — imports and exports, 921
 — representation, 878, 921
 Guahan, *see* Guam
 Guaira, La (Venez), 1359, wireless stn, 1362
 GUAM (Marianne Is), U.S A depend ency, 450, 633
 — area and population, 450
 — naval station, 453, 633
 Guanacaste (Co Rica), 769
 Guanajuato (Mexico), 1101, town, 1101
 Guanare (Venez), 1359
 Guano Is (Jamaica), 342
 Guantánamo (Cuba), naval stn, 463, town, 775
 Guaranda (Ecuador), 810
 Guaraní language, 1179
 Guarda (Portugal), 1215
 Guarico (Venez), state, 1359
 Guarscia (Cyrenaica), 1050
 GUATEMALA, 987 *sqg*
 — constitutional changes, 988

HAA

- GUATEMALA, International Railway system, 990
 — President, 988
 Guatemala (town), 988
 Guayaquil (Ecu), 810, 811, port, 813 university, 810, wireless station, 813
 Guayas (Ecuador), province, 810, 812
 Guebres, *see* Parsis
 Gueckédou (French Guinea), 915
 Guelders (Netherlands), 1126, 1133
 Guernavaca (Mexico), 1101
 Guernsey, 18, 74
 Guerrero (Mexico), state, 1101
 GUIANA, British, 328 *sqg*
 — Dutch, 1146 *sqg*, *see* Surinam
 — French, 860, 878, 922
 — — imports and exports, 922
 — — penal settlement, 860, 922
 — — representation, 878, 922
 Guidimaka (Mauritania), 918
 Guimaraes (Portugal), 1219
 Guinea, French, 878, 911, 912, 913, 915
 — Portuguese, 1222, 1223
 — Spanish, 1305
 Guipuzcoa (Spain), prov, 1292, zinc, 1299
 Guis valley (Morocco), 1116
 Gujarat (India), 157
 Gulu (Uganda), 204
 Gumüsane (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Guisage (Abyssinia), 639
 Gurkha race (Nepal), 1121
 Gurung race (Nepal), 1121
 Gustaf V (Sweden), 1307, 1308
 Gustavsberg (Swed), porcelain, 1316
 Gustrow (Mecklenburg-Schw), 962
 Gwadar (Oman), 651
 Gwalior (India), state, 121, 171, 172, irrigation, 171, town, 171
 Gwelo (Rhodesia), 224
 Gyantze (Tibet), 754, 1121, telegraph, 754
 Gympie (Queensland), 385
 Gyor (Hungary), 1002
 HAAD YAI (Fed Malay States), 187
 Haakon VII (Norway), 3, 1156
 Haapai Island (Tonga), 427
 Haapsalu (Estonia), 833
 Haarlem (Netherlands), 1127

HAA

Haarlemmermeer (Netherlands), 1127
 Habana, *see* Havana
 Habibullah (Afghanistan), 646
 Habus lands (Tunis), 898
 Hadramaut (Arabia), 654, 657
 Hafnarfjörður (Iceland), 1011
 Hagen (Prussia), 931
 Hagerstown (Maryland), 536
 Hagios Nicolaos (Greece), 978
 Hague, The (Netherlands), 1127
 Haifa (Palestine), 191, port, 196, town, 191, 196
 Haifong (Fr Indo-China), 881
 Haile Silassie I, Emperor (Abyssinia), 639
 Hainan Island (China), 739
 Hainaut (Belgium), 683
 HAITI, 804, 992 *egg*
 — bank, 995
 — new paper money, 995
 Haji Hamidullah Khan, ruler (Rhopal), 171
 Hakâri (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Hakodate (Japan), 1060
 Halden (Norway), 1159
 Haleb, *see* Aleppo
 Halfa (A - E. Sudan), 267
 Halifax, population, 14
 — (N S), 287, 292, 302, 816, dockyard, 292, port, 300
 Halland (Sweden), province, 1310
 Halle-on-Saale (Prussia), 931, 966, university, 934
 Halmstad (Sweden), 1311
 Halsingborg (Sweden), 1311
 Hama (Syria), town, 887
 Hamadân (Persia), 1185, 1188
 Hamamaten (Japan), 1060
 Hamborn (Prussia), 931
 Hamburg, 928, 957, 958
 — area and population, 928, 958
 — commerce, 945, 958
 — Czechoslovak rights, 787
 — shipping, 945, 958
 — town, 930, 945, 958
 — university, 934, 958
 Hame (Finland), 839
 Hamilton (Bermuda), 281
 — (New Zealand), 412
 — (Ohio), 577
 — (Ontario), 286, 318
 Hamilton (Scotland), population, 17
 — (Victoria), 378

HAW

Hamm (Prussia), 932
 Hammond (Indiana), 522
 Hampton Roads (Virginia), naval training station, 463
 Hamtramck (Mich), 543
 Hangchow (China), 738, port, 739, university, 741
 Hankow (China), 737, iron near, 744
 — port, 739
 Hannibal (Missouri), 550
 Hannover, province, 965, town, 931, 966, schools, 933
 Hanoi (Tonking), 880, 885
 Hanse Towns (Ger), 957, 958, 962
 Hanyang (China), port, 739
 Haraoti (India), 175
 Harar or Harrar (Abyssinia), 639, 640, schools, 641
 Haraz (Yemen), 656
 Harbin (China), port, 739, 753
 Harbour Grace (Newfoundland), 334
 Harbour Island (Bahamas), 337
 Harburg (Prussia), 931, port, 945
 Hargeisa (B Somaliland), 219
 Hari Singh, ruler (Kashmir), 173
 Harju (Estonia), 833
 Harnosand (Sweden), 1311
 Harper (Liberia), 1088
 Harrar (Abyssinia), 639, 640
 Harrisburg (Pa.), 585
 Hartford (Connecticut), 453, 504
 Harvard University (Mass), 540
 Harz dist (Germany), mines, 941
 Hasa (Arabia), 653
 Haskovo (Bulgaria), 719
 Hastings, population, 14
 — (Nebraska), 555
 — (New Zealand), 412
 Hattiesburg (Mississippi), 548
 Haugesund (Norway), 1159
 Hauran (Syria), 887
 Hauta (Nejd), 655
 Haut-Rhin (France), 852, 853
 Havana (Cuba), 775; town, 776; university, 776
 Haverhill (Massachusetts), 539
 Håvre, Le (France), 854; trade, 870
 HAWAII, 447, 621 *egg*
 — air service, 628
 — area and population, 450, 622
 — defence, 460, 461, 463, 622

HAW

HAWAII, government, 446, 447, 621
 — naval works, 463, 623
 — shipping, 623
 Hawke's Bay district (N Z), 412
 Hazleton (Pennsylvania), 585
 Hebron (Palestine), 192
 Hedjaz, *see* Hejaz
 Hedmark (Norway), 1158
 Heerlen (Netherlands), 1127
 Heidelberg (Baden), 931, 953,
 university, 934, 953
 Heidenheim (Wurttemberg), 974
 Heijo fu (Korea), 1078
 Heilbronn (Wurttemberg), 974
 Heilung Hsien (Manchuria), 738, 752
 Heilungkiang (Manchuria), 738, 752
 HEJAZ AND NEJD (Arabia), 654,
 655
 — area and population, 655
 — constitution, 654
 — frontiers, 655
 — King, 654
 — pilgrims, 655
 — railway, 197, 198, 656
 — State departments, 655
 Helder (Netherlands), 1127; forts,
 1131
 Helena (Montana), 502
 Heligoland, 206
 Hellenic Republic, *see* Greece
 Helmond (Netherlands), 1127
 Helsingfors or Helsinki (Finland),
 839, univ, 840
 Henderson (Ky), 529
 Hengelo (Netherlands), 1127
 Henry Reid Bay (Pacific), 432
 Herakleion (Greece), 978
 Herát (Afghanistan), 645; town, 646
 Hérault (France), dept, 851
 Heredia (Costa Rica), 769, 770, town,
 770
 Herero race (S. W Africa), 277
 Herisau (Switzerland), 1328
 Herm, Island, 18
 Hermit Islands (Pacific), 482
 Hermosillo (Mexico), 1101
 Hermoupolis (Greece), 977
 Herne (Prussia), 931
 Hertogenbosch, 's (Neth), 1127
 Herzegovina, *see* Bosnia & the Her
 zevov, 1367, 1368
 Hesse, 928, 959, 960
 — area and population, 928, 960

RON

Hesse, Rhenish, 960
 — Upper, 960
 Hesse-Nassau (Prussia), area, &c, 965
 Hevros (Greece), 978
 Hibbing (Minn), 545
 Hidalgo (Mexico), state, 1101
 Highland Park (Mich), 548
 High Point (North Carolina), 572
 Hiiumaa (Estonia), 832
 Hildburghausen (Thuringia), 972
 Hildesheim (Prussia), 932
 Hillah (Iraq), 1017
 Hilo (Hawaii), 622
 Hilversum (Netherlands), 1127
 Hindenburg (Prussia), 931
 Hirohito, Emperor (Japan), 1056
 Hiroshima (Japan), 1060
 Huswa (Aden), 97
 Hivaoa Island (French Oceania), 925
 Hjalmarén, Lake (Sweden), 1310
 Hlatikulu (Swaziland), 229
 Hluti (Swaziland), 229
 Hobart (Tasmania), 402, port, 362,
 404
 Hoboken (Belgium), 684
 — (N Jersey), 562
 Hódmezővásárhely (Hungary), 1002
 Hof (Bavaria), 955
 Hohenstein (Danzig), 790
 Hohenzollern (Pruss), area, &c, 965
 Hoja-ili (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Hokkaido (Japan), 1058, 1059, univ,
 1061
 Holland, *see* Netherlands
 Holland (Lincs), parts of, 18
 Holland (Netherlands), provs, 1125,
 1126, 1131, 1188
 Holland Fortress, 1131
 Hollandsch Diep forts, 1131
 Holloway College, Egham, 23
 Holyoke (Massachusetts), 539
 Homburg (The Saar), 951
 Homs (Italian North Africa), 1048
 — (Syria), 887, town, 887
 Honan (China), 738
 — arable area, 744
 HONDURAS, 996 *egg*
 — wireless station, 999
 HONDURAS, BRITISH, 881 *egg*
 HONG KONG, 111 *egg*, 739, 745
 — commerce, 113, 114, 745
 — exports and imports, 114, 745
 — lease of territory, 112

HON

III.

HONG KONG, university, 113
 Honolulu (Hawaii), 622, 623
 Honshu Is or Mainland (Japan), 1058, population, 1058
 Hook of Holland (Netherlands), 1136
 Hope Island (Spitsbergen), 1169
 Hopei (China), arable area, 744
 Hoquiam (Washington), 609
 Hordaland (Norway), 1159
 Hornell (New York), 567
 Hornsey, population, 14
 Horsens (Denmark), 796
 Horten (Norway), 1159
 Horthy, Admiral, Regent of Hungary, 1000
 Hot Springs (Arkansas), 496
 Hottentots (Africa), 277
 Houston (Texas), 453, 598
 — Ship Canal (Texas), 600
 Hova race (Madagascar), 905
 Hove, population, 14
 Howrah (India), 153
 Hsin-min fu (Manchuria), 752
 Huahine Island (Fr Oceania), 926
 Huambo (Angola), 1223
 Huancavelica (Peru), dept, 1194, town, 1194
 Huancayo (Peru), 1194
 Huanillos (Chile), guano, 1198
 Huanuco (Peru), 1194, town, 1194
 Huaráz (Peru), 1194
 Hubli (India), 125
 Huddersfield, population, 14
 Hudson Island (Pacific), 427
 Hudson's Bay Company, 283
 Hué (Annam), 883
 Huelva (Spain), 1292, mines, 1299, town, 1298
 Huesca (Spain), province, 1292
 Hufuf (Nejd), 655
 Huguenot Univ Coll (S Af), 234
 Huila (Angola), dist, 1223
 — (Colombia), province, 768
 Hull (Quebec), 322
 Hull Island (Pacific), 427
 Hunan (China), 738, antimony, 745
 — arable area, 744
 Hunchun (China), 739
 HUNGARY, 1000 sqq
 Huntington (West Virginia), 611
 Huon Islands (French Pacific), 925
 Hupeh (China), 738
 — arable area, 744

Huron (South Dakota), 593
 Hutchinson (Kansas), 527
 Hyderabad, area, &c, 121, 124, 172
 — government, 172
 — religion, 172
 — revenue, 172
 — town, 123, 172
 IASI or Yassy (Rumania), 1236, university, 1237
 Ibadhi sect (Zanzibar), 207
 Ibagué (Colombia), 763
 Ibarra (Ecuador), 810
 Ibb (Yemen), 657
 Ibicuí (Paraguay), mines, 1181
 Ibn Sa'ud, King of Hejaz and Nejd, 654, 655
 Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore, 188
 Ica (Peru), dept, 1194, town, 1194
 Içel (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 ICELAND, 1009 sqq
 Ichang (China), port, 739
 IDAHO, 450, 515 sqq
 — agriculture, 466, 517
 — area and population, 450, 516
 — mining, 470, 517
 — production and industry, 466, 470, 517
 — public lands, 465, 516
 — representation, 445, 516
 — silver, 470, 517
 — wheat, 466, 517
 Idar (India), state, 170
 Idogo (Nigeria), 257
 Ifni (Spanish Africa), 1305
 — area and population, 1305
 Ifo (Nigeria), 257
 Iki Islands (Japan), 1058, 1059
 Iles de Los W (Fr Africa), 263, 912
 Iles sous le Vent (Fr Oceania), 926
 Ilford, population, 14
 Ilha das Cobras (Brazil), arsenal, 711
 Ili (Sin-Kiang), 755
 Ille-et Vilaine (France), dept, 851
 ILLINOIS, 449, 518 sqq
 — agriculture, 466, 520
 — area and pop, 449, 518, 519
 — naval station, 463
 — production and industry, 466, 520
 — representation, 445, 518
 — wheat, 520

ILO

- Iloilo (Philippines), 629
- Imad (Aden), 97
- Imām i Jama (Persia), 1185
- Imam Yahya (Yemen), 656
- Imbabura (Ecuador), prov., 810
- Imbros Is (Aegean), 978, 1339, 1341
- Imperia (Italy), 1028; town, 1030
- Imphal (India), 125
- Inaccessible Island (Atlantic), 216
- Indenlé (Ivory Coast), gold, 916
- Independence (Missouri), 550
- INDIA (British), 115 *sqg*
 - administrations, 118
 - Agricultural Research, Imperial Council of, 133
 - Air Force in, 131, 132
 - air service to, 143
 - army, commands, 131
 - — European, 131, 132
 - — finance, 130
 - — native, 131, 132
 - capital (New Delhi), completed, 116
 - Conference (1930), 116
 - cotton, 134, 136, 139
 - Councils, 116, 117
 - — of Governors, 118
 - — of Governor-General, 116, 117, 118
 - — of State, 117
 - — legislative and provincial, 117, 118, 119
 - defence, 131, 132
 - executive authority, 116, 117, 118
 - — Council, 117, 118
 - Governor-General, 116, 117, 118
 - Governors of provinces, 118
 - High Commissioner, 116, 118
 - irrigation, 128, 129, 134, 135
 - King Emperor, 115
 - land cultivated and uncultivated, 133, 134, 135
 - — revenue, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133
 - — tenure, 132, 133
 - languages, 122
 - native army, 131, 132
 - — states and agencies, 119, 121, 168 *sqg*
 - occupations of the people, 122, 132, 136, 137

IND

- INDIA (British), population, 120 *sqg*
 - — presidencies and provinces, 118, 119, 147 *sqg*
 - population, towns, 123, 125
 - provinces, 118, 119, 147 *sqg*
 - provincial governments, 118, 119, 147, *sqg*
 - — finance, 128, 129
 - railways, 128, 129, 142, 143
 - rice, 134, 136
 - Secretary of State, 116
 - Simon Commission, 116
 - sugar, 134, 136
 - tea, 134, 136
 - textile industries, 136
 - Tripartite Conference, 116
 - wireless stations, 143
- INDIA (French), 878, 879, 880
- INDIA (Portuguese), 1216, 1222, 1226
- Indian Reservations, *see* separate States of U S A
- Indian Schools, U S A, 456
 - Staff College, Quetta, 151
 - Territory (U S A), 579
- INDIANA, 449, 521 *sqg*
 - agriculture, 466, 467, 522, 523
 - area and population, 449, 521
 - communications, 523
 - crops, 466, 467, 522, 523
 - production and industry, 466, 467, 522, 523
 - representation, 445, 521
 - tobacco, 467, 523
 - wheat, 466, 523
- Indianapolis (Ind.), 453, 521, 522
- Indians (Canadian), 318
 - (U S A), *see* States
- INDO-CHINA (Fr.), 878, 880 *sqg*
 - agriculture, 881 *sqg*
 - budgets, 880 *sqg*
 - commerce, 881 *sqg*
 - currency stabilised, 881
 - finance, 880 *sqg*
 - fisheries, 881, 882, 884
 - imports and exports, 881 *sqg*
 - mining, 881, 883, 884
 - production, 881 *sqg*
 - rice, 882 *sqg*
 - roads, 881, 884
 - shipping, 882 *sqg*
- Indore (India), state, 170, town, 123
- Indre (France), dept., 851
- Indre-et-Loire (France), dept., 851

ING

- Ingolstadt (Bavaria), 955
 Ingushetia (U S S R.), Auton Re-
 pub., 1245
 Inhambane (Port E. A.), 1225
 Inner Mongolia, 755
 Innsbruck (Austria), 673, univ., 674
 Insurance, National, *see* Invalidity
 Pensions
 — Social, France, 861, Germany,
 936, 937
 — — Netherlands, 1129, 1130
 — — Poland, 1207
 — — Spain, 1295
 — — Switzerland, 1329
 Invalidity, Accident, Unemployment,
 etc., Pensions and Insurance
 — Australia 352, 353
 — — New South Wales, 370
 — — Queensland, 386
 — — South Australia, 393
 — — Tasmania, 403
 — — Victoria, 379
 — — Western Australia, 393
 — Austria, 674
 — Denmark, 797
 — France, 860, 861
 — Germany, 936, 937
 — Great Britain, 28, 29
 — Iceland, 1012
 — Irish Free State, 82
 — Netherlands, 1129, 1130
 — New Zealand, 414
 — Poland, 1207
 — Spain, 1295
 — Switzerland, 1329
 Invercargill (New Zealand), 412
 Inverell (N S W.), 368
 Ionian Islands (Greece), 977, 978
 IOWA, 449, 523 *sqq*
 — area and population, 449, 524
 — representation, 445, 523
 Ipswich, population, 14
 — (Queensland), 385
 Iquique (Chile), 728
 Iquitos (Peru), 1194, 1197
 Iran, *see* Persia
 IRAQ (Mesopotamia), 653, 1016 *sqq*
 — Air Force, Royal, in, 47
 — air mail service, 197, 1021
 — British troops in, 47, 1018
 — defence, 1018
 — government, 1016
 — High Commissioner, 1016

ISL

- IRAQ (Mesopotamia), irrigation sys-
 tem, 1019
 — mandate, 78, 1016
 — oil resources, development of, 1019
 — passenger motor service, 1020
 — Police Force, 1018
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1021
 IRELAND, NORTHERN, 3, 68 *sqq*, 78
 — — births, marriages, deaths, 70
 — — boundary, 78
 — — electorate, 5, 6, 68
 — — House of Commons Act, 68
 — — insur., unemployt., 28, 29, 72
 — — Parliament, 6, 66, 78
 — — Representation of the People
 Act, 68
 IRISH FREE STATE (Saorstát Éire-
 ann), 78 *sqq*
 — agricultural production, 87, 88
 — coastal defence, 78, 87
 — combined purchasing scheme, 82
 — Constitution Act (1928), 79
 — county boroughs, 81, 82
 — defence, 78, 86, 87
 — education, 84
 — Executive Council, 81, 86
 — franchise, 82
 — industries, 87, 88, 89
 — language, 79, 84
 — local govt., 81, 82
 — Oireachtas, 79, 86
 — old age pensions, 82, 86
 — ports, 78, 90
 — representation, 79, 80, 81, 82
 — Treaty provisions, 79
 — universities, 80, 85
 Irkutsk (U S S R.), 1247, 1267,
 univ., 1249
 Irvington (N J.), 562
 Isa bin Ali, Sheikh (Bahrain), 98
 Isafjordur (Iceland), 1011
 Isère (France) dept., 851
 Isfahân (Persia), 1185, 1186, 1189,
 1190
 Isiolo (Kenya), 201
 Iskandar Shah Sultan (Perak), 183
 ISLE OF MAN, 18, 73
 — agriculture, 47, 73
 — area and population, 11, 18, 47,
 73
 — finance, 32, 73
 — fisheries, 50
 Isle of Pines (French Pacific), 925

ISM

JAP

Ismail, H H Sultan (Kelantan), 189
 Ismir, *see* Smyrna
 Isparta (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 Isphahan (Persia), *see* Isfahan
 Istanbul (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 — air service, 1848
 — town, 1837 *See* Constantinople
 Isthmian Canal Zone, *see* Panama
 Itabira (Brazil), iron, 712
 Italian Africa, 206, 219, 1035, 1045
 sqg
 Italian Somaliland, 1035, 1046, 1047
 — boundaries, 219, 267, 1046, 1047
 — defence, 1036, 1047
 ITALY, 1022 *sqg*
 — alliance with Albania, 649
 — area and population, 1026 *sqg*, 1038
 — army, 1035 *sqg*
 — — African, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1050
 — Chief of Govt, 1025
 — colonies, &c, 206, 219, 1045 *sqg*
 — communes, 1025, 1030
 — elections (1929), 1024
 — electoral system, new, 1024
 — Grand Fascist Council, 1024
 — Nat Council of Corporations, 1025
 — sugar, 1039
 — Syndical Associations, 1025
 — Tangier Protocol, 1110
 — territory acquired, 1023
 — treaty with Abyssinia, 639
 — Vatican and, treaties between (1929), 1228, 1031
 Ithaca (New York), 567
 Ivanovo Voznesensk (U.S.S.R.), 1247, Communist Univ, 1249
 Ivory Coast (French), 878, 911, 913, 915, 916
 — area and population, 878, 911, 916
 — communications, 916
 — imports and exports, 913, 916
 Ixelles (Brussels), 684
 Izabal, Lak., dist (Guatemala), 989
 Izhevsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 IZMIR (Smyrna) (Turkey), vilayet, 1840, 1845
 — (Ismit) naval base, 1843, port, 1848; town, 1840
 JABLONCEV (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Jaca (Spain), fort, 1297

Jackson (Michigan), 543
 — (Mississippi), 547
 — (Tennessee), 596
 Jacksonville (Florida), 453, 511
 Jacmel (Haiti), 993
 Jaén (Spain), 1292, 1299, town, 1293
 Jaffa (Palestine), 191, 194, port, 196, town, 191, 193, 194, 196
 Jaffna (Ceylon), 104
 Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, ruler (Cooch Behar), 169
 Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, ruler (Kapurthala), 175
 Jägerndorf (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Jagst (Wurttemberg), 974
 Jains (India), sect, 124
 Jaipur (India), state, 175, 176
 — town, 123
 Jaisalmer (India), 175
 Jalapa (Mexico), 1101, 1102
 Jalisco (Mexico) state, 1101
 Jaluit Island (Pacific), 1079
 Jám of Las Bela (ruler), 169
 JAMAICA, 837, 839 *sqg*
 — dependencies, 837, 842
 Jambol (Bulgaria), 719
 Jamestown (St Helena), 216
 — (New York), 567
 Jammu and Kashmir, 172, 173
 Jamnagar (India), 125
 Jamrud (India), 164
 Jamshedpur (India), 155
 Jamtland (Sweden), 1310
 Jan Mayen Is (Norway), 1166, 1170
 Jannina (Greece), *see* Yannina
 JAPAN, 1056 *sqg*
 — agreements with China, 738, 753, 1059, 1076, 1078
 — air communications, 1070
 — dependencies, 738, 1059, 1060, 1073 *sqg*
 — foreign possessions, 738, 1059, 1060, 1073 *sqg*
 — gold standard, 1069
 — leased territory, 1059, 1078, 1079
 — mandate, 1079
 — prefectures, 1058, 1063
 — Washington Conference, navy as affected by, 1065
 Japanese abroad
 — in America, 1060
 — in Asia, 1060
 — in Australasia, 885, 1060

JAP

Japanese in China, 739, 1078
 — in Europe, 1060
 — in Hawaii, 622
 — in Korea, 1073
 — in Siam, 1281
 — in U S A , 448, 452, 498, 619
 Jarabob (Italian Africa), 819, 1046, 1047
 Jarva (Estonia), 833
 Jarvis Island (Pacific), 429
 Jauf (Nejd), oasis, 653, town, 656
 Java (D E I), 1140
 — agriculture, 1143
 — bank, 1146
 — coal, 1144
 — imports and exports, 1144
 — land tenure, 1143
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1145
 — railways, 1145
 — tea, 1144
 Jebel Shammar (Arabia), 653
 Jebel (Ital. Africa), 1049
 Jebel Druze (Syria), Government, 887
 Jebel Shammar, *see* Jabal Shammar
 Jedda (Arabia), 654, 655, 656, port, 655
 Jefferson City (Missouri), 549, 550
 Jehol (Mongolia), 755
 Jelebu state (Malaya), 184
 Jelgava (Latvia), 1033
 Jena (Germany), 932, 972, university, 934
 Jerash (Trans-Jordan), 198
 Jerez (Spain), 1293
 Jersey, 18, 74
 — area and population, 18
 Jersey City (New Jersey), 453, 562
 Jerusalem (Palestine), 191, 192, 193, 194, city, 191, 192, 193, 194, university, 193
 — Grand Mufti, 192
 — Patriarchs, 192
 Jervis Bay, Naval Col (Australia), 352
 Jesselton (Borneo), 100, 101
 Jet (Eritrea), 1046
 Jethou, Island, 18
 Jette (Brussels), 684
 Jewish colonies (Argentina), 665
 — — (Palestine), 191, 192, 195
 — National Home, 191
 Jews in China, 740
 — in Russia, 1248
 — in Turkey, 1341, 1342

KAD

Jews in Yugoslavia, 1367
 Jeziret-ibn-Önmar (Turkey), 887
 Jhalawai (India), 175
 Jhānsi (India), 125
 Jhelum Valley (Kashmir), 172
 Jiengrak and Bank Hia Drainage Project (Siam), 1283
 Jihlava (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Jimma (Abyssinia), 639
 Jind (India), state, 175
 Jinja (Uganda), 206
 Jinotega (Nicaragua), 1152
 Jinotepe (Nicaragua), 1152
 Jipijapa (Ecuador), hats, 812
 Jodhpur (India), 175, town, 125
 Johannesburg (Transvaal), 232, 250, univ, 234
 Johns Hopkins Univ (Md), 537
 Johnson City (Tenn), 596
 Johnstown (Pennsylvania), 585
 Johol State (Malay), 184
 Johore State (Malay), 180, 186, 187, 188
 — ruler, 188
 Jonkopang (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311
 Joplin (Missouri), 550
 Joshin (Korea), 1075
 Jost-Van Dykes Is (W I), 344
 Juan Fernandez Is, wireless stn, 733
 Juba region (It Somaliland), 200, 272
 Jubbulpore (India), 123, 160
 Judea (Palestine), dist, 192, 195
 Jugo Slavia, *see* Yugoslavia, 1364 *sqg*
 Jujuy (Argentina), province, 661, sugar, 665
 Julfa (Persia), 1190
 Jullundur (India), 125
 Juneau (Alaska), 619
 Junin (Peru), dept, 1194
 Junk (Liberia), 1088
 Jura (France), dept, 851
 Jutland (Denmark), 795

 KABADINO BALKARSK (U S S R), 1244
 Kabaka of Uganda, 204
 Kabinda (Belgian Congo), 694
 Kablaki (Liberia), 1088
 Kábul (Afghanistan), 645, 646, 647, colleges, 646, wireless stn, 647
 Kachhi, district (Baluch), 151
 Kaduna (Nigeria), 255, 257

KAF

- Kaffa** (Abyssinia), 639
Kafr el Zayât (Egypt), 817
Kagoshima (Japan), 1060
Kahoolawe Island (Hawaii), 622
K'ai fêng (China), 738, Jews at, 740
Kairiru Is (New Guinea), 431
Kaiserslautern (Bavaria), 932, 955
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (Germany), 946
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 431
Kaisouan (Tunis), 898
Kaizak, Autonomous Rep (U S S R), 1262 *see* Kazak
Kakár Khurásán (Baluchistan), 150
Kalaat Mudawara (Trans Jordan), 198
Kalahari Desert (S W Af), 276
Kalamata (Greece), 977
Kalamazoo (Michigan), 543
Kalát (Baluchistan), 150, 151, 169
Kalgoorlie (W Aust), 397, 399
Kalimpong (Bhutan), 699
Kalisz (Poland), 1205
Kalmar (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311
Kalmuk race, 755
Kalmyk, Region of the (U S S R), 1244
Kalthof (Danzig), 790
Kalymnos (Ægean), 1052
Kambove (B. Congo), copper, 695
Kamchatka (Siberia), 1266
Kamerun, see Cameroon
Kampala (Uganda), 205, 206, 272
Kampot (Cambodia), 883
Kanazawa (Japan), 1060
Kandahár (Afghan), 645, 647
Kandy (Ceylon), 104
Kanem (French Equat Africa), 903
Kaniet Is (New Guinea), 432
Kankakes (Ill), 519
Kankan (French Guinea), 915
Kano (Nigeria), 255, 257
Kanowit (Sarawak), wireless station, 102
KANSAS, 449, 526 *agg*
 — agriculture, 466, 527
 — area and population, 449, 526
 — mining, 528
 — production and industry, 527
 — representation, 445, 526
 — wheat, 463, 527
Kansas City (Ka), 453, 527
 — — Federal Reserve Bank, 485
Kansas City (Missouri), 453, 550

KAT

- Kansu** (China), province, 738
Kaokoveld (S W Africa), 276
Kaolack (Senegal), 914, 915
Kapenguria (Kenya), 201
Kapit (Sarawak), 102
Kapúthala (India), state, 175
Karáchi (India), 123, 156, air mail terminus, 48, trade, 142
Karafuto (Japan), 1059, 1060, 1078, population, 1060, 1078
Kara-Kalpakia (U S S R), Auton Region, 1262
Kara-Kirghizia (U S S R), Auton Region, 1262
Karamoja (Uganda), 204
Karatchayev (U S S R), Auton Repub, 1244
Karauli (India), state, 175
Karbala (Iraq), 1017
Karchi (Ægean), 1052
Karelia (Russia), Autonomous Re public, 1244, 1247
Karen n States (Burma), 170
Karesi (Turkey), forests, 1846
Karikal (French India), 879, 880, port, 880
Karkar Island (New Guinea), 431
Karl Johansvaern (Norway), fort, 1162
Karlovo (Yugoslavia), 1367
Karlskrona (Sweden), 1311
Karlsruhe (Baden), 952, town, 953, 953
Karlstad (Sweden), 1311
Karonga (Nyasaland), 214
Karpathos (Ægean), 1052, 1341
Kars (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
Karvinná (Czechoslovakia), 782
Karyai (Greece), 977
Kasai (Belgian Congo), 693
Kasanga (Tanganyika), 273
Kashán (Persia), 1187
Kashgar (Chinese Turkestan), 755
Kashgaria (Chinese Turkestan), 755
Kashmir, area, &c, 121, 172
 — government, 172
Kassala (A - E Sudan), 267
Kassel (Prussia), 931, 966
Kastamonu (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, forest, 1346
Kataghan-Badakhshan (Afghan.), 645
Katanga (Belgian Congo), 693, 695
Kathiawar (India), 169, 177
Káthmándu (Nepal), 1121

KAT

Katoomba (New South Wales), 368
 Katowice (Poland), 1205, 1209
 Kauai Island (Hawaii), 622
 Kaulun, *see* Kowloon
 Kaunas, *see* Kovno
 Kaura Namoda (Nigeria), 257
 Kaviang (New Guinea), 432
 Kawasaki (Japan), 1060, naval yard, 1065
 Kayan race (Sarawak), 102
 Kayes (Fr W Africa), 914, 917, 918
 Kayseri (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, town, 1340
 Kazak (U S S R), Auton. Rep., 1244, 1247, 1268
 Kazakhstan (U S S R), 1263
 Kazan (Russia), 1247, univ., 1249
 Kazvin (Persia), 1185
 Kearney (N J), 562
 Kecskemét (Hungary), 1002
 Kedah (Malaya), 180, 188, 1280
 — ruler, 188
 Keeling Islands (Malay), 182
 Keene (N H), 559
 Keewatin dist (N.-W. Territory), 326
 Keighley, population, 14
 Keijo-fu (Korea), 1078
 Kelantan (Malay), 180, 189, 1280
 — ruler, 189
 Kemal Pasha, Mustafa (President, Turkey), 1388
 Kenitra (Morocco), port, 1111, 1118
 Kenmore (N Y.), 567
 Kenosha (Wisconsin), 614
 KENTUCKY, 449, 528 *agg*
 — agriculture, 467, 530
 — area and pop., 449, 528
 — production and industry, 467, 530
 — representation, 445, 528
 — tobacco, 467, 530
 KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE (Brit. E. Africa), 200 *agg*, 205
 — Governor, 200, 204
 Kenyah race (Sarawak), 102
 Kerak, Emirate, *see* Transjordan
 Kerguelen Island (French), 908
 Kerkí (Turkmenistan), 1264
 Kerkraade (Netherlands), 1127
 Kerkysa, *see* Corfu
 Kermadec Islands (N.Z.), 421
 Kerman (Persia), 1185, 1186, 1187;
 wireless station, 1189

KIM

Kermanshah (Persia), port, 1183, 1185, 1190
 Kerrong (Tibet), 1121
 Kerry (Irish F State), 83
 Kesteven (Lincolnshire), 13
 Keta (Gold Coast), 260
 Ketchikan (Alaska), 619
 Key West (Florida), 513
 — naval station, 463
 Kháibar Pass (Afghanistan), 646, 647
 Khairpur, state (India), 170
 Kharkov (Ukraine) town, 1272
 Khartoum, 267, college, 267
 Khasi States (India), 149
 Khelát, *see* Kalát
 Khengari Savai Bahadur, ruler (Cutch), 177
 Kherson (U S S R), 1247
 Khetran, *see* Bárkhán tahsil
 Khirghiz race, 755, 1263
 Khismayu (Ital Somaliland), 1047
 Khiva (Russ C Asia), 1263 *agg*
 Khone (Laos), 885
 Khorab (S -W Afr), 276
 Khorezm (Uzbekistan), 1264
 Khotan (Sin Kiang), 755
 Khurasan (Persia), 1187
 Khurd Kabul pass (Afghan), 647
 Khyber (Ind), 174, pass, 647
 Kiakhta (Mongolia), 755
 Kiangnan dockyard (China), 743
 Kiangsi (China), 738
 — cotton, 744
 Kiangsu (China), province, 738
 — cotton, 744
 Kibali Ituri (Belgian Congo), 693, 695
 Kidal (Fr. Sudan), wireless stn., 918
 Kiel (Prussia), 931, 939, 966; univ., 934
 — Canal, shipping, 946
 Kielce (Poland), prov., 1205; tn., 1205
 Kieta (New Guinea), 433
 Kiev (U S S R), 1247, 1272
 Kifri (Iraq), oil, 1019
 Kigezi (Uganda), 204
 Kikuyu Province (Kenya), 201
 Kildare (Irish F. State), 82
 Kilin, port (Kenya), 203
 Kilnailau Is. (Solomon Is.), 433
 Kilindini Harbour (Kenya), 203
 Kilkenny (Irish F State), 82
 Kilmarnock, population, 17
 Kimberley (S. Africa), 232, 245

KIN

- Kinchow (Manchuria), 1078
 Kindia (French Guinea), 915
 King George's I. (French Oceania), 925
 King Karl's Land (Spitsbergen), 1169
 Kingston (Canada), Royal Military College, 291, 318, university, 818
 Kingston (Jamaica), 840
 — (New York), 567
 Kingston-on-Soar, college, 22
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 14
 Kingstown (St Vincent), 348
 King William's Town (Cape Colony), 245
 Kionga Triangle (Port E Af), 1224
 Kioto (Japan), *see* Kyoto
 Kipini (Kenya), 200
 Kirghiz Republic (U S S R), 1244, 1247, 1263
 Kirin (Manchuria), prov, 738, 752, town, 738, 753
 Kirkcaldy, population, 17
 Kirklareli (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Kirkuk (Iraq), 1017, oil, 1019
 Kirsehir (Turkey), vilayet, 1310
 Kish (Iraq), 1020
 Kishangarh (India), 175
 Kismayu (Ital Somaliland), 1046, 1047
 Kispest (Hungary), 1002
 Kissidougou (French Guinea), 915
 Kisumu (Kenya), 208
 Kiswahili, *see* Swahili
 Kiukiang (China), port, 739
 Kiungchow (China), port, 739
 Kinshiu Island (Japan), 1059
 Kivu (Belgian Congo), 693, 695
 Kjobenhavn, *see* Copenhagen
 Kladno (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Klagenfurt (Austria), 678
 Klaipeda (Lithuania), 1093
 Klamath Falls (Oregon), 682
 Klipkaffirs (S - W Afr), 277
 Knossos (Crete), 980
 Knoxville (Tennessee), 454, 596
 Kôbe (Japan), 1060
 Koblenz (Germany), 932
 Kocaeli (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Koekelberg (Brussels), 684
 Koforidua (Gold Coast), 260
 Koh-Khan (Siam), wireless station, 1628

KOV

- Koil (India), 125
 Kokand (Uzbekistan), 1247, 1265
 Koko (Nigeria), 257
 Kokomo (Indiana), 522
 Kolhapur (India), 170, town, 125
 Koln, *see* Cologne
 Kolomyja (Poland), 1205
 Kolozsvár (Rumania) univ, 1237
 Komárno (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Komi (U S S R), auton region, 1244
 Komotau (Czechosl), 782
 Komotene (Greece), 978
 Kompong Oham (Cambodia), 884
 Konakry, *see* Conakry
 Kongmoon (China), port, 739
 Kongolo (B Congo), 696
 Konia (Turkey), *see* Konya
 Konigsberg (Pruss), 931, 963, port, 945, fortress, 939
 — university, 934
 Konstanz (Baden), 952, town, 953
 Konya (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1346
 — town, 1340
 Kootenays (British Columbia), 309
 Kopparberg (Sweden), prov, 1310
 Korat (Siam), 1285
 Kordofan (A - E Sudan) cotton, 269, gum forests, 270
 KOREA (Chosen), 1058, 1059, 1073 *agg*
 — area and population, 1059, 1073
 — government, 1058, 1073
 — ports, 753, 1075
 — railways, 753, 1075
 Korhogo (Ivory Coast), 916
 Košice (Czechoslovakia), 782, 784
 Kosova (Albania), 649, 650
 Kosta (Sweden), glass, 1316
 Kosti (Anglo Egyptian Sudan), 267
 Kostroma (Russia), 1247, univ, 1249
 Kota Bharu (Kelantan), 189
 Kota-Kota (Nyasaland), 214
 Kôtei (Emperor) of Japan, 1036
 Kothen (Germany), 951
 Kotka (Finland), 839
 Kotonu (Dahomey), 917
 — wireless station, 918
 Koulikoro (F W Africa), 918
 Kourou (French Guinea), 915
 Kourou Sinnanary (Guiana), 922
 Kouroussa (French Guinea), 915, 918
 Kovno (or Kauuas) (Lithuania), 1092
 — town, 1092; univ, 1093

KOW

Kowloon (China), 112
 Kozani (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Kozlov (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Kpwezi race (Liberia), 1088
 Krabinburi (Siam), 1285
 Kragonyevatz (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Krakow or Cracow (Poland), 1205, fort, 1208, military district, 1208, town, 1205, 1206, 1209; university, 1206
 Krasnodar (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Krasnoyarsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247, 1267
 Krefeld (Prussia), 931
 Kremenchug (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Krian irrigation (Perak), 185
 Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur (Mysore), ruler, 174
 Kristiania (Norway), 1158, 1159, *see* Oslo
 Kristiansand (Norway), 1159
 — fort, 1162
 Kristianstad (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311
 Kristiansund (Norway), 1159
 Kristinehamn (Sweden), 1311
 Krnov (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Krolewska Huta (Poland), 1205
 Kronoberg (Sweden), province, 1310
 Kronstadt (Russia), dockyard, 1252
 Kroumen (Ivory Coast), 911
 Kru tribes (Liberia), 1088
 Krugersdorp (South Africa), 232, 250
 Krungdeh (Siam), 1281
 Krutown (Liberia), 1088
 Ksach-Kandal (Cambodia), 884
 Ktama (Cyprus), 108
 Kuala Krai (Kelantan), 189
 Kuala Lumpur (Malaya), 181, 182, 185
 Kuala Prai (Malaya), 181
 Kuala Trengganu (Malaya), 189
 Kuang Chau-Wan (China), French lease of, 739, 880, 885
 Kuching (Sarawak), 102, 181
 Kuei-yang (China), 738
 Kuelin (China), 738
 Kulja (Sin-Kiang), province, 754
 Kum (Persia), 1185
 Kumamoto (Japan), 1060
 Kumasi or Coomassie (Ashanti), 262
 Kumbakonam (India), 125
 Kunar (Afghanistan), 647

LAC

Kunsan (Korea), port, 1075
 Kuomintang, the (China), 736
 Kuopio (Finland) govt, 839, town, 839
 Kurd race (Persia), 1185
 — — (Turkey), 1340
 Kuré (Japan), 1060, 1065, armament wks, 1065, naval stn, 1065
 Kuresaare (Estonia), 833
 Kuria Island (Pacific), 428
 Kuria Muria Is (Arabia), 98
 Kurile Islands (Japan), 1059
 Kuring Kuru (S.W. Afr.), 276
 Kurram (India), 174
 Kursk (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Kürun (Formosa), 1076
 Kurzeme (Latvia), 1083
 Kushalgarh (India), 175
 Kustendil (Bulgaria), 719, 723, town, 719
 Kut (Iraq), 1017
 Kutahya (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Kuwait, Sultanate of, 654, 658, population, 658
 Kwang Chau Wan (Fr. China), 739, 880, 884
 Kwangchengtze or Ch'ang chun (Manchuria), 739, 752
 Kwango (Belgian Congo), 693
 Kwangsi (China), province, 738
 Kwangtung (China), 738
 — (Japanese), 738, 1078
 Kweichow (China), province, 738
 Kyoto (Japan), 1060, univ, 1061
 Kyrenia (Cyprus), 108
 Kyushu University (Japan), 1061
 Kzyl-Ozda (Kazak, U.S.S.R.), 1247
 LAANE (ESTONIA), 833
 La Asuncion (Venezuela), 1359
 Labasa (Fiji), wireless station, 425
 Labé (Fr. Guinea), 915
 LABRADOR (*see* Newfoundland and Labrador), 394
 Labuan, 101, 177, 178, 179, 181, 183
 Labyrinth Islands (Andamans), 148
 Laccadive Is (Indian Ocean), 163
 La Ceiba (Honduras), 996
 La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland), 1327
 Lackawanna (New York), 567
 La Condamine (Monaco), 1109

LAC

- Laconia (Greece), 977
 Laconia (N H), 559
 Lacrosse (Wisconsin), 614
 Ladakh (Kashmir), 172
 Ladario de Matto Grosso (Brazil),
 arsenal, 711
 La Digue Is (Seychelles), 217
 La Dorada (Colom), 767
 Ladrone or Marianne Is (Pacific), 430,
 1079
 Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, 28
 La Esperanza (Honduras), 996
 Lafayette College, Easton (Penn),
 586
 Laghman Hills (Afghanistan), 647
 Lagos (W Africa), 254, 255
 — wireless station, 258
 La Guaira (Venez.), wireless station,
 1362
 Lahore (India), 123, 165, 174
 Lake Balaton (Hungary), 1006
 Lake Bermudez (Venez), asphalt,
 1361
 Lake Copais (Greece) 982
 Lake Hjalmarén (Sweden), 1310
 Lake Izabal (Guatemala), 989
 Lake Leopold II dist. (B Congo), 693
 Lake Malaren (Sweden), 1310
 Lake Poopó (Bolivia), salt at, 702
 Lake Vanern (Sweden), 1310
 Lake Vattern (Sweden), 1310
 Lakewood (Ohio), 577
 Lakai (Siam), wireless station, 1286
 La Libertad (Peru), 1194
 La Linea (Spain), 1293
 Lamaism, in Mongolia, 755
 — in Tibet, 754
 Lambayeque (Peru), dept , 1194
 Lamia (Greece), 977
 La Mosquitia (Honduras), 996
 Lampongs Is (off Sumatra), 1140
 Lamu Is. (Kenya), 200
 — port, 203
 Lanai Island (Hawaii), 622
 Lancaster, population, 15
 — Duchy of, 4
 — (Pennsylvania), 585
 Lan-chow (China), 738
 Landes (France), dept , 851
 Landshut (Bavaria), 955
 Landskrona (Sweden), 1311
 Lango (Uganda), 204
 Lansing (Michigan), 542, 543

LAV

- Lan tao Island (Hong Kong), 112
 Laoag (Lauag) (Philippines), 629
 Laos Territory (Fr), 878, 880, 885,
 — area and population, 878, 885
 — government, 880, 885
 — products, 881, 885
 La Pampa (Argentina), 661
 La Paz (Bolivia), 700, bismuth,
 702, town, 701, university,
 701
 — (Mexico), 1101
 La Plata (Argentina), 661, courts,
 662, university, 662
 Lapland (Swedish), iron, 1316
 Laps, Sweden, 1311
 Lara (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Larache (Mor), 1111, 1118
 Laramie (Wyoming), 617
 La Rioja (Arg), prov , 661, 666
 Larissa (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Larnaca (Cyprus), 108
 La Rochelle (France), port, 871
 Larvik (Norway), 1159
 Las Bela (Baluchistan), 151, 169
 — Jám of, 169
 Las Cruces (New Mexico), 565
 Lashkar (India), 125
 Las Palmas (Canary Is), 1292
 — air service, 1303
 Lassithi (Greece), 978
 Lasta (Abyssinia), 639
 Las Tablas (Panama), 1172
 Las Vegas (New Mexico) 564
 Latacunga (Ecuador), 810, 811
 Latakia (Syria), 887
 — Government, 887
 — tobacco, 889, town, 887
 Lateran, the (Rome), 1228
 Latgale (Latvia), 1082
 Latium (*see also* Rome), 1028
 Latter Day Saints Univ (Utah), 601
 LATVIA, 832, 1082 *egg*, 1244
 — boundaries, 832, 833, 1083
 — military service reduced, 1084
 Launceston (Tasmania), 402, port, 404
 Laurium (Greece), mines, 983
 Lausanne (Switz), 1327
 — Treaty of, 1339
 — university, 1329
 Lautoka (Fiji), 425
 Laval University (Canada), 322
 La Vega (Dominican Repub.), prov ,
 805, town, 805

LAY

Layongai Is. (Pacific), 432
 Lawa (India), 175
 Lawas (Sarawak), 102
 Lawrence (Kans.), 527
 — (Massachusetts), 539
 Lead (South Dakota), 593
 League of Nations, 77, 1289
 Leavenworth (Kansas), 527
 Lebanese Republic (Syria), 887, mines, 889
 Lebrun, Albert, French President, 847
 Lecce (Italy), 1028; town, 1080
 Leeds, pop., 15, university, 22, 23
 Leeuwarden (Netherlands), 1127
 LEEWARD ISLANDS (British), 337, 342
sqg
 Leeward Islands (Fr Pacific), 926
 Legaspi (P I), 629
 Leghorn (Livorno) (Italy), 1027, 1030, port, 1042
 Le Havre (France), 854, trade, 870
 Leicester, population, 15
 Leiden (Netherlands), 1127, univ., 1128
 Leigh, population, 15
 Leinster province, 83
 — area and population, 83
 — religion, 84
 Leipzig (Saxony), 970
 — town, 931, 970
 — university, 984, 970
 Leiria (Portugal), district, 1215
 Lek race (Persia), 1125
 Leland Stanford Jr Univ (Cal.), 499
 Le Locle (Switz), 1328
 Le Mans (France), 854
 Lemberg or Lwow (Poland), 1205
 — archbishopric, 1205
 — county, 1205
 — courts, 1207
 — military district, 1208
 — university, 1206
 Leninakhan (Armenia), 1269
 Leningrad (Russia), 1247, univ., 1249
 Lennoxville Univ (Canada), 322
 León (Ecuador), province, 810
 — (Mexico), 1102
 — (Nicaragua), 1152, univ., 1152
 — (Spain), province, 1292, 1299
 Leopold II, Lake (Belg. Congo), 693
 Léopoldville (Belg. Congo), 693, 696

LIE

Lepcha race (Sikkim), 176
 Leribe district (Basutoland), 220
 Lérda (Spain), province, 1292, town, 1293
 Lero (Ægean), 1051, 1052, 1341
 Lesbos (Greece), 978
 Leskovatz (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Les Saintes (French W Indies), 921
 Lesser Antilles, 921
 Lethbridge (Canada), 306
 Leticia (Colombia), 763
 Levallois Perret (France), 854
 Levrier Bay (Mauritania), 918
 Levuka (Fiji), 424, 425
 Lewiston (Maine), 534
 Lexington (Kentucky), 529
 Leyte Is (P I), 629
 Leyton, population, 15
 Lhasa (Tibet), 738, 753, telegraph, 754
 Liaoning (Manchuria), 738
 Liao-tung Penin., 738, 1059, 1078
 Liao yang (Manchuria), 752
 Libau (Liepaja) (Latvia), 1083, 1084
 Libertad (Peru), dept., 1194
 Liberec (Czechoslovakia), 782
 LIBERIA, 1087 *sqg*
 Liberia (Costa Rica), 770
 Liberian Jone (Liberia), 1088
 Lubia Italiana, 1047 *sqg*
 — area and population, 1048
 — banking, 1050
 — caravans, 1049, 1050
 — commerce, 1049, 1050
 — defence, 1035, 1048, 1050
 — finance, 1048, 1050
 — fishing, 1049
 — frontier agreement, 1047
 — government, 1048
 — justice, 1048, 1050
 — postal statistics, 1050, 1051
 — production & industry, 1049, 1050
 — railways, 1049, 1051
 — sponge fishery, 1049, 1050
 Libreville (Fr Congo), 902, 903
 Libyan Desert (Egypt), 818, 912
 Lichtenau (Danzig), 760
 Lidingö (Sweden), 1311
 LIECHTENSTEIN, 1090, 1091
 Liège (Belg.), 683; town, 684, university, 684
 Liegnitz (Prussia), 931
 Liepāja (Latvia), 1083, 1084

LIE

- Lierre (Belgium), 684
 Liessau (Danzig), 790
 Lifou Island (French Pacific), 925
 Liguria (Italy), 1026
 Lihou Island, 18
 Likoma (Nyasaland), 214
 Lille (France), 854, univ., 857
 Lillooet (British Columbia), 809
 Lima (Ohio), 577
 — (Peru), 1194, town, 1193, 1194, 1195
 — univ., 1195
 Limasol (Cyprus), 108, 109
 Limbang (Sarawak), 102
 Limbe (Nyasaland), 214
 Limbourg (Belgium), province, 683
 Limburg (Netherlands), 1126, 1133, coal, 1133
 Limen Vatheos (Greece), 978
 Limerick, 88, county borough, 83, port, 90
 Limoges (France), 854
 Limon (Costa Rica), 770
 — port, 770, 773
 — town, 770
 — wireless station, 773
 Linares (Spain), 1293
 Lincoln, population, 15
 — (Nebraska), 554, 555
 Lindi (Tanganyika), 275
 Lindsey (Lines), 13
 Linea, La (Spain), 1293
 Lingah (Persia), port, 1189
 Linköping (Sweden), 1311
 Linz (Austria), 673
 Lippe (Germany), 928, 961
 Lipso (Ægean), 1052
 Lisbon (Portugal), 1216, telephones, 1221; town, 1216, univ., 1216
 Lismore (New South Wales), 368
 Lath (Hejaz), port, 655
 Lithgow (New South Wales), 368
 LITHUANIA, 929, 1091 *egg*, 1244
 — constitutional changes, 1092
 — Polish occupation, 1093
 Little Aden, 97
 Little Andaman Is., 148
 Little Cayman Is., 341
 Little Elobey (Sp. Af.), 1305, 1306
 Little Rock (Arkansas), 495, 496
 Litui Is (New Guinea), 433
 Liu Kiu Islands, *see* Rukiu Islands

LON

- Liverpool, population, 15, university, 22, 23
 — (N S W), 368
 Livingston (Guatemala), port, 990
 Livingstone (Rhodesia), 227
 Livonia (Latvia), 1082, 1083
 Livorno (Leghorn) (Italy), 1027
 — port, 1036, town, 1030
 Ljubija (Bosnia), iron, 1370
 Llanquihué (Chile), prov., 731
 Loanda (Angola), dist., 1223, town, 1224
 Loango (French Congo), 903
 Lobos, Punta (Peru), guano, 1198
 Lookport (New York), 567
 Locle, Le (Switzerland), 1328
 Łódź (Poland), 1205, military dist., 1208, town, 1205, 1209
 Logan (Utah), 601, agricultural college, 602
 Logroño (Spain), province, 1292
 Loharu (India), state, 175
 Loikaw (Burma), 170
 Loir et Cher (France), dept., 851
 Loire (France), dept., 851
 — Haute (France), dept., 851
 — Inférieure (France), dept., 851
 Loiret (France), dept., 852
 Loja (Ecuador), 810, town, 810
 Lokoja (Nigeria), 255
 Lomami (Belgian Congo), 693
 Lomas de Zamora (Arg.), 662
 Lombardy (Italy), 1026, 1037, 1038, 1039
 Lombok (Dutch East Indies), 1140
 Lomé (Togo), 919
 Lomond (Newfoundland), paper mills, 334
 London, population of, 16
 — boroughs, 10
 — City, area and population, 16
 — — Corporation of, 9
 — County of, 9
 — — Council, 9
 — — finance, 39
 — District command, 41
 — government, 8
 — registration area and pop., 16
 — university, 22, 23
 London (Ont.), 287, 318, university, 318
 Londonderry, county and county borough, 68, 69

LON

Long Beach (California), 453, 498
 Long Island (Bahamas), 337
 — — (New Guinea) 431
 Longyearbyen (Spitsbergen), 1169
 Lonneker (Netherlands), 1127
 Lopevi (New Hebrides), 429
 Lorain (Ohio), 577
 Loralai (Baluchistan), 150
 Lorca (Spain), 1293
 Lord Howe Island (N S W), 368, 375
 Lord Howe Islands 428
 Loreda (Mexico), 1105
 Lorengau (Pacific), 433
 Loreto (Peru), dept., 1194
 Lorient (France), fort, 862, port, 865
 Lorrach (Baden), 953
 Los Andes (Argentina), 661
 Los Andes (Venezuela), univ., 1360
 Los Angeles (California), 453, 498,
 customs district, 501, port,
 501, univ., 499
 Los Islands (West Africa), 263, 912
 Los Rios (Ecuador), prov., 810
 Los Santos (Panama), 1172
 Lot (France), dept., 852
 Lot-et-Garonne (France), dept., 852
 Louis II, Prince (Monaco), 1108
 Louisiade Is (Papua), 407, gold, 409
 LOUISIANA, 449, 531 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 467, 532
 — area and population, 449, 531, 532
 — cotton, 467, 532
 — defence, 464, 532
 — forest, 532
 — naval station, 463
 — port, 532
 — production and industry, 467, 532
 — representation, 445, 531
 — salt mine, 532
 Louisville (Kentucky), 453
 Lourenço Marques (Portuguese East
 Africa), 1224, port, 1225,
 town, 1225, 1226
 Louvain (Belgium), 684; univ., 684
 Lowell (Massachusetts), 454, 539
 Lower Congo (Belgian Congo), 693
 Lower Silesia (Prussia), 965
 Lowestoft, 15
 Loyalty Islands (French Pacific), 925
 Lozère (France), dept., 852
 Luang-Prabang (Laos State), 885
 Luanda (Angola), 1223
 Luapula, Upper (Belg Congo), 693

LYU

Lubango (Angola), 1223
 Lubeck, 928, 961
 — port, 945
 — town, 931, 945, 961
 Lübeck (Oldenburg) 963
 Lublin (Poland), 1205
 — courts, 1207
 — military district, 1208
 — univ., 1206
 Lucania (Italy), prov., 1028
 Lucca (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Lucerne (Switzerland), 1324, 1326,
 1327, town, 1327
 Luchu Is (Japan), 1058
 Lucknow (India), 123, 167, univ.,
 126, 167
 Luderitz (S W Africa), 279
 Ludwigsburg (Wurttemberg), 974
 Ludwigshafen (Bavaria), 931, 955
 Lugano (Switzerland), 1328
 Lugansk (U S S R), 1247
 Lugo (Spain), prov., 1292
 Lukiko (ass. mblv) (Uganda), 204
 Luleå (Sweden), 1311
 Lund (Sweden), 1311, univ., 1312
 Lunda (Angola), 1223
 Lundu (Sarawak), 102
 Lungchingsun (China), 739
 Lungchow (China), port, 739
 Lungkow (China), 739
 Luque (Paraguay), 1179
 Lur race (Persia), 1185
 Lusaka (N Rhodesia), 227
 Lusambo (B Congo), 694
 Lussino Is (Italy), 1023
 Luton, population, 15
 Lutsin (Latvia), 1083
 Luxembourg (Belg.), 683
 LUXEMBURG (Gd Duchy), 1096 *sqg*
 — economic union with Belgium,
 688, 1097
 Luzern (Switzerland), 1324, 1327,
 town, 1327
 Luzon Island (Philippines), 629
 Lwow (Poland), *see* Lemberg
 Lydda (Palestine), 192
 Lynchburg (Virginia), 606
 Lynn (Massachusetts), 454, 539
 Lynx Island (Pacific), 427
 Lyons (France), 874
 — local government, 850
 — university, 857
 Lyubiyi (Bosnia), iron, 1370

-LYU

- Lyublyana (Yugosl.), 1366, 1367,
univ, 1368
- MAAN (Hejaz), 656
- Macao (Port China), 1216, 1222,
1227
- Macaulay Island (N Z), 421
- Macedonia, 977, 978
- Macerió (Brazil), 707
- Macenta (French Guinea), 915
- Macerata (Italy), 1028, town, 1030,
— university, 1032
- McGill Univ (Canada), 322
- Machala (Ecuador), 810
- Mackay (Queensland), 385
- McKean Island (Pacific), 427
- McKeesport (Pennsylvania), 585
- Mackenzie (N W Terr) dist, 326
- McMaster Univ (Ontario), 318
- McMurray dist (Alberta), bitumen,
308
- Macon (Georgia), 514
- Macouria (Guiana), 922
- Macquarie Island (Tasmania), 401
- MADAGASCAR, 206, 878, 904 *qq*
— area and population, 878, 905
— dependencies, 904, 905
— ports, 907
- Madang (New Guinea), 432
- Madeira (Portugal), 1215, 1216
- Madhav College (Ujjain), 171
- Madina (Arabia), *see* Medina
- Madison (Wisconsin), 614
- Madras (India) city, 123, 162
— port, 142, 163
— university, 126, 162
- Madras Presidency, 162, 163
— agriculture, 185, 163
— area and population, 120, 124, 135,
162
— births and deaths, 123
— finance, 180, 162
— forests, 184, 185, 163
— government, 118, 119, 162
— — local, 119, 120
— justice and crime, 127, 162
— land revenue, 129, 180, 163
— — tenure, 183
— native states, 121, 124, 173
— newspapers, &c, 127
— port, 142
— religion, 124, 162
— university, 126, 162

MAL

- Madras States (native), 173
- Madre de Dios (Peru), dept, 1194
- Madrid (Spain), province, 1288,
1292, town, 1293
— university, 1294
- Madura (Dutch East In), 1140, 1142
— agriculture, 1144
- Madura (Madras Presidency), 123,
162
- Maestricht (Netherlands), 1127
- Mafeking (Cape Province), 222
- Mafeteng (Basutoland), 220
- Magallanes (Chile), terr, 728
— town, 728
— wireless station, 733
- Magar race (Nepal), 1121
- Magdalena (Colombia), 763, 765
- Magdeburg (Prussia), 931, 966
- Mahalla el Kubra (Egypt), 817
- Maharaq (Bahrain Is), 98
- Mahé (French India), 879, port, 880
- Mahé Island (Seychelles), 217, 218
- Mahon (Balears), fort, 1297
- Maiana Island (Pacific), 428
- Maiao Is (Fr Oceania), 926
- Maidstone, 15
- Maikop (U S S R), 1247
- Maimana (Afghan), 645
- MAINE, 449, 533 *qq*
— area and population 449, 533
— representation, 445, 533
- Maine et-Loire (France), dept, 852
- Mainland (Spitsbergen), 1169
- Mainz (Hesse), 931, 960
- Maio Is (Cape Verde Is.), 1222
- Maiquetia (Venez), wirel stn, 1362
- Maitland (New South Wales), 368
- Maizuru (Japan), shipyard, 1065
- Majerba (Syria), 889
- Majunga (Madagascar), 905, 906
- Makallé (Abyssinia), 640
- Makassar (Dutch East Indies), 1141
- Makatea Is. (Fr Oceania), 926
- Makerere (Uganda), Univ Coll, 205
- Makhach Kala (R S F S R), 1247
- Makin Island (Pacific), 428
- Malacca (Straits Settlements), 177,
178, 179, 181
- Málaga (Spain), 1292, town, 1293
- Malaita Island (Pacific), 428
- Malakand (India), 174
- Malanje (Angola) dist, 1224
- Mälaren, Lake (Sweden), 1310

MAL

- Malatya (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 Malay Archipelago (Portuguese possessions in), 1222, 1227
 MALAY STATES, FEDERATED, 183
 sqg
 — — — administration, 178, 183, 1280
 — — — area and pop., 184, 185, 1280
 — — — High Commissioner, 178, 183
 — — — British, 177, 179
 — — — Siamese, 1280
 — — — Unfederated, 187 *sqg*
 Malaya, 177 *sqg*
 Malden (Massachusetts), 539
 Malden Island (Pacific), 429
 Maldive Islands (Ceylon), 107
 Maldonado (Peru), 1194
 — (Uruguay), 1353, *tn*, 1353
 Malé Island (Maldives), 107
 Malekula Is. (New Hebrides), 429
 Malerkotla (India), 175
 Malindi, port (Kenya), 203
 Malines, *see* Mechlin
 Malmedy (Belgium), 683, 929
 Malmo (Swed.), 1311
 Malmohus (Sweden), province, 1310
 MALTA, 94 *sqg*
 Malwa State (India), 170
 Mamou (Fr. Guinea), 915
 Man, *see* Isle of Man
 Manabi (Ecuador), 810
 Manado (Dutch E. Indies), 1140
 Managua (Nic.), 1162, 1164; *univ*, 1152, wireless station, 1155
 Manahiki Island (Cook Is.), 421
 Manam Is. (New Guinea), 431
 Manama (Bahrain), 99
 Mananjary (Madagascar), 905
 Manáos (Brazil), 507
 Manche (France), dept., 852
 Manchester, 15; *univ*, 22, 23
 — Ship Canal, 64
 Manchester (N. H.), 559
 MANCHURIA, 752, 1059
 — agriculture, 744, 752
 — area and population, 738, 752
 — government, 737, 738, 752
 — manufactures, 744, 755
 — minerals, 745, 753
 — ports, 753
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 748

MAN

- MANCHURIA, production and industry, 744, 752
 — railways, 747, 753, 1070
 — *univ*, 741
 Mandalay (Burma), 123, 158
 Mandi (India), state, 175
 Mandinga (Panama), port, 1172
 Mandingo race (Liberia), 911, 1088
 Mangaia Island (Cook Is.), 421, wireless station, 421
 Mangareva Is. (French Oceania), 926
 Mang-Ca (Annam), 883
 Manhattan (N. York), 453, 567
 Manica District (Port. E. Af.), 1224, 1225
 Maniema (Belgian Congo), 693
 Manikya Barman Bahadur, ruler (Tripura), 170
 Manila (Philippines), 629
 — mint, 633
 Manipur (Assam), state, 168
 Manisa (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, town, 1340
 MANITOBA, 283, 286, 311, 312
 — agriculture, 294, 312
 — area and population, 286, 312
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287, 312
 — constitution and govt., 283, 311
 — crops, 294, 295
 — dairy output, 295
 — education, 289, 312
 — finance, 290, 312
 — forestry, 295, 313
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 285, 312
 — live stock, 295
 — minerals, 297, 313
 — production and industry, 298, 294, 295, 296, 313
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 283, 311
 — wheat, 293
 Manizales (Colombia), 763
 Mannheim (Baden), 952
 — town, 931, 953
 Manono Is. (Western Samoa), 434
 Manpur (India), 133, 135
 Mans, Le (France), 854
 Mansfield, population, 15
 — (Ohio), 577
 Mansûra (Egypt), 817, 819
 Mantova or Mantua (Italy), 1026
 — town, 1030
 Manua Is. (W. Samoa), 434

MAN

- Manus Is. (New Guinea), 432
 Manzanillo (Cuba), 775
 Maô (Kanem), 904
 Maoris (N Z.), 410, 412, 418
 Maracaibo (Ven.), 1359
 — Lake (Venez.), 1361
 Maracay (Venezuela), 1359, wireless station, 1362
 Marakei Island (Pacific), 428
 Marakesh (Morocco), 1110, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1119
 Maramuresh (Rumania), 1236
 Maranhão (Brazil), 708
 Marash (Turkey), town, 1340, vilayet, 1340
 Marburg (Germany), university, 934
 Marches, the (Italy), 1028
 Mar de la Plata (Argentina), 662
 Mardin (Turkey), town, 1341, vilayet, 1340
 Mare Is., navy yard (Cal.), 463
 Maré Island (French Pacific), 925
 Margarita I. (Ven.), 1361
 Margate, population, 15
 Marianne Islands (Pacific), 430, 1079
 Marib (Yemen), 656
 Maribor (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Marie-Galante Is. (Guadeloupe), 921
 Mariskaia (U S S R.), auton. region, 1244
 Marion (Ohio), 577
 Maritza (Bulgaria), coal, 728
 Marlborough district (N Z.), 402
 Marne (France), dept., 852
 Marne, Haute- (France), dept, 852
 Maroni (Fr. Guiana), penal settlement, 922
 Maronite sect (Cyprus), 109
 — — (Syria), 888
 Marquesas Is. (French Pacific), 925
 Marrakesh (Morocco), *see* Marakesh
 Marsa Fatma Eri (Eritrea), 1046
 Marsa Matruh (Egypt), port, 828
 Marseilles (France), 854, faculties, 857, 858, port, 870
 Marshall (Liberia), 1088
 Marshall Is. (Pacific), 430, 1079
 Marshalltown (Iowa), 524
 Martigny, fort. (Switzerland), 1381
 MARTINIQUE, 878, 922
 — area and population, 878, 922
 — representation, 878, 922
 Marwar (Jodhpur), 176

MAT

- Mary Island (Pacific), 427
 Maryborough (Queensland), 385
 Maryland (Liberia), 1088
 MARYLAND (U S A.), 449, 535 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 537
 — area and population, 449, 536, 537
 — customs district, 479
 — port, 479, 537
 — production and industry, 467, 537
 — representation, 445, 535, 536
 — shipping, 479, 537
 — tobacco, 467, 537
 Masai Province (Kenya), 201
 — races (Africa), 201
 Masaryk, Prof. (Czechoslov. Pres.), 781
 Masaya (Nicaragua), 1152, 1153
 Masbate Is. (P. I.), 629
 Mascara (Algeria), 892
 Maseru (Basutoland), 220, 221
 Mashonaland, 223
 Maskat (Oman), *see* Muscat
 Mason City (Iowa), 524
 Massa (Italy), town, 1080
 Massa e Carrara (Italy), prov., 1027
 MASSACHUSETTS, 449, 538 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 541
 — area and pop., 449, 538
 — crops, 467, 541
 — customs district, 479, 541
 — education, 539
 — naval station, 463
 — ports, 479, 541
 — production and industry, 467, 468, 541
 — representation, 444, 445, 538
 — shipping, 476, 541
 — tobacco, 464, 541
 Massawah (Eritrea), 1045, 1046
 Massillon (Ohio), 577
 Mastanly (Bulgaria), 719
 Matabeleland, 221
 Matadi (Belgian Congo), 696
 Matagalpa (Nicaragua), 1152, 1154
 Matanzas (Cuba), 775
 Matapa (Nicaragua), 1152
 Matera (Italy), 1028, 1030
 Mateur (Tunis), 899
 Mathibe, Batawana chief, 222
 Matto Grosso (Brazil), 708, 709
 — diamonds, 712
 Matu (Sarawak), 102

MAT

Maturin (Venezuela), 1359
Mau Island (Hawaii), 622
Maue Island (Parry Island), 421
Maule (Chile), province, 728
Mauritania (F. W. A.), 878, 911, 913, 918
 — area and population, 878, 911, 918
 — post offices, 913
MAURITIUS, 211 *sqg*
 — dependencies, 211, 213
Mayaguana Island (Bahamas), 337
Mayaguez (Porto Rico), 624
Mayence, *see* Mainz
Mayenne (France), dept., 852
MAYOITE ISLAND (French), 878, 908
Mazabuka (N. Rhodesia), 227
Mazagan (Morocco), 1111, 1118
Mazar i Sharif (Afghan), 646
Mbabane (Swaziland), 228
Mecca (Arabia), 654, 655, Legislative Assembly in, 655, population, 655
Mechlin (Belgium), 684
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 928, 962
MECKLENBURG-STREELITZ, 928, 962
Mecsek Mountain (Hungary), coal, 1005
Medan (Dutch East Indies), 1141
Medellin (Colom.), 763, 764, univ., 764
Medford (Massachusetts), 539
 — (Oregon), 582
Medicine Hat (Canada), 306
Medina, El (Arabia), 653, 654, 655, 656
Medinet el Fayûm (Egypt), 817
Medjerdah valley (Tunis), 899
Meerane (Saxony), 970
Meerut (India), 123
Mehall el Kubra (Egypt), 819
Meiningen (Thuringia), 972, town, 973
Meissen (Saxony), 970
Meknes, *see* Mequinez
Mekran (Baluch), 151
Melbourne, 378
 — mint, 364, 382
 — port, 362
Melilla (Span. Af.), 1116, 1292
Melo (Uruguay), 1353
Melos (Greece), 980

MIC

Memel (Lithuania), port, 1095; territory, 929, 1093, town, 1093
Memphis (Tennessee), 453, 596
Memramcook (New Brunswick), 314
Mendoza (Arg.), 661, town, 662
Mengo (Uganda), 204
Mengtsz (China), 745
Mequinez or Meknes (Morocco), 1110
Meica-Genale (It. Somaliland), 1047
Mercara (India), 161
Mercedes (Uruguay), 1353
Merida (Mexico), 1102, univ., 1102
 — (Venez.), 1359, town, 1360, university, 1360
Meriden (Connecticut), 505
Meridian (Mississippi), 548
Merina tribe (Madagascar), 905
Merowé (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 267
Mersin (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
Merthyr Tydfil, population, 15
Merv (Turkmenistan), 1264
Meshed (Persia), 1185, 1186, 1188, 1189
Meshed i sar (Persia), port, 1188
Meshnakhlat Olama (Egypt), 819
Mesopotamia, *see* Iraq
Messenia (Greece), 977
Messina (Sicily), 1029, 1032, port, 1042
 — town, 1030
 — university, 1032
Meta (Colombia), 763
Metz (France), 854, forts, 862
Meurthe-et-Moselle (France), dept., 852
Meuse (France), dept., 852
Mewar (India), 175
MEXICO, 1099 *sqg*
 — China and, 739
 — death penalty abolished, 1102
 — irrigation, 1103
 — roads, 1105
Mexico City, 1101, 1102
 — telephone connections with Europe, 1105
Mexico State (Mexico), 1101
Mezhitsa (Slovenia), lead, 1370
Miami (Florida), 453, 511, air stn., 382
MICHIGAN, 449, 542 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 463, 544

MIG

- MICHIGAN, area and population, 449, 542
 — fish hatcheries, 544
 — production and industry, 467, 544
 — representation, 445, 542
 — wheat 467, 542
 Michoacán (Mexico), state, 1101
 Middle Congo Colony (Fr Congo), 902
 Middle-Java (Dutch E. Indies), 1140
 Middlesbrough, 15
 Middletown (New York), 567
 — (Ohio), 577
 Midia (Black Sea shores), 718
 Midland Junction (W Australia), 397
 Mieres (Spain), 1293
 Mikado (Emperor), Japan, 1056
 Mikindani (Tanganyika), 275
 Mikkeli (Finland), 839
 Milan (Milano), (Italy), 1026, 1030, 1035, town 1032, univ, 1032
 Mildura (Victoria), 878
 Milford (Delaware), 507
 Millsburg (Liberia), 1088
 Milwaukee (Wisconsin), 453, 614
 Minas (Uruguay), 1353, 1355; town, 1353
 Minas Geraes (Brazil), 708, 709, coffee, 711, iron, 712, manganese, 712
 Mindanao Is (P I.), 629
 Mindoro Is (P I.), 629
 Minia (Egypt), *see* Minya
 Minicoy Is (Laccadives), 163
 Minneapolis, 453, 545
 — Federal Bank, 485, univ, 546
 MINNESOTA, 449, 544 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 467, 546
 — area and population, 449, 545
 — production and industry, 466, 467, 546
 — public lands, 465
 — representation, 445, 544
 — wheat, 466, 467, 544
 Minot (N Dakota), 574
 Minsk (White Russia), 1274, town, 1247, 1274
 Minṣīya (Egypt), 818
 Minusinsk Basin (Siberia), coal, 1267
 Minya (Egypt), 819, town, 817, 818
 Miquelon Is. (Fr Atlan.), 878, 923
 Miranda (Venezuela), state, 1359

MOH

- Mir Ghulam Khān, Jām (Las Bela), 169
 Miri (Sarawak), oilfield, 102
 — wireless station, 102
 Mir Mahmūd, Khan of Kalāt, 169
 Mira Bay (Hong Kong), 112
 Mirzāpur (India), 125
 Misiones territory (Argentina), 661
 Miskolc (Hungary), 1002, 1005
 Misr, *see* Egypt
 MISSISSIPPI, 449, 547 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 467, 549
 — area and population, 449, 547
 — cotton, 467, 549
 — production and industry, 467, 549
 — representation, 445, 547
 — rice, 549
 Missolonghi (Greece), 977
 Missoula (Montana), 553
 MISSOURI, 449, 549 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 467, 551
 — area and population, 449, 549
 — cotton, 467, 551
 — production and industry, 467, 551
 — representation, 445, 549
 — tobacco, 467, 551
 — wheat, 551
 Misurata (Tripolitania), 1048
 Mitau (Latvia), 1083
 Mitchell (South Dakota), 593
 Mitchell Island (Pacific), 427
 Mit Ghamr (Egypt), 817
 Mitiaro Island (Cook Islands), 421
 Mitre Island (Pacific), 428
 Mitsubishi yard (Japan), 1065
 Mittelfranken (Bavaria), 955
 Mīzda (Tripolitania), 1048
 Mlanje (Nyasaland), 214
 Mobile (Ala.), 491, port, 492
 Moca (Dominican Repub.) 805
 Modélarpeth (French India), 879
 Modena (Italy), 1027, town, 1030, univ, 1032
 Modlin (Poland), fort, 1208
 Mödling (Austria), 673
 Mofti (Fr Sudan), 917
 Mogadiscio (Ital Somaliland), 1047
 Mogador (Morocco), 1111, 1118
 Mogilov (White Russia), 1274
 Mohale's Hoek (Basutoland), 220
 Mohammerah (Persia), 1185, 1188, 1189, 1190

MOH

- Moheli Island (Comoro Islands), 908
 Mohuru Point (Tanganyika), 278
 Moi tribes (Annam, &c.), 888
 Moji (Japan), 1060
 Mokpo (Korea), port, 1075
 Moldavia (Rumania), 1234, 1235
 — (Ukraine), Auton. Rep., 1272, 1274
 Molefi Pilane, Bakhatla chief, 221
 Molenbeek St Jean (Brussels), 684
 Moline (Illinois), 519
 Molise (Italy), province, 1028
 Mollendo (Peru), port, 708
 Mölndal (Sweden), 1311
 Molokai Island (Hawaii), 622
 Molucca Islands (Moluccoes) (D E I), 1140
 Mombasa (Kenya), 201, 203, 214
 — Old Port (Kenya), 203
 MONACO (Principality), 1108
 — constitutional guarantees suspended, 1108
 Monaco (town), 1109
 Monagas (Venezuela), state, 1859
 Moncton (New Brunswick), 314
 Mongalla (Sudan), 203, 269
 Mongolia, 755 *sqg*, 1059
 — area and population, 738, 755
 — camel hair, 744
 — industries, 755
 — railways, 756, 1070
 Mongolia, Outer, parliament, 756
 Mongol-Buryat Republic, 1266
 Mono Island (Pacific), 423
 Monrovia (Liberia), 915, 1087, 1088, 1090
 — bank, 1090
 Mons (Belgium), 684
 MONTANA, 450, 552 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 553
 — area and pop., 450, 465, 552
 — mining, 553, 554
 — production and industry, 466, 467, 470, 553, 554
 — public lands, 466, 552
 — representation, 446, 552
 — sapphires, 470, 554
 — silver, 470, 554
 — wheat, 466, 553
 Montaña region (Peru), 1197
 Montclair (N.J.), 562
 Monte Carlo (Monaco), 1108
 Monte Cristi (Dominican Repub.), prov., 805, town, 805

MOS

- Mòntego Bay (Jamaica), 340
 Montenegro, 1365
 Monterrey (Mexico), 1102
 Montevideo (Uruguay), 1353, 1355
 — town, 1353; univ., 1353
 Montgomery (Alabama), 491
 Monticristi (Ecuador), hats, 812
 Montijo (Panama), port, 1172
 Montpelier (Vermont), 603
 Montpellier (France), 854, univ., 857
 Montreal (Canada), 287, 322; fur auctions, 297; port, 300; university, 322
 Montreuil (France), 854
 Montreux (Switzerland), 1327
 Montserrado (Liberia), 1088
 Montserrat Is. (W I), 343
 Moorea Island (Fr. Oceania), 925
 Moosejaw (Canada), 324
 Moquegua (Peru), 1199, town, 1194
 Morant Cays (West Indies), 340, 342
 Moravia (Czechoslovakia), 780 *sqg*
 — education, 783
 Morbihan (France), dept., 852
 More (Norway), 1159
 Morelia (Mexico), town, 1101
 Morelos (Mexico), state, 1101
 Moriuri race (New Zealand), 421
 Mormugão (Goá), mines, 1226
 Mornag (Tunis), 899
 Moro race (Philippines), 629
 MOROCCO, 878, 1109 *sqg*
 — army, 1114
 — budgets, 1113
 — currency, new, 1119
 — defence, 1114
 — French Zone, 1107 *sqg*
 — — government, 877, 1109, 1110
 — Spanish zone, 1109 *sqg*
 — — European colonisation, 1115
 — — troops in, 1296
 — Tangier Zone, 1109 *sqg*
 — — education, 1112
 — — Protocol (1928), 1110
 Mortlock Is (Solomon Is.), 433
 Moscow (Russia), 1247
 — Patriarch, 1341
 — university, 1249
 Moselle (France), 852, 858
 Moshi (Tanganyika), 276
 Mosquitia, La (Honduras), 996
 Mosquito Indians (Nicaragua), 1152
 Mossamedes (Angola); town, 1223

MOS

Mossi tribes (Upper Volta), 911
 Most (Czechoslovakia), 782, coal, 785
 Mostaganem (Algeria), 892
 Mosul (Iraq), 1017, 1841; oil, 1019
 Motagua (Guatemala), bananas, 989
 Motherwell, population, 17
 Moulmein (Burma), 125
 Mount Allison Univ (New Brunswick), 314
 Mount Athos (Greece), 977
 Mount Titano (San Marino), 1279
 Mount Vernon (New York), 567
 Mouscron (Belgium), 684
 Mozambique (Portuguese E Africa), 1216, 1222, 1224 *sqq*
 — area and population, 1222, 1224
 — railways, 1225, 1226
 Muang-Thai, *see* Siam
 Mubarras (Neyd), 655
 Mubende (Uganda), 204
 Mudanya (Turkey), 1337
 Muğla (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Muhammad, H H (Negri Sembilan), 183
 Muhamrah (Persia), *see* Mohammera
 Muhumaa (Estonia), 832
 Mukačvo (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Mukah (Sarawak), 102
 Mukden (Manchuria), 752, university, 741
 Mülheim-on Ruhr (Prussia), 931
 Mulhouse (France), 854
 München, *see* Munich
 Munchenbuchsee (Switzerland), wireless station, 1334
 Muncie (Indiana), 522
 Munich (Bavaria), 931, 955, technical high school, 933
 — university, 934
 Munkholmen (Norway), fort, 1162
 Munster (prov), area and population, 83
 — religion, 84
 Münster (Prus), 981; univ., 934
 Muntifig (Iraq), 1017
 Muong-Thai, *see* Siam
 Múrcia (Spain), 1292; mines, 1299, silk, 1299; town, 1293; university, 1294
 Murraga (Nyasaland), 215, 1226
 Murut race (Borneo), 100
 — — (Sarawak), 102
 Murzûk (Italian N. Africa), 1048

NAN

Muscat (Oman), 206, 657, 658
 Muscatine (Iowa), 524
 Muskegon (Michigan), 548
 Muskogee (Oklahoma), 580
 Mussau Is (New Guinea), 432
 Mussolini, Signor, Chief of Govt. (Italy), 1025
 Muttra (India), 125
 Muwaila (Hejaz), port, 656
 Muzo (Colomb), emerald mines, 765
 Mycenæ (Greece), 960
 Mysore (India), 121, 173
 — area and population, 121, 125, 174
 — town, 125
 Mytilene (Greece), 978

 NÁBHA (India), state, 175
 Nablus (Palestine), 193, 194, town, 192, 197
 Nacaome (Honduras), 996
 Nadir Shah, King (Afghanistan), 646
 Nador (Spanish Africa), 1292
 Nagasaki (Japan), 1060, shipyard, 1065
 Nagor Chaisri (Siam), 1281
 Nagor Rajasima (Siam), 1281
 — Savarga (Siam), 1281
 — Sindharmaraj (Siam), 1281
 Nagorni Karabakh, Auton. region (Azerbaijan), 1270
 Nagoya (Japan), 1060
 Nagpur (India), 123, 159, 160; university, 126, 160
 Nahan (India), state, 175
 Nahud (A E Sudan), 267
 Nairobi (Kenya), 201, 272
 Nakhichevan, Soviet Rep of, 1270
 Nakuru (Kenya), 201
 Namaughan (Uzbekistan), 1247, 1265
 Namatanai (New Ireland), 432
 Namur (Belg), prov, 683, town, 684
 Nanaimo (British Columbia), 309
 Nanch'ang (China), 738
 Nancy (France), 854, faculties, 858; univ., 857
 Nankauri (Nicobara), 148
 Nanking (China), 736, 743; port, 739, univ., 741
 Nanking Government (China), 739, 741
 Nan-ning (China), port, 739

NAN

- Nantes (France), 854, port, 871
 Nanumaga Island (Pacific), 427
 Nanumea Island (Pacific), 427
 Nanyang Univ (China), 741
 Napier (New Zealand), 412
 Naples (Napoli) (Italy), 1028, defence, 1045, 1086, port, 1042, Royal Commissioner, 1025, town, 1040, univ, 1032
 Napo-Pastaza (Ecuador), 810
 Narendra Shah, ruler (Tehri), 176
 Naricual (Venezuela), coal mine, 1361
 Nariño (Colombia), 763, gold, 765
 Narva (Estonia), 833
 Nashua (New Hampshire), 559
 Nashville (Tennessee), 453, 595, 596
 Nasirabad tahsil (Bal), 150
 Nassau (Bahamas), 837
 NATAL, Prov of, 229, 247 *sqg*
 — Administrator, 231, 247
 — area and population, 232, 247
 — coal, 239, 240, 249
 — constitution & govt, 230, 231, 247
 — education, 234, 248
 — gold, 239, 249
 — justice, 235
 — maize, 238, 249
 — minerals, 239, 240, 249
 — production and industry, 237, 238, 249
 — Provincial Council, 231
 — representation, 229, 230
 — university college, 234
 — wheat, 238
 — (Brazil), town, 708
 Nauplia (Greece), 977
 Nauru Is (Pacific), 430, 435, 436, 437
 — mandate, 430, 436, wireless stn, 437
 Navajo Indians (New Mexico), 564
 Navarra (Spain), province, 1292, minerals, 1299
 Navigators' Islands, *see* Samoa
 Nawanagar (India), state, 177
 Nayarit (Mexico), state, 1101
 Nazareth Palestine, 192
 Ndola (Northern Rhodesia), 227
 Nebi Saleh Is (Persian Gulf), 98
 NEBRASKA, 449, 550 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 465, 554
 — area and population, 449, 554, 556
 — production and industry, 465, 556

NEV

- NEBRASKA, public lands, 465, 554
 — representation, 445, 554
 — wheat, 466, 556
 Neckar (Württemberg), 974
 Nédoukoulou (Fr India), 879
 Negapatam (India), 125
 Negri Sembilan (Malay), 184, 185, 186
 Negrito race (Andamans), 148
 Negros Is (P I), 629
 Neiba (Dominican Repub), salt, 806
 Neiva (Colombia), 763
 Nejd (Arabia), 654, 655, *see* Hejaz and Nejd kingdom of
 Nejran (Yemen), 656
 Nekemti (Abyssinia), 640
 Nelson (British Columbia), 309
 Nelson (New Zealand) district, 412
 — town, 412
 NEPÁL, 115, 1121, 1122
 Nepalese in Sikkim, 176
 Neravy (French India), 879
 Nes (Iceland) 1011
 Nestorians (Persian), 1186
 — (Turkey), 1341
 Netherland Island (Pacific), 427
 NETHERLANDS, THE, 1123 *sqg*
 — colonies, 1139 *sqg*
 — — finance of, 1130, 1141, 1147, 1148
 — finance, 1130 *sqg*
 — — colonial, 1130, 1141, 1147, 1148
 — police, 1128
 Netherlands-India, *see* Dutch East Indies
 Nettapacom (Fr India), 879
 Neuchâtel (Switz), 1325, 1327, 1328
 — town 1327, university, 1329
 Neuenburg, *see* Neuchâtel
 Neuhardtthof (Palestine), 192
 Neuilly-sur Seine (France), 855
 Neunkirchen (Saar dist), 951
 Neuquén (Argentina), 661
 Neu Strelitz (Germany), 963
 Neuteich (Danzig), 790
 NEVADA, 450, 557 *sqg*
 — area and pop, 450, 465, 557, 558
 — mining, 470, 560
 — production and industry, 470, 558
 — public lands, 465
 — representation, 445, 557
 — silver, 470, 558
 Nevis I (W. Indies), 843, 844

NEW

New Amsterdam (B Guiana), 330
 Newar race (Nepal), 1121
 Newark (Delaware), 507
 — (New Jersey), 453, 562
 — (Ohio), 577
 New Bedford (Mass.), 453, 539
 New Britain (Connecticut), 505
 New Britain Is (New Guinea), 432
 New Brunswick, 283, 313, 314
 — agriculture, 294, 295, 314
 — area and population, 286, 314
 — constit'n & govt., 283, 313
 — crops, 294, 295, 314
 — dairy output, 295
 — education, 289, 314
 — finance, 314
 — fruit farming, 295
 — Lieutenant Governor, 285, 313
 — live stock, 295
 — mining and minerals, 296, 314
 — production and industry, 294, 295, 296, 314
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 283, 313
 — wheat, 294
 Newburgh (New York), 567
 New CALEDONIA, 878, 924 *sqq*
 — area and population, 878, 924
 Newcastle (New South Wales), 368,
 port, 362
 — (Pennsylvania), 585
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15, coll., 22
 Newchwang (China), 739, 752
 NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR,
 283, 333 *sqq*
 — warship, 46
 New Georgia Island (Pacific), 428
 New Glasgow (Nova Scotia), 316
 NEW GUINEA (Mandated Territory),
 430 *sqq*
 — area and population, 431, 432,
 433
 — missions, 432 *sqq*
 — ports, 432, 433
 — production, 432, 433
 New Guinea, Br., *see* Papua, 407 *sqq*
 — North Eastern, 431
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, 449, 559 *sqq*
 — area and population, 449, 559, 560
 — customs district, 479
 — naval station, 463
 — representation, 445, 559
 — shipping, 479

NEW

New Hanover Is (Pacific), 432
 New Haven (Conn.), 453, 505
 NEW HEBRIDES (Pacific), 429, 924
 New Ireland Is (New Guinea), 432
 NEW JERSEY, 449, 561 *sqq*
 — area and population, 449, 561
 — representation, 445, 561
 New Kowloon (China), 112
 New London (Connecticut), naval
 station, 463
 NEW MEXICO, 450, 563 *sqq*
 — area and population, 450, 563,
 564
 — public lands, 465
 — representation, 445, 564
 Newnham College, Cambridge, 23
 New Orleans (La.), 453, 531, customs
 district, 479, port, 533,
 naval stn, 463, univ., 532
 New Plymouth (N Zealand), 412
 Newport (Kentucky), 529
 — (Mon.), 15
 — (R I.), 589, naval stn., 463
 — (Shrops.), College, 22
 Newport News (Virginia), 606
 New Providence Island (W I.), 337
 New Rochelle (N Y.), 567
 NEW SOUTH WALES, 350, 352,
 367 *sqq*
 — area and population, 352, 368, 369
 — births, marriages, deaths, 352,
 368
 — commerce, 360, 374
 — communications, 362, 374, 375
 — constitution & govt., 350, 351,
 367, 368
 — dependency, 368, 375
 — Family Endowment Act, 370
 — imports and exports, 358, 359,
 360, 374
 — railways, 362, 375
 — representation,* 350, 367
 — tramways, 362, 375
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 New Territories (Hong Kong), 112
 Newton (Massachusetts), 539
 New Westminster (B Columbia), 309
 New York (City), area & pop., 453,
 566
 — customs district, 479
 — Federal Bank, 435
 — finance, 569
 — imports and exports, 570

NEW

- New York (City), local government, 566
 — shipping, 479, 570
 — university, 568
 NEW YORK STATE, 449, 566 *sqg*
 — area and population, 449, 566, 567
 — banks, 570
 — — Federal, 485
 — customs district, 479
 — naval station, 483
 — representation, 445, 566
 — shipping, 570
 NEW ZEALAND, 350, 409 *sqg*
 — customs, 358, 415, 418
 — defence, 415, 416
 — — military, 415
 — — naval, 45, 47, 415, 416
 — dependencies, 412, 421, 422, 431
 — mandate, 431, 434
 — Maoris, 410, 411, 412, 421
 — navy, 45, 47, 415, 416
 — tariff reciprocity with Australia, 858
 — wool, 418, 419
 Ngong (Kenya), 201
 Ngotshe (Natal), 248
 N'Guru (Nigeria), 257
 Niagara Falls (New York), 567
 Niamey (French West Africa), 918
 NICARAGUA, 1151 *sqg*
 — American marines withdrawn, 1153
 — canal route survey, 1152
 — metric system introduced, 1155
 — wireless stations, 773, 1155
 Nice (France), 854, observatory, 858
 Nicobar Islands, 118, 124, 148
 Nikolaev (U S S R), 1247
 Nicosia (Cyprus), 103
 Nictheroy (Brazil), 708
 Nidwalden, *see* Unterwald
 Niederbayern (Germany), 954
 Niederschlesien (Prussia), 965
 Nièvre (France), dept, 852
 Niğde (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 Niger Colony (French West Africa), 878, 911, 913, 918
 — post offices, 913
 NIGERIA, 254 *sqg*, 279
 — provinces, 255, 280
 Nightingale Island (Atlantic), 216
 Niigata (Japan), 1060
 Niihau Island (Hawaii), 622

NOR

- Nijni Novgorod (Gorky) (U S S R.), 1247, university, 1249
 Nikolaev (Ukraine), 1272
 Nile district, West (Uganda), 204,
 — river, navigation, 272
 Nimeguen (Netherlands), 1127
 Nîmes (France), 854
 Nimule (Uganda), 204, 272
 Ningpo (China), port, 739
 Ninigo Group (Pacific), 432
 Nioro (French West Africa), 917
 Nippon, *see* Japan
 Nish (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Nissan Islands (Pacific), 432, 438
 Nisyros (Ægean), 1052
 Niuafoou Island (Pacific), 426
 Niuatobutabu Island (Pacific), 426
 Niuchwang, *see* Newchwang
 Niue Island (Cook Islands), 421
 Niutao Island (Pacific), 427
 N'Jala (Sierra Leone), 266
 Nkata (Nyasaland), 214
 Nogal Territory (It Somaliland), 1046
 Nome (Alaska), 619, gold, 620
 Nongson coal mines (Annam), 883
 Nonouti Island (Pacific), 428
 Nord (France), dept, 852
 Nordland (Norway), 1159
 Nord Trondelag (Norway), 1159
 Norfolk (Virginia), 453, 606
 — naval station, 468
 Norfolk Island (Australia), 365
 Normanton (Queensland), 863
 Norrbotten (Sweden), province, 1310
 Norristown (Pennsylvania), 585
 Norrköping (Sweden), 1310, 1311
 North Africa, *see* Algeria, Cyrenaica, Tripoli, Tunisia, &c
 North Australia (Territory), 350, 405, 406
 Northam (W Aust.), 397
 Northampton, population, 15
 Northampton (Mass), 540
 North Battleford (Canada), 324
 North Borneo, British, 100 *sqg*
 North Brabant (Netherlands), 1126, 1133
 NORTH CAROLINA, 449, 571 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 572
 — area and population, 449, 571
 — cotton, 467, 573
 — customs district, 479
 — ports, 479

NOR

- NORTH CAROLINA, production and industry, 467, 572
 — representation, 445, 571
 — shipping, 479,
 — tobacco, 467, 573
 North China, *see* Weihaiwei
 NORTH DAKOTA, 449, 574 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 575
 — area and pop., 449, 574
 — production and industry, 467, 575
 — public lands, 465, 574
 — representation, 445, 574
 — wheat, 466, 575
 North East Land (Spitsbergen), 1169
 North Eastern Univ (China), 741
 North Holland (Netherlands), 1126, 1131
 North Island (New Zealand), 412
 North Sea fisheries (German), 942
 North Slesvig (Denmark), 795
 North Tonawonda (New York), 567
 Northern Frontier Prov (Kenya), 201
 NORTHERN IRELAND, 68 *sqg*, 79
 births, marriages, deaths, 70
 — boundary, 78
 — electorate, 5, 6, 68
 — House of Commons Act, 68
 — insurance, unemployt., 28, 29, 72
 — Parliament, 6, 63, 78
 — Representation of the People Act, 68
 Northern Province (Uganda), 204
 Northern Rhodesia, *see* Rhodesia, Northern
 Northern Territories (Gold Coast), 254, 262
 NORTHERN TERRITORY (Aust.), 352, 402, 403
 — area and population, 352, 405, 406
 — communications, 362
 — imports and exports, 360, 361, 407
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — railways, 362, 406
 Northfield (Minn.), 546
 North West Bay (Tasmania), 404
 North-West Frontier Agencies, etc (India), 174
 North West Frontier Prov. (India), 118, 163
 — agriculture, 135, 164
 — area and population, 120, 124, 164
 — births and deaths, 123

NOV

- North-West Frontier Prov. (India), forests, 134, 135
 — government, 118, 164
 — justice, 127, 164
 — land revenue, 130, 133, 164
 — — tenure, 133
 — Political Agencies, &c., 120, 124, 164, 174
 — religion, 124, 164
 NORTH WEST TERRITORIES (Canada), 283, 286, 326
 — area and population, 286, 326
 — constitution and government, 283, 286, 326
 — religion, 288
 North-Western Univ (China), 741
 Norwalk (Conn.), 505
 NORWAY, 1156 *sqg*
 — dependencies, 1169, 1170
 — King, 3, 793, 1156, 1157
 Norwich, population, 15
 Norwood (Ohio), 577
 Nosy-Bé Is (Madagascar), 905
 Nottingham, pop., 15, College, 22
 Noumea (New Caledonia), 924, 925
 — Collège La Pérouse, 924
 Nova Goa (Port. India), 1226
 Nova Lisboa (Angola), 1223
 Novara (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 NOVA SCOTIA, 283, 315 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 293, 294, 295, 316
 — apples, 295, 316
 — area and population, 286, 315
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287, 316
 — constitution & gov., 283, 315, 315
 — crops, 293, 294
 — dairying, 295, 317
 — education, 288, 316
 — finance, 288, 316
 — fruit, 295, 316
 — Lieut. Governor, 285, 315
 — live stock, 294
 — mines & minerals, 296, 317
 — production and industry, 293 *sqg*, 316
 — religion, 285, 316
 — representation, 283, 315
 — wheat, 293
 Novi Sad (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Novochoerkassk (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Novorossiisk (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Novo-Sibirsk (Siberia), 1247, 1267

NOW

Nowogrodek (Poland), 1205
 Nuble (Chile), province, 728
 Nueva Esparta (Venez.), state, 1359
 Nuevo Leon (Mexico), state, 1101, 1103
 Nuguria Is (New Guinea), 432
 Nuguria Is (Solomon Is.), 433
 Nui Island (Pacific), 427
 Nuafoou (Tonga), 427
 Nukahiva Is (French Oceania), 925
 Nukualofa (Tonga), 427, wireless station, 427
 Nukufetau Island (Pacific), 427
 Nukulaelae Island (Pacific), 427
 Nukumanu Is (Solomon Is.), 433
 Nukunau Is (Gilbert Is.), 428
 Nukunono Islands (Pacific), 422
 Nuoro (Italy), 1029
 Nurakita Is (Ellice Is.), 427
 Nuremberg or Nurnberg (Bavaria), 931, 955
 Nusa (Pacific), 432
 Nushki Niabat (Baluchistan), 151
 Nyanza Province (Kenya), 201
 NYASALAND PROTECTORATE, 214, 215
 — Governor, 214, 215
 — railways, 215, 1226
 Nyeri (Kenya), 201
 Nyiregyháza (Hungary), 1002
 Nyköping (Sweden), 1311
 Nyland (Finland), 839
 N'zérékoré (French Guinea), 915
 Nzoia province (Kenya), 201

OAHU (Hawaii), 622, 623
 Oakland (California), 453, 498
 Oak Park Village (Ill.), 518
 Oases, Saharan (Algeria), 892
 Oaxaca (Mexico), 1101, town, 1101, 1102
 Obbia (Italian Somaliland), 1046
 Obeid, El (A - E Sudan), 267
 Oberbayern (Bavaria), 954
 Oberfranken (Bavaria), 955
 Oberhausen (Prussia), 931
 Oberhessen (Hesse), 960
 Oberpfalz (Bavaria), 954
 Oberschlesien (Prussia), 965
 Obock (French Somali Coast), 910
 Obwalden, *see* Unterwald
 Ocean Island (Pacific), 428
 Oceania (Brit.), 77, 850, 426 *sqg*
 — (French), 878, 925, 926

ONT

Ocumare (Venezuela), 1359
 Odense (Denmark), 796
 Odessa (U.S.S.R.), 1247, 1272
 Oesel (Estonia), 832
 Offenbach (Hesse), 931, 960
 Offenburg (Baden), 953
 Ofu Island (Samoa), 634
 Ogasawarajima (Bonin) Is., 1058
 Ogden (Utah), 601
 Ogdensburg (New York), 567
 OHIO, 449, 576 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 467, 578
 — area and population, 449, 576
 — production and industry, 466, 467, 578
 — representation, 445, 576
 — tobacco, 467
 — wheat, 466, 467
 Ohra (Danzig), 790
 Oil Is (Mauritius), 213
 Oise (France), dept., 852
 Okayama (Japan), 1060
 Oki (Japan), 1059
 OKLAHOMA, 449, 579 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 467, 576
 — area and population, 449, 580
 — cotton, 467, 580
 — mining, 580
 — production and industry, 466, 467, 580
 — representation, 445, 579
 — wheat, 463, 580
 Oklahoma City, 453, 579
 Okmulgee (Okla.), 580
 OLDENBURG, 928, 932, 963
 — town, 932, 963
 Oldham, population, 15
 Old Rumania, 1235, 1236
 Olean (New York), 567
 Oliva (Danzig), 790
 Olomouc (Czechoslovakia), 782
 — faculties, 783
 Olosega Island (Samoa), 634
 Olten (Switzerland), 1328
 Olympia (Washington), 608, 609
 Omaha (Nebraska), 450, *sqg*
 Oman, 653, 657
 Omdurman (A - E Sudan), 267
 Omca (Honduras), 996
 Omsk (U.S.S.R.), 1247, 1267
 Omuramba (S.W. Africa), 276
 Onotoa Island (Pacific), 428
 ONTARIO, 283, 317 *sqg*

ONT

- ONTARIO, agriculture, 293, 294, 318, 319
 — apples, 295
 — area and population, 286, 287, 318
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287
 — constit & gov, 283, 284, 317
 — crops, 293, 294
 — dairy output, 295
 — education, 288, 318
 — finance, 290, 318
 — forestry, 319
 — Legislative Assembly, 318
 — Lieutenant Governor, 317
 — live stock, 295, 319
 — mining, 296, 318, 319
 — production and industry, 293, 294, 295, 296, 318
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 283, 318
 — tobacco, 295
 — wheat, 293
 Ontong Java Islands (Pacific), 428
 Ootacamund (Madras), 162
 Opava (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Opland (Norway), 1158
 Opobo (Nigeria), 257
 Oporto (Port), 1216, telephones, 1221, univ, 1216
 Oradea Mare (Rumania), 1236
 Oran (Algeria), 892, naval st., 865, town, 892
 Orange (New South Wales), 368
 — (New Jersey), 562
 ORANGE FREE STATE Province, 229, 252 *sqg*
 — Administrator, 231
 — agriculture, 237, 238, 254
 — area and population, 232, 233, 252
 — coal, 239
 — commerce, 254
 — constitution and govt, 229, 230, 252
 — diamonds, 239
 — education, 253
 — local government, 231, 252
 — maize, 238
 — minerals, 239
 — production and industry, 237, 238, 239, 254
 — Provincial Council, 231
 — railways, 242
 — representation, 230, 231
 — wheat, 238

OUD

- Ordu (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Örebro (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311
 OREGON, 450, 581 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 467, 583
 — area and population, 451, 581, 582
 — production and industry, 465, 476, 583
 — public lands, 465, 581
 — representation, 445, 581
 — shipping, 584
 — wheat, 466, 467, 583
 Orekhovo-Zuevo (U S R), 1247
 Orel (U S R), 1247, univ, 1249
 Orenburg (U S R), 1247
 Orense (Spain), province, 1292
 Oriental Region (Ecuador), 810
 Oriente (Cuba), province, 775
 Orissa (India), *see* Bihar
 Orkney Isles, area and pop, 17
 Orléans (France), 854
 Orne (France), dept, 852
 Oro (Ecuador), province, 810
 Oruro (Bolivia), 700, town, 700
 Osaka (Japan), 1060
 Oscarsborg (Norway), fort, 1162
 Oshkosh (Wisconsin), 614
 Oslo (Norway), formerly Kristiania, 1158, port, 1167, tn, 1159, univ, 1160
 Osmania Univ (Hyderabad), 126
 Osnabruck (Prussia), 931
 Osowiec (Poland), fort, 1208
 Ossek (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Ossetia, Southern, Auton Region of (Georgia), 1271
 Ostend (Belgium), 684
 Östergötland (Sweden), prov., 1310
 Östersund (Sweden), 1311
 Østfold (Norway), 1158
 Ostpreussen, 929, 965
 Ostrava M (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Ostrava SI (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Oswego (New York), 567
 Otago (N Z), dist, 412, univ, 413
 Otaru (Japan), 1060
 Otekaie (N Z), 413
 Ottawa (Canada), 287, 289, 318, 326
 — port, 300
 — university, 318
 Ottumwa (Iowa), 524
 Otuzco (Peru), cocaine, 1198
 Oudh, *see* United Provinces
 Oudjda (Morocco), 1111, 1112

OUD

- Oudtshoorn (Cape Colony), 245
 Ouezzan (Morocco), 1111
 Oulgaret (French India), 879
 Oulu (Uleåborg), (Finland), govt., 839; town, 839
 Ouolof tribes (Senegal), 911
 Outer Mongolia, 756
 Outer Provinces (D.E. Indies), 1143
 Ovambo race (S.-W. Africa), 277
 Overysel (Netherlands), 1126, 1133
 Oviedo (Spain), prov., 1292, 1299
 Oviedo town, 1298; university, 1294
 Owensboro' (Ky), 529
 Oxford, pop., 15, university, 22, 23
 Oyapoc (French Guiana), 922
 Oyarzun (Spain), fort, 1297

 PAARL (Cape Colony), 245
 Pachuca (Mexico), 1102
 Pacific Is. (Br.), 350, 421, 426 *sqg*, 434
 — — High Commissioner, 423, 427, 428
 — (French), 878, 922 *sqg*
 — (Japanese Mandate), 430, 1079
 Padang (Dutch East Indies), 1141
 Padua or Padova (Italy), 1027, town, 1030, university, 1032
 Paducah (Kentucky), 529
 Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah (Perak), 183
 Paernu (Estonia), *see* Parnu
 Pagopago (Samoa), naval station, 684
 Pahang (Malay St.), 184 *sqg*
 Paide (Estonia), 833
 Paisley, population, 17
 Paita (New Caledonia), 925
 Pakhoi (China), port, 789
 Paknam forts (Siam), 1283
 Palanpur (India), 176
 Palapye Road (Berhuanaland), 221
 Palatinate (Bavaria), 954
 — Upper (Bavaria), 954
 Palau or Pelew Is (Westn. Carolines), 480, 1079
 Palawan Is. (P I.), 629
 Palembang (Dutch East Indies), 1140
 Palencia (Spain), province, 1292
 Palermo (Sicily), 1029, 1035; port, 1042
 — town, 1030; university, 1032
 PALESTINE, 190 *sqg*
 — administration, 190, 191

PAP

- PALESTINE, air mail service, 197
 — antiquities, 193
 — British troops in, 47, 195
 — commerce, 196
 — communications, 193, 197
 — defence, 47, 194, 195
 — High Commissioner, 190, 198
 — Jewish Colonies, 191, 192
 — — immigration, 192
 — — National Home, 191
 — — religious courts, 192
 — — schools, 192, 193
 — mandate, 77, 191, 195
 — railways, 196, 656
 — Zionist Organisation, 191
 Palme (Togo), 919
 Palma (Balears), 1293
 Palmas, Las (Canary Islands), 1293
 Palmerston Island (Cook Is.), 421
 Palmerston North (N Z.), 412
 Palmyra Island (Pacific), 429
 Pamplona (Spain), 1293; fort, 1297
 Pamwe race (Spanish Africa), 1306
 PANAMA, 762, 764, 1172 *sqg*
 — boundary dispute with Costa Rica settled, 769, 1172
 — canal, 1175
 — — finance, 458, 1175
 — central highway system, 1175
 — commercial aviation, 1175
 — Commission on free commercial zones, 1174
 — new roads, 1175
 — ports, 773, 1172, 1174
 — wireless stations, 778
 — province, 1172, town, 1172, 1178, 1174
 Panama Canal & Zone, 762, 990, 1175 *sqg*
 — area and population, 450, 1176
 — defence, 460, 462
 — extension of Zone proposed, 1175
 — finance, 458, 1176
 — indemnity, 762
 — naval station, 463
 Panama City, 1172, 1173, 1174
 Panay Island (Philippines), 629
 Panevezys (Lithuania), 1093
 Pangin (Góa), 1226
 Pangkor Island (Perak), 173
 Panjgur (Baluchistan), 152
 Papeete (Tahiti), 928
 Paphos (Cyprus), 103

PAP

- PAPUA, Territory of, 350, 407 *sqg*
 — government, 350, 407
 Pará (Brazil), 708, arsenal, 711, rubber, 711
 Paraguari (Paraguay), dept, 1179, tn, 1179, wireless stn, 1182
 PARAGUAY, 1178 *sqg*
 — boundary dispute, 700, 1178
 — language, 1179
 Parahyba (Brazil), 708, town, 708
 Paramaribo (Surinam), 1148
 — air service, 1148
 Paraná (Argentina), 661, tn, 662
 — (Brazil), 708
 — coal, 712
 — education, 709
 Parchim (Mecklenburg-Schw.), 962
 Pardubice (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Parganá Manpur (India), 133, 135
 Paris (France), 864
 — faculties, &c, 857, 858
 — local government, 850
 — university, 857
 Parit Buntar (Malaya), 181
 Parkersburg (West Virginia), 612
 Parma (It), 1027, tn, 1030
 — university, 1032
 Pärnu (Estonia), 833
 Paro (Bhutan), 699
 Parry Is (New Zealand), 421
 Parsis (Persia), 1185
 Parsons (Kansas), 527
 Partabgarh (India), 175
 Pasadena (California), 498
 Pas-de Calais (France), dept, 852
 Pasewark (Danzig), 790
 Pashmakly (Bulg), 719
 Pasir Mas (Malaya), 189
 — Puteh (Malaya), 189
 Paso, El (Texas), 454, 598
 Passaic (New Jersey), 562
 Passau (Germany), faculties, 933
 Pasto (Colombia), 763
 — university, 764
 Patagonia (Chile), 731
 — coal, 666
 Paterson (New Jersey), 453, 562
 Patnála (India), 175; town, 125
 Patmos (Ægean), 1052
 Patna (India), 123, 154, univ, 126, 154
 Patras (Greece), 977

PEN

- Patriarchs of
 — Alexandria, 641, 819
 — Antioch, 888, 1341
 — Cilicia, 1341
 — Constantinople, 979, 1341
 — Jerusalem, 192
 — Moscow, 1341
 — Serbia, 1367
 Patricia, dist (Canada), 318
 Pattani (Siam), 1281
 Paucartambo district (Peru), coffee, 1197
 Paulpietersburg (Natal), 248
 Pavia (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 — university, 1032
 Pawtucket (R.I.), 589
 Paya Lebar (Singapore), wireless station, 181
 Payo Obispo (Mexico), 1101
 Paysandú (Uruguay), 1353, 1355, town, 1353
 Paz, La (Bolivia), 700, univ, 701
 — (Mexico), 1101
 Pazarjik (Bulgaria), 719
 Pearl Harbour (Hawaii), defence, 463, 623
 Pearl Islands (Panama), 1174
 Pécs (Hungary), 1002, coal, 1005, military dist, 1005, univ, 1003
 Pedregal (Panama), port, 1172
 Pedro Cays (West Indies), 340, 342
 Peekskill (N.Y.), 567
 Peel (Isle of Man), 73
 Peiping (China), *see* Peking
 Peking (China), 738, 739, 743, 747, universities, 741
 Pelew Is (Pacific), 430, 1079
 Pella (Greece), 977
 Peloponnesse (Greece), 977
 Pemba Island, 208, 209
 — clove industry, 208
 — wireless station, 210
 Penaga (Straits Settlements), wireless station, 181
 Penang (Straits Settlements), 177, 178, 179, 180
 Peniche (Portugal), lace, 1219
 PENNSYLVANIA, 449, 584 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 468, 586
 — area and pop, 449, 585
 — naval yard, 463

PEN

- PENNSYLVANIA, production and industry, 465 *sqg*, 586
 — representation, 445, 584
 — tobacco, 467, 586
 — wheat, 467, 586
 Peñon de la Gomera (Sp Af), 1292
 Penonomé (Panama), 1172
 Penrhyn Island (Cook Islands), 421
 Pensacola (Florida), 511
 — naval yard, 463
 Pentecost Is. (New Hebrides), 429
 Penza (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Peoria (Illinois), 454, 518
 Pera (Turkey), 1340
 Perak (Malay St.), 178, 183 *sqg*
 Perené District (Peru), cocoa, 1197, coffee, 1197
 Perim Island (Red Sea), 97
 Perlis (Malay State), 180, 187, 189
 — ruler, 189
 Perm (U.S.S.R.), 1247, univ., 1249
 Pernambuco (Brazil), 708, 709
 Pernik coal mines (Bulgaria), 723
 Peros Banhos Is. (Mauritius), 213
 Perpignan (France), 854
 PERSIA, 1020, 1184 *sqg*
 — air services, 1021, 1190
 — metric system introduced, 1191
 — National Bank, 1189
 — new railway, 1190
 — roads, 1189
 Persian Gulf, minerals, 1187
 Perth (Scotland), population, 17
 — (W. Australia), 397, air mail, 868, mint, 864, 400
 Perth Amboy (New Jersey), 562
 PERU, 1192 *sqg*
 — boundary treaties and disputes, 700, 728, 762, 1194, 1195
 — coasting trade closed to foreigners, 1199
 — moratorium, 1196
 — provinces, 1194
 — settlement with Chile, 728, 1194
 Perugia (Italy), 1028; town, 1030; university, 1032
 Peruvian Corporation, 1197
 Pesaro (Italy), town, 1030
 Pesaro e Urbino (Italy), prov., 1028
 Pescadores Islands (Japan), 1058, 1059, 1078
 Pescara (Italy), 1028, town, 1030

PHI

- Peshawar (India), 123, 647, population, 164
 Peshkepijë (Albania), 652
 Pespire (Honduras), 996
 Pesterzsébet (Hungary), 1002
 Petach-Tikvah (Palestine), 195
 Petch (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Petén (Guatemala), timber, 989
 Petersburg (Alaska), 619
 Petersburg (Virginia), 606
 Petra (Trans-Jordan), 198
 Petritch (Bulgaria), 719
 Petrograd (now Leningrad), (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Petroleum, Naphtha, Natural Gas, and Oil yielding regions—
 Angola, 1224 Morocco, 1115
 Argentina, 666 Papua, 409
 Azerbaijan, Persia, 1187
 1270 Peru, 1198
 Bolivia, 702 Poland, 1210
 Borneo, 100 Portuguese W
 Canada, 296, Afr., 1224
 308, 314, 319 Rumania, 1289
 China, 745 Russia, 1255
 Colombia, 765 Sarawak, 101,
 Dominican Re 102
 pub., 807 Syria 889
 Ecuador, 812 Trinidad, 346
 Gt Britain, 52 U.S.A., 469,
 India, 137 and see
 Iraq, 1019 States, &c
 Italy, 1039 Venezuela, 1361
 Japan, 1067
 Mexico, 1104,
 1105
 Petrosavodsk (Karelia), 1247
 Pétseri (Estonia), 833
 Pforzheim (Baden), 931, 953
 Philadelphia (Penn.), 585
 — Federal Bank, 485
 — naval yard, 463
 — port, 479, 587
 Philippeville (Algeria), 892
 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 450, 628
 — area and population, 450, 629
 — defence, 460, 629
 — government, 447, 628
 — justice, 457, 629
 — naval station, 463
 — tariff, 680
 Philippopolis (Bulgaria), 719
 Phiotis (Greece), 977

PEN

Phnôm-Penh (Cambodia), 888
 Phocis (Greece), 977
 Phoenix (Arizona), 493
 Phoenix Islands (Pacific), 427
 Piacenza (Italy), 1027
 — town, 1030
 Piatigorsk (U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Piahy (Brazil), state, 708
 Pichincha (Ecuador), prov., 810
 Piedmont (Italy), 1026, 1038
 — mining, 1039
 — silk culture, 1039
 Pierre (South Dakota), 592, 594
 Pietermaritzburg (Natal), 232, 248
 Pilar (Paraguay), 1179
 Pillzhum (Ecuador), silver, 812
 Pinar del Rio (Cuba), 775, port, 778
 — town, 775
 Pine Bluff (Arkansas), 496
 Pines, Isle of (French Pacific), 925
 Ping-Yang (Korea), port, 1075
 Piotrkow (Poland), 1205
 Piræus (Greece), customs, 981
 Pirmaens (Bavaria), 955
 Pirna (Saxony), 970
 Pirot (Yugoslavia), carpets, 1370
 Pisa (Italy), 1027, tn., 1030; univ., 1032
 Piscopi (Ægean), 1052
 Pishin (Baluchistan), 150
 Pistona (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Pita (French Guinea), 915
 Pitcairn Island (Pacific), 427
 Piti (Guam), port, 683
 Pittsburgh (Kans.), 527
 — (Pa.), 452, 585, 586
 Pittsfield (Massachusetts), 539
 Pitzewo (China), 1078
 Piura (Peru), 1194, tn., 1194
 Pius XI (Pope), 1229
 Planitz (Saxony), 970
 Plauen (Saxony), 931, 970
 Plevna or Pleven (Bulgaria), 719;
 town, 719
 Ploesti (Rumania), 1236
 Plovdiv (Bulgaria), district, 719,
 town, 719
 Plymouth, population, 15
 — (Montserrat), 344
 Plzeň (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Pobé (Dahomey), 917
 Pocatello (Idaho), 516
 Podrinje (Yugosl.) antimony, 1370

POR

Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe), 921
 Pointe-des-Galets (Réunion), 909
 Pointe-Noire (Fr. Congo), 908
 Poitiers (France), univ., 857
 Pokrovsk (German Volga Rep., U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Pola (Italy), 1027, tn., 1030
 POLAND, 1202 *sgg.*, 1244
 — area & population, 929, 1204, 1205
 — boundaries, 1093, 1202, 1208
 — port, 791, 1211
 — social insurance, 1207
 — territory gained, 929
 Poland (former Prussian), 929, 1204
 — (former Russian), 1202, 1203
 — occupation of part of Lithuania by, 1093
 Polesie (Poland), 1205
 Poltava (U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Polterask (Turkmenistan), 1264
 Polygyroa (Greece), 977
 Pomerania (Prussia), 965
 Pomorze (Poland), 1205
 Ponapé (Caroline Islands), 1079
 Ponca City (Oklahoma), 580
 Ponce (Porto Rico), 524
 Pondichéry (French India), 879, 880;
 port, 880
 Pondoland (Cape Colony), 245
 Poneviej (Lithuania), 1093
 Pongo de Manseriche, 1195
 Pontevedra (Spain), province, 1292
 Pontiac (Mich.), 543
 Poona (India), 123, 155
 Poonth Illaqa (Kashmir), 172
 Poopó, Lake (Bolivia), salt at, 702
 Popayan (Colom.), 763, univ., 764
 Pori (Bjorneborg) (Finland), 839
 Porlamar (Venez.), wireless station, 1362
 Portage la Prairie (Canada), 312
 Portalegre (Port.), 1215
 Port Antonio (Jamaica), 340
 Port Arthur (China), 738, 753, 1056,
 1078
 — (Texas), 598
 Port Augusta (S. Australia), 394
 Port-au-Prince (Haiti), 807, 993, 994,
 995
 Port Bell (Uganda), 206
 Port Blair (Andamans), 148
 Port Castries (St. Lucia), coaling
 station, 349

POR

- Port Chester (N Y), 567
 Port Cornwallis (Andamans), 148
 Port Darwin (N Terr, Aust), 405, 406
 Port de Paix (Haiti), 993
 Port Elizabeth (Cape Col), 232, 245
 Port Gentil (French Congo), 903
 Port Harcourt (Nigeria), 255, 257
 Port Hedland (W Aust), 398
 Port Herald (Nyasaland), 214, 1226
 Port Huron (Michigan), 543
 Port Kennedy (Thursday Island), 389
 Portland (Maine), 534
 — (Oregon), 453, 582, 584
 Port Limon (Costa Rica), 770, 772,
 wireless stn, 773
 Port Louis (Mauritius), 211
 Port Maria (Jamaica), 340
 Port Moresby (Papua), 408
 — wireless station, 409
 Porto (Portugal), 1215
 Porto Alegre (Brazil), 708, 714
 Portobello (Panama), 1172
 Porto Maurizio (Italy), *see* Imperia
 Porto Novo (Dahomey), 916, 917
 Port of Spain (Trinidad), 345
 Port Pahlavi (Persia), 1189
 Port Reitz (Kenya), 203
 Port Said (Egypt), 817, 819, 828,
 829
 Portsmouth, population, 15
 — (New Hampshire), 559
 — — naval station, 463
 — — Treaty of, 1059
 — (Ohio), 577
 — (Virginia), 606
 Port Sudan (A-E Sudan), 267, salt,
 270
 Port Swettenham (Fed Malay
 States), 180
 Port Tudor (Kenya), 203
 PORTUGAL, 1215 *sqg*
 — cols & dependencies, 1215, 1222,
 sqg
 Portuguesa (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Portuguese Africa, 1222, 1223 *sqg*
 (*see* Angola and Mozambique)
 — Asia, 1222, 1226
 — India, 1226, 1227
 Posadas (Argentina), 661
 Posen or Poznan (Poland), county,
 1205, fort, 1208, town, 1205,
 military district, 1208, univ.,
 1206

PRI

- Posen (Prussia), 965
 — territory ceded, 929
 Potchefstroom (Transvaal), 250;
 Univ Coll, 234
 Potenza (Italy), 1023, town, 1030
 Poti (Georgia), 1272
 Potosi (Bolivia), 700, bismuth, 702,
 town, 700, 701
 Potrerillos (Honduras), 999
 Potsdam (Prussia), 931
 Poughkeepsie (New York), 567
 Poznan (Poland), 1205, 1206, 1207,
 town 1205, *see* Posen
 Prachinburi (Siam), 1281
 Prague (Czechoslovakia), 782, univ,
 783
 Prahova (Rumania), petrol, 1239
 Praia (Cape Verde Islands), 1222
 Prajadhipok, king (Siam), 1279
 Prask South Canal (Siam), 1283
 Praslin Is (Seychelles), 217, 219
 Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur,
 ruler (Nabha), 175
 Praust (Danzig), 790
 Pterov (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Presburg (Czechoslovakia), *see* Bratis-
 lava
 Preston, population, 15
 Pretoria (Transvaal), 232, 250
 — university, 234
 Preveza (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Pribilof Islands (Alaska), seal
 fisheries, 620
 Prince Albert (Canada), 324
 — Charles Foreland (Spitsbergen),
 1169
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 283, 319,
 321
 — agriculture, 293, 295, 320
 — area and population, 286, 320
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287
 — constit & govt, 284, 319
 — crops, 294, 320
 — dairying, 295
 — education, 289, 320
 — finance, 290, 320
 — Legislative Assembly, 319
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 285, 319
 — live stock, 295
 — production & industry, 294, 320
 — religion, 288, 320
 — representation, 283, 319
 — wheat, 294

PRI

- Prince Rupert (British Columbia), 309
 Princes Islands (Turkey), 1340, 1341
 Princeton University (N J), 562
 Principe Is (Portugal), 1222 1223
 Prostějov (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Protectorates, British, 77
 Providence (Rhode Is), 453, 588
 Providence Island (Seychelles), 217
 Province Wellesley (Penang), 177,
 181, wireless station, 181
 Provo (Utah), 601, 602
 PRUSSIA, 928 *sqg*, 964 *sqg*
 — area and pop, 928, 965, 966
 — coal, 941, 968
 — iron and steel, 942, 968
 — live stock, 941, 968
 — manufactures, 942
 — production and industry, 940, 941,
 968
 — representation, 927, 928, 964
 — territory lost, 929, 965
 — universities, 933, 934, 966, 967
 Prussia, East, 965
 — *plébiscite* in, 929
 — territory ceded, 929
 — West, 965
 — — *plébiscite* in, 929
 — — territory ceded, 929
 Przemyśl (Poland), bishopric, 1205,
 fort, 1208, military dist,
 1208, town, 1205
 Pudukkottai (India), 173
 Puebla (Mexico), 1101, town, 1101
 Pueblo (Colorado), 502
 Pueblo Indians (New Mex), 564
 Puerto Armuelles (Panama), 1172,
 1174
 Puerto Asis (Colombia), 763
 Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), 991,
 wireless station, 991
 Puerto Cabezas (Nicaragua), 1154
 Puerto Carreño (Colombia), 763
 Puerto Castilla (Honduras), 996
 Puerto Colombia (Colom), 763
 Puerto Cortez (Hond), 996
 Puerto Montt (Chile), wirel stn, 733
 Puerto Mutis (Panama), 1172
 Puerto Plata (Dominican Repub),
 prov., 805; city, 805
 PUERTO RICO, 450, 624 *sqg*
 — area and population, 450, 624
 — customs district, 479
 — defence, 460, 461, 625

QUE

- PUERTO RICO, government, 447, 624
 — shipping, 479, 625
 — troops in, 460, 625
 Puerto Sal (Hond), coconuts, 998
 Puertoviejo (Ecuador), 810
 Puget Sound (Wash), naval station,
 463
 Pukapuka I (Cook Islands), 421
 Pulantien (China), 1078
 Pulo Cambing (Timor), 1227
 Punjab, 120, 164 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 135, 165
 — area and pop, 120, 124, 165
 — births and deaths, 123
 — education, 126, 127, 165
 — factories, 166
 — finance, 130, 131, 165
 — forests, 135, 165
 — government, 118, 119, 164, 165
 — justice, 127, 165
 — land revenue, 130, 133, 165
 — — tenure, 132
 — native states, 121
 — newspapers, &c, 127
 — religion, 124, 165
 — tea, 136
 — university, 126, 165
 Punjab States, 126, 174
 — rulers, 175
 Puno (Peru), 1194, town, 1194
 Punta Arenas (now Magallanes)
 (Chile), 733
 Punta Lobos (Chile), guano, 1198
 Puntarenas (Costa Rica), prov, 770
 — town, 770
 Pusan (Korea), 1073
 Putumayo prov (Colombia), 763
 Puy de Dôme (France), dept., 852
 Pygmies (Uganda), 205
 Pyong-Yang (Korea), 1073
 Pyrénées, Basses- (France), dept, 852
 Pyrénées, Hautes- (France), dept. 852
 Pyrénées Orientales (France), dept,
 852
 QACHA'S NEK (Basutoland), 220
 Qalyūbiya (Egypt), *see* Kalyoubieh
 Qasim (Arabia), 653
 Qena (Egypt), 818, town, 819
 Quang nam mines (Annam), 883
 Quarryville (New Brunswick), 314
 QUEBEC, 283, 321 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 293, 294, 322

QUE

- QUEBEC**, apples, 295
 — area and population, 286 *sqg.*, 322
 — births, marriages, deaths, 287
 — const. & gov., 283, 285, 321
 — crops, 298, 294, 322
 — dairying, 295
 — education, 286, 289, 322
 — finance, 290, 322
 — forests, 295, 322
 — Legislature, 283 *sqg.*, 321
 — Lieutenant Governor, 285, 321
 — live stock, 294
 — mining and minerals, 323
 — port, 300
 — production and industry, 293 *sqg.*, 322
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 283 *sqg.*, 321
 — tobacco, 295
 — wheat, 293
 — wool, 322
 Quebec (town), 287, 322, port, 300
 — university, 322
 Queens (New York), 453, 567
 Queen's University, Belfast, 70
 — (Ontario), 318
QUEENSLAND (Australia) 350, 383 *sqg.*
 — area and population, 352, 384
 — births, marriages, deaths, 352, 385
 — constitution and gov't, 350, 383
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — railways, 362
 — representation, 350, 383
 — tramways, electric, 362
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Quelimane (Port. E. Af.), 1225 ;
 town, 1225
 Que Que (S Rhodesia), 224
 Querétaro (Mexico), 1101; town, 1101;
 opals, 1104
 Quetta (Baluchistan), 125, 151
 — Staff College, 151
 Quezaltenango (Guatemala), 988,
 wireless stn., 990
 Qufiat Al Udhri (Yemen), 656
 Quibdó (Colombia), 763
 Quilicura (Chile), wireless stn., 783
 Quilmes (Argentina), 662
 Quincy (Illinois), 518
 — (Massachusetts), 539
 Qui-Nhon (Annam), port, 883
 Quintana Roo (Mexico), state, 1101
 Quiriquí (Paraguay), mines, 1181

RAV

- Quisqueya Is., *see* Dominican Repub., 804
 Quito (Ecuador), 809 *sqg.*, univ., 810
 Quittah (Gold Coast), *see* Keta
 Quindy (Paraguay), 1479
 Qunfuda (Hejaz), port, 655
 Quthing (Basutoland), 220

RABAT (Morocco), 1111, 1112, 1117,
 1118
 Rabaul (New Guinea), 431
 Rabigh (Hejaz), port, 655
 Racine (Wisconsin), 614
 Radom (Poland), 1205
 Ragusa (Italy), 1029, town, 1030
 Raiatá I (French Oceania), 926
 Raipur (India), 171
 Raivavae Is (French Oceania), 926
 Rajaburi (Siam), 1281
 Rajaram Ohhatrapati, ruler (Kol
 hapur), 170
 Rajkot (India), 177
 Rajputana (India), area, &c., 121,
 175
 — native states, 121, 175
 Rakaanga Island (Cook Is.), 421
 Rakvere (Estonia), 833
 Raleigh (North Carolina), 572
 Ralick Is. (Pacific), 1079
 Rama Varmah, ruler (Cochin), 173
 Ramleh (Palestine), 192
 Rámpur (India), 176, town, 125
 Ramsey (Isle of Man), 73
 Ranchi (India), 154
 Randers (Denmark), 796
 Rangoon (Burma), 123, 143, 158 ;
 trade, 142 ; univ., 126, 158
 Raoul Is. (New Zealand), 421
 Rapa Island (French Pacific), 926
 Rapallo, Treaty of, 1365
 Rapid City (S. Dakota), 593
 Rarawai (Fiji), 424
 Rarotonga Island (Cook Islands),
 421
 — wireless station, 421
 Raso Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1222
 Rastatt (Baden), 953
 Rataek Is. (Pacific), 1079
 Ratisbon (Regensburg) (Bav.), 955,
 faculties, 934
 Raton (New Mexico), 564
 Ratzeburg (Meck.-Str.), 963
 Ravenna (Italy), 1027 ; town, 1030

RAV

Ravensburg (Württemberg), 974
 Rawa (Solomon Is.), 433
 Rawalpindi (India), 123, 165
 Rawson (Argentina), 661
 Reading, pop., 15; university, 22, 23
 — (Pennsylvania), 453, 585
 Recife (Brazil), 708
 Recklinghausen (Prussia), 931
 Red Deer (Canada), 306
 Redonda Is (West Indies), 342, 343
 Regat, the (Rumania), 1236
 Regensburg (Bavaria), 931, 955; faculties, 934
 Reggio di Calabria (Italy), 1028
 — town, 1030
 Reggio Emilia (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Regina (Canada), 324
 Rei Is (C Verde Is), 1222
 Reichenbach (Saxony), 970
 Reichenberg (Czechosl), 782
 Reims (France), 854
 Rejaf (Uganda), 206
 Rejang (Sarawak), 102
 Rembau (Malay State), 184
 Remscheid (Prussia), 931
 Rendova Island (Pacific), 428
 Rennell Island (Pacific), 428
 Rennes (France), 854 agric school, 859, univ, 857
 Reno (Nevada), 557
 Reshitza (Latvia), 1083
 Resht (Persia), 1185, 1189, military area, 1187
 Resistencia (Argentina), 661
 Rethymno (Greece), 978; town, 978
 Réunion Is., 878, 909
 — area and population, 878, 909
 — representation, 878, 909
 Reuss (Thuringia), 972
 Reutlingen (Württemberg), 974
 Reval (Estonia), 838
 Revere (Massachusetts), 539
 Rewa (India), state, 171
 Reykjavik (Iceland), 1011, 1012, univ, 1012
 Rzekne (Latvia), 1083
 Rheden (Netherlands), 1127
 Rheims, *see* Reims
 Rheinfelden (Switzerland), 1332
 Rheinhesen province (Hesse), 960

RIO

Rheinpfalz (Bavaria), prov, 954
 Rheinprovinz (Prussia), 965
 Rhemish Hesse, 960
 Rhin, Bas (France), dept., 852, 853
 — Haut (France), dept., 852, 853
 Rhine prov. (Prussia), 965
 RHODE ISLAND, 449, 588 *egg*
 — area and population, 449, 588
 — customs district, 479
 — naval station, 463
 — ports, 479
 — representation, 445, 588
 — shipping, 479
 Rhodes (Ægean), 1052, 1053
 Rhodes Univ Coll (S Africa), 284
 RHODESIA, 223 *egg*
 — Northern, 223, 226, 227
 — Southern, 223 *egg*
 Rhodopi (Greece), 978
 Rhône (France), dept., 852
 Rhone Valley forts (Swiss), 1331
 Rian Lingga Is (D E I), 1140
 — tin, 1144
 Riberalta (Bolivia), 700
 Richmond (Indiana), 522
 — (New York), 453, 567
 — (Virginia), 453, 606
 — — Federal Bank, 485
 Richmond Bay (P E I), oysters, 321
 Riesa (Saxony), 970
 Rieti (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Rift Valley province (Kenya), 201
 Riga (Latvia), 1082, town, 1083, 1084, 1086, univ, 1084
 Rimatara Is (French Oceania), 926
 Riobamba (Ecuador), 810, 811
 Rio Cuartó (Argentina), 662
 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 708
 — arsenal, 711, coffee, 711
 — education, 709
 — military college, etc, 711
 — naval school, 711
 — production, 711, 712
 — town, 711, 715, univ, 709
 Rio de Oro (Sp Af), 1292, 1305
 Rio Grande do Norte (Brasil), 708
 Rio Grande do Sul (Brasil), 708, 714; coal, 712; education, 709
 Rioja, La (Arg), prov, 661, 666
 Rio Muni district (Sp Af.), 1306
 Rio Negro (Argentina), terr., 661
 — — (Uruguay), 1358
 Rio Nufex dist. (Fr. Guinea), 915

RIO

Rio Piedras (P Rico), university, 625
 Rios, Los (Ecuador), 810
 Ripley College, 22
 Rishon le Zion (Palestine), 195
 Ritchie Archipelago (Andamans), 148
 Rukiu Islands (Japan), 1059
 Rivas (Nicaragua), 1152, 1154
 Rivera (Uruguay), 1353, tn 1353
 River Cess (Liberia), 1088
 Rivière Salée (Guadeloupe), 921
 Riyadh (Arabia), oasis, 653, town, 654
 Riza Khan Pahlevi, Shah (Persia), 1184
 Rize (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Road Town (Virgin Islands), 344
 Roanoke (Virginia), 606
 Roatan (Honduras), 996
 Robertsport (Liberia), 1088
 Rocha (Uruguay), 1353, town, 1358
 Rochdale, population, 15
 Rochefort (France), 862, naval station, 865
 Rochelle, La (France), port, 871
 Rochester (N H), 559
 Rochester (N Y), 453, 567
 Rockford (Illinois), 518
 Rockhampton (Queensland), 385
 Rock Island (Ill), 519
 Rock Springs (Wyoming), 617
 Rocktown (Liberia) 1088
 Rodi (Rhodes) (Ægean), 1052, 1053
 Rodrigues Is (Mauritius), 211, 213
 Rogaland (Norway), 1158
 Roma (Italy) 1028, city, 1030, univ, 1032 *See* Rome
 România (Rumania), 1234 *sqg*
 Rombo Is (C Verde Is), 1222
 Rome (Italy), 1032, Governor, 1025, univ, 1032
 ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF, 1228 *sqg*
 — — area and population, 1228
 — — Cabinet, 1232
 — — Concordat with Italy (1929), 1031, 1228
 — — currency, 1232
 — — Sacred College, 1230 *sqg*
 — — — Congregations, 1232
 — — Supreme Pontiff, 1229
 Rome (New York), 567
 Rong-pa, *see* Lepcha
 Ronongo Island (Pacific), 423
 Roodeport-Maraisburg (Transvaal), 250

RUB

Roosendaal (Netherlands), 1127
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, President (U S A), 442, 443
 Rorschach (Switzerland), 1328
 Rosario (Argentina), 632
 Roseau (Dominica), 344
 Rose Island (Western Samoa), 434
 Rosetta (Egypt), 819
 Rositten (Latvia), 1083
 Ross Dependency (N Z), 421
 Rossau (Anhalt), 951
 Rostock (Mek Schw), 931, 962
 — university, 934, 962
 Rostov-on-Don (U S S R), 1247
 Roswell (N Mexico), 564
 Rotherham, population, 15
 Rotterdam (Netherlands), 1127, 1128, fort, 1131, pt., 1136
 — School of Commerce, 1128
 Rotuma Island (Fiji), 423
 Roubaix (France), 854
 Rouen (France), 854, port, 871
 Roulers (Belgium) 634
 Rovigo (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Royal Holloway College, Egham, 23
 Royesville (Liberia), 1088
 Ruanda (Belg Congo), 273, 693
 Rubber-producing regions—
 Abyssinia, 642 Gold Coast, 262
 Andaman Is, Kenya Colony, 148, 203
 Annam, 883 Liberia, 1089
 Belgian Congo, Madagascar, 694, 906
 Bolivia, 702 Malay States, 180, 181, 185, 188, 189
 Borneo, 100
 B Guiana, 329 Nicaragua, 1153
 Brit Solomon Islands, 428 Panama, 1173
 Cambodia, 884 Papua, 408
 Ceylon, 105 Philippine Is, 630
 Cochin China, Port Cols, 882, 1224
 Colombia, 765 Salvador, 1276
 D E I, 1143 Sarawak, 102
 Fiji, 424 Siam, 1283
 French Cols, Venezuela, 1361
 882, 883, 903, West Africa, 262
 906, 913, 914,
 915, 916, 917,
 919, 922

RUD

- Rudolstadt (Thuringia), 972, tn, 973
 Rufaa (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 267
 Rufisque (Senegal), 913, 918
 Ruhr, The (Germany), industries, 942
 RUMANIA, 1234 *sqg*
 — boundaries, 1001
 — King, 1234
 — radio stn, 1240
 — territory gained, 1236
 Rumelia, Eastern, 718
 Rupert's Land (Canada), 326
 Rurutu Island (French Pacific), 926
 Ruschuk (Ruse) (Bulgaria), town, 719
 Ruse (Bulg.), dist., 719, tn, 719
 Russell Island (Pacific), 428
 RUSSIA (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 1242 *sqg*
 — (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), anti religious decree, 1248
 — army, 1245, 1252
 — autonomous regions, 1245 *sqg*
 — autonomous Republics, 1247 *sqg*
 — Central Executive Committee, 1243 *sqg*
 — China and, 738 *sqg*
 — Combines, 1255, 1256
 — commerce, 1256 *sqg*
 — Commission of Execution, 1244
 — Congress of Soviets, 1243 *sqg*
 — Constituent Republics, 1243 *sqg*
 — dependencies &c, 1244 *sqg*
 — diplomatic representatives, 1260
 — six-day week, 1260
 — five-year plan, 1255
 — Judiciary System, 1249, 1250
 — nationalisation of industry, 1245, 1246, 1255
 — navy, 1245, 1252, 1253
 — People's Commissaries, 1243 *sqg*
 — production and industry, 1253 *sqg*
 — railway freight service agreement, 1258
 — trusts and combines, 1255
 Russia, White, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1243 *sqg*
 — area and pop., 1246, 1272, 1275
 Russ, Turkestan, 1263

ST

- Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia), 783, 786
 — area and population, 782
 — education, 783
 Rutland (Vermont), 604
 Rybinsk (U S S R), 1247
 Ryburg (Switzerland), 1332
 SAALFELD (Thuringia), 972, town, 973
 Saar Basin, 853, 929, 951, , area and population, 929, 951, coal output, 853, 951, government, 853, 929, 951, iron, 951, plébiscite, 853, 929, 951
 Saarbrücken (Germany), 931, 951
 Saaremaa (Oesel) (Estonia), 832, 833
 Saarlouis (Saar dist.), 951
 Saarpfalz (Germany), 929
 Saba (Yemen), 656
 Saba Island (Dutch W I), 1148
 Sabadell (Spain), 1293
 Sacavem (Portugal), 1219
 Sachsen (Saxony), province, 965
 Sachsen, Freistaat (Saxony), 969 *sqg*
 Sacramento (California), 498, 499
 Sada (Yemen), 656
 Sado Islands (Japan), 1058
 Sae Is (New Guinea), 432
 Safage (Egypt), port, 828
 Safed (Palestine), 192
 Saffi (Morocco), 1111, 1118
 Sagallo (French Somali Coast), 910
 Sagauli, Treaty of, 1121
 Saginaw (Michigan), 543
 Sahara, 898, 911, 912, 917
 — Oases, 892
 Saharanpur (India), 125
 Sahel, the (Tunis), olives, 899
 Said, El (Egypt), 818
 Saïgon (Cochin China), 880 *sqg*
 — port, 882
 St Andrews University, 22, 23
 St. Ann's Bay (Jamaica), 340
 St Augustine Is (Pacific), 427
 St Barthélemy Is (Guadeloupe), 92
 St. Benoît (Réunion), 909
 St Boniface (Canada), 312
 St. Brandon Is. (Mauritius), 213
 St. Christopher, *see* St. Kitts
 St. Croix (Virgin Is, U S A.), 627
 — wireless station, 627
 St Cyr (France), mil. school, 859

ST

St. Denis (France), 854
 — — (Réunion), 909
 St. Etienne (France), 854
 St. Eustatius Is. (Curacao), 1148
 St. François Island (Seychelles), 217
 St. Gallen (Switz.), 1325, 1327, 1329,
 town, 1327
 St. George (New Brunswick), quar-
 ries, 314
 St. George's (Grenada), 348
 St. Gilles (Brussels), 684
 St. Gothard (Switzerland), fort, 1331
 St. HELENA (Atlantic), 215 *egg*
 St. Helens, population, 15
 St. Hilda's College, Oxford, 23
 St. Hugh's College, Oxford, 23
 St. Ingbert (Saar dist.), 951
 St. John (Antigua), 343
 — — (Canada), 284, 314; port, 300
 — — (Virgin Is., U S A.), 627
 St. John's (Newfoundland), 334, 336
 St. Joseph (Missouri), 550
 St. Joseph's College (New Bruna-
 wick), 314
 St. Josse-ten-Noode (Brussels), 684
 St. Kitts I (W.I.), 342, 343
 St. Laurent-du-Maroni (F Guia.), 922
 St. Louis (Missouri), 453, 549, 550
 — Federal Bank, 485
 St. Louis (Réunion), 909
 St. Louis (Senegal), 913, 914
 St. Lucia Island (W.I.), 347, 349
 St. Luiz (Brazil), 708
 St. Marie Island (Madagascar), 905
 St. Martin Is. (Curacao), 1148
 St. Martin Island (Guadeloupe), 921
 St. Martin-de-Ré (France), prison, 860
 St. Mary Island (Gambia), 259
 St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal (U.S.A.),
 544
 St. Maurice (Switzerland), fort, 1331
 St. Michel (Finland), 839
 St. Nazaire (France), port, 871
 St. Nicolas (Belgium), 684
 St. Owen (France), 855
 St. Paul (Minn.), 453, 545
 — — (Réunion), 909
 St. Paul Is. (Indian Ocean), 908
 St. Petersburg, *see* Leningrad
 St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. (French
 Amer.), 878, 923
 — area and population, 878, 923
 St. Pierre (Réunion), 909

SAM

St. Pierre (St. Pierre), town, 923
 St. Pierre Island (Seychelles), 217
 St. Polten (Austria), 673
 St. Salvador Island (W I.), 387
 St. Thomas (Virgin Is., U S A.), 627,
 wireless station, 627
 St. Vincent Is (W I.), 347, 348
 Saintes, Les, Is (Guadeloupe), 921
 Saiyid Muhammad Raza Ali Khan,
 ruler (Rampur), 176
 Saiyid Said bin Taimur, Sultan
 (Oman), 657
 Saiyu (Abyssinia), 640
 Sakai (Japan), 1060
 Sakaka (Nejd), 655
 Sakalava race (Madagascar), 905
 Sakhalin (Japanese), 1059, 1078
 Salaga (Gold Coast), 263
 Salamanca (Spain), 1292, town, 1293,
 university, 1294
 Salamis (Greece), 982
 Salé (Morocco), port, 1111
 Sal e Boa Vista Is (Cape Verde Is.),
 1222
 Salem (India), 125
 — (Mass.), 539
 — (Oregon), 581
 Salerno (Italy), 1028; town, 1030
 Salford, population, 15
 Salina (Kansas), 527, univ., 527
 Salisbury (Maryland), 536
 — (Rhodesia), 224, 1226
 Salonica (Greece) 977, 979; free zone,
 979, 1365, port, 1365,
 town, 977
 Salote, Queen (Tonga), 426
 Salta (Argentina), 661, sugar, 665;
 town, 662
 Saltillo (Mexico), 1102
 Salt Lake City (Utah), 453, 601
 Salto (Uruguay), 1353, 1355, tn., 1353
 Saltpond (Gold Coast), 260
 SALVADOR, 1275 *egg*
 — airplane service, 1277
 Salzburg (Austria), prov., 678, town,
 678
 Samakh (Palestine), 195, 197
 Samaná (Dominican Repub.), prov.,
 805; town, 805
 Samar Is. (P.I.), 629
 Samara (Russia), 1247; univ., 1249
 Samarai (Papua), 408
 — (Papua), wireless station, 409

SAM

- Samarang (Java), 1141
 Samaria (Palestine), dist., 193
 Samarkand (Uzbekistan), 1247, 1262, 1264
 Samarra (Iraq), 1017
 Sambalpur (India), 170
 Saméré (Abyssinia), 640
 Samoa, Territory of Western (late German Samoa), 434, 435
 — administration, 430, 431
 — area and population, 411, 434
 Samoan Islands (American), 434, 450, 634, 635
 — area and population, 450, 635
 — naval station, 463, 635
 Samos (Greece), 978
 Samshui (China), port, 739
 Samsun (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1345, town, 1340
 San (French Sudan), 917
 Sana' (Yemen), 656
 San Andres (Colombia), 763
 San Antonio (Colombia), 763
 San Antonio (Texas), 453, 598, shipping, 479
 San Antonio de los Cobres (Arg.), 661
 San Carlos (Venezuela), 1359
 Sanchez (Dominican Repub.), 805
 San Cristobal (Ecuador), 810
 — — (Venezuela), 1359, wireless station, 1362
 San Cristoval Island (Pacific), 428
 Sancti Spiritus (Cuba), 775
 Sandakan (Borneo), 100, 101
 San Diego (California), 453, 463, 498
 Sandusky (Ohio), 577
 Sandviken (Sweden), iron, 1316
 Sandwich Island (Pacific), 429
 Sandwich Islands, *see* Hawaii, 621 *sqq*
 — — (S. Atlantic), 327
 San Felipe (Venezuela), 1359
 San Fernando (Sp.), wireless station, 1297
 San Fernando de Apure (Venez.), 1359
 San Fernando de Atabapo (Ven.), 1359
 San Francisco (Cal.), 453, 498, 501
 — customs district, 479
 — Federal Bank, 485
 — trade and port, 480, 501
 San Francisco de Macoris (Dominican Repub.), 806

SAN

- San Giovanni di Medua (Albania), 653
 San Ignacio (Paraguay), 1179
 San Jorge (Nicaragua), port, 1154
 San José (Cal.), 498
 — — (Costa Rica), 770; *ta.*, 770
 — — (Guatemala), port, 990
 — — (Uruguay), 1353, 1355, town, 1353
 San Juan (Arg.), 661, mines, 666, town, 662, vines, 665
 San Juan (Porto Rico), 624
 San Juan del Norte (Nic.), port, 1154
 San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua), 1152
 — port, 1154
 San Luis (Arg.), 661
 San Luis Obispo (Cal.), 499
 San Luis Potosí (Mex.), 1101; town, 1101
 SAN MARINO, 1278, frontier, 1034
 San Martin (Peru), 1194
 San Miguel (Paraguay), copper, 1181
 — — (Salvador), 1275
 San Pedro (Paraguay), 1179; town, 1179
 San Pedro de Macoris (Dominican Repub.), town, 805
 San Pedro Sula (Honduras), 996
 San Salvador (Salvador), 1275, 1276
 Sansane-Mangu (Togo), 919
 San Sebastian (Spain), 1293
 San Thomé Is. (Portug. Afr.), 1223
 Santa Ana (Salvador), 1275
 Santa Barbara (Hond.), 998
 Santa Catharina (Brazil), 708, 712; education, 709
 Santa Clara (Cuba), 775, town, 775
 Santa Cruz (Argentina), 661
 — — (Bolivia), 700, town, 700, 791
 — — Islands (Pacific), 428
 Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canaries), 1292, 1293; air service, 1303
 Santa Elena Peninsula (Ecuador), oil, 812
 Santa Fé (Argentina), prov., 661
 town, 662; university, 662
 — — (New Mexico), 564
 Santa Isabel (Fernando Po), 1305, 1306
 Santa Luzia Is. (Cape Verde Is.), 1222
 Santa Marta (Colombia), 768

SAN

- Santander (Colom), provs , 763
 — (Spain), prov , 1292, 1299
 — — town, 1293
 Santarem (Portugal), 1215
 Santa Rosa (Argentine), 661
 — — (Honduras), 996
 Santa Tecla (Salvador), 1277
 Sant' Iago (Cape Verde Is), 1222
 Santiago (Chile), 728, 733
 — town, 728
 — (Panama), 1172
 — (Spain), university, 1294
 Santiago de Cuba, 775; port, 778
 — del Estero (Argentina), 664, town, 662
 Santiago de los Caballeros (Dominican Repub), prov , 805, town, 805; wireless station, 808
 Santiago Zamora (Ecuador), 810
 Santi Quaranta (Albania), 652
 Santo Domingo, *see* Dominican Republic, 804 *sqg*
 Santo Domingo (Dominican Repub), city, 804 *sqg*, prov , 805, wireless station, 808
 Santo Tomas (P I), univ . 630
 Santos (Brazil), 714
 Santos, Los (Panama), 1172
 Santuao (China), port, 739
 San Vicente (Salvador), 1275
 São Antão (C Verde Is), 1222
 São Luiz (Brazil), 708
 Saône-et-Loire (France), dept , 852
 Saône, Haute (France), dept., 852
 São Nicolau (C Verde Is.), 1222
 São Paulo (Brazil), 708, coal, 702, coffee, 711, education, 709, town, 708, 709, 714
 São Paulo de Loanda (P W A), 1223
 Saorstát Eireann, *see* Irish Free State
 São Salvador (Brazil), 707, 708
 São Vicente (C Verde Is), 1222
 Sapele (Nigeria), 257
 Sapporo (Japan), 1060
 Saratok (Sarawak), 102
 Saratov (Russia), town, 1247, university, 1249
 Sarawak (Borneo), 101, 102; population, 102; trade, 102, wireless station, 102
 Sardinia, 1029, 1035; mining, 1038
 Sark and Brechou, population, 18
 — government, 74

SAX

- Sarpsborg (Norway), 1159
 Sarthe (France), dept , 852
 Saseho (Jap), 1060, naval sta , 1065, shipyard, 1065
 SASKATCHEWAN (Canada), 283, 323
 — agriculture, 293, 294, 324
 — area and population, 286, 324
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 287
 — const & gov , 283, 323
 — crops, 294, 324
 — dairy output, 294
 — education, 288, 324
 — finance, 290, 324
 — forests, 295
 — Legislative Assembly, 284, 323
 — Lieutenant Governor, 285, 323
 — live stock, 294
 — minerals, 296
 — police, 292, 293
 — production and industry, 293, 295, 296, 324
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 283, 323
 — wheat, 293, 294
 Saskatoon (Canada), 324
 Sassandra (Ivory Coast), 916
 Sassari (Italy), 1029, 1038, town, 1030, university, 1032
 Sastown (Liberia), 1088
 Satu Mare (Rumania), 1236
 Sault Ste Marie (Mich), ship canal, 544
 Saumur (France), 859
 Savage Island (Cook Islands), 421
 Savaii (Western Samoa), 434
 Savannah (Ga.), 514, port, 515
 Savanna la Mar (Jamaica), 340
 Savé (Dahomey), 917
 Savoie (France), dept , 852
 Savoie, Haute (France), dept , 852
 Savona (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 Savska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Savusavu (Fiji), wireless station, 425
 Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, ruler (Jaipur), 176
 SAXONY, 928, 969 *sqg*
 — area and population, 928, 969, 970
 — brewing, 942
 — live stock, 941, 971
 — manufactures, 942, 943, 971
 — production and industry, 940, 941, 942, 943, 971
 — representation 927, 928

SAX

- SAXONY, university, 970
 Saxony (Prussian), area, &c, 965
 Sayaj Rao Gaekwar, ruler (Baroda), 169
 Sayam, *see* Siyam
 Sayu (Abyssinia), 639
 Scarborough, population, 15
 Scarpanto (Ægean), 1051, 1052
 Schaerbeek (Brussels), 684
 Schaffhausen (Switzerland), 1325, 1329, town, 1327
 SCHLAUMBURG-LIPPE, 928, 971
 Schelde, Western (Netherlands), defences, 1131
 Schellenberg (Liechtenstein), 1090
 Schenectady (N Y), 567
 Schiedam (Netherlands), 1127
 Schleiz (Thuringia), 972
 Schlesien, *see* Silesia
 Schleswig (Slesvig), 795
 Schleswig Holstein (Prussia), 965
 Schöneberg (Danzig), 790
 Schouten Is (New Guinea), 431
 Schwaben (Bavaria), 955
 Schwarzwald (Württemberg), 974
 Schweinfurt (Bavaria), 955
 Schweiz, *see* Switzerland
 Schweizerhalle (Switz), salt, 1332
 Schwenningen (Württemberg), 974
 Schwerin (Meck Schw), 962
 Schwyz (Swiss canton), 1324, 1326, 1329
 SCOTLAND, agricultural holdings, 50
 — agriculture, 48 *sqq*
 — area, 11, 16, 47 *sqq*
 — banks, 66
 — — post office, 66
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 18
 — burghs, 10, 17
 — canals, 64
 — cities and towns, 17
 — councils, 10
 — counties, 17
 — criminals, 27
 — crops, 48 *sqq*
 — education, agricultural, 50
 — — elementary, 24, 25
 — — secondary, 24
 — — university, 22, 23
 — electorate, 5, 6
 — fisheries, 50, 51
 — houses, 18
 — illegitimacy, 18

SEN

- SCOTLAND, justice and crime, 26, 27
 — language, 11
 — local government, 10
 — — taxation, 38, 39
 — national insurance, 27
 — parish councils, 10
 — parliamentary representation, 5, 6
 — pauperism, 31
 — police, 26
 — population, 11, 12, 16 *sqq*
 — — burghs, 17
 — — counties, 17
 — property assessed, 37
 — religion, 21, 22
 — universities, 22, 23
 — wheat, 48, 49
 Scranton (Pennsylvania), 453, 585
 Scutari (Albania), 649
 — (Turkey) 1340
 Seattle (Wash), 453, 609
 Sebastia, *see* Sivas
 Sebastopol (Russia), 1247, dockyard, 1252
 Sebele II, Bakwena chief, 222
 Sebinkarahisar (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Seboko Mokgosi, Bamalete chief, 222
 Sedalia (Missouri), 550
 Segborué (Dahomey), 917
 Segou (French West Africa), 917
 Segovia (Spain), province, 1292
 Seine (France), dept, 852
 Seine-et-Marne (France), dept, 852
 Seine-et-Oise (France), dept, 852
 Seine-Inférieure (France), dept., 852
 Seishin (Korea), 1075
 Sekondi (Gold Coast), 260
 Sélángor, 182, 183
 — area and population, 184, 185
 Selantik (Sarawak), 102
 Selibes (Celebes) (Dutch E Indies), 1140
 — — railways, 1145
 Sellale (Abyssinia), 639
 Seminole (Okla), 580
 Semipalatinsk (U S S R.), 1247, 1263
 Semirechinsk (U S S R.), 1263
 Sendai (Japan), 1060
 Senegal, 878, 911, 913, 914
 — area and population, 878, 911, 914
 — representation, 878, 914

SEN

- Senta (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Seoul (Korea), 1074, 1076
 Seraing (Belgium), 684
 Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, *see*
 YUGOSLAVIA, 1364 *sqq*
 Serbia (Yugoslavia), 1365
 Sergipe (Brazil), 708
 Serowe (Bechuanaland), 221
 Serpukhov (U.S.S.R.), 1247
 Serres (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Sétif (Algeria), 892
 Setubal (Port.), 1215, fishing, 1219
 Sevastopol (Russia) dockyard, 1252,
 town, 1247
 Sevilla (Spain), prov., 1292; mining,
 1299, town, 1292, uni-
 versity, 1294
 Sevres, Deux (France), dept., 852
 Seward (Alaska), 619
 Seybo (Dominican Repub.), prov.,
 805
 SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, 217 *sqq*
 Seydisfjörður (Iceland), 1011
 Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, Sultan
 (Zanzibar), 207
 Sfax (Tunis), 898
 s'Gravenhage, *see* Hague
 Shaafi sect (Zanzibar), 207
 Shah (Persia), 1184
 Sháhjahánpur (India), 125
 Shahpura (India), 175
 Sháhriq (Baluchistan), 150
 Shaikh Othmán (Aden), 97
 Shamanism (Tibet), 754
 Shamiyah (Iraq), 1017
 Shamva (S. Rhodesia), 224
 Shan race (Siam), 1281
 Shan States Federation (Burma),
 158, 170
 — finance, 130
 — land revenue, 130
 — silver, 159
 Shanghai (China), 739, Central Bank
 of China, 749, Central Mint,
 750; dockyard, 743, Inter-
 national Settlement, 739; tex-
 tile mills, 744; port, 739,
 univ., 741
 Shankalla (Abyssinia), 689
 Shansi (China), prov., 738; arable
 area, 744; census, 738; iron,
 745, Muhammadans in, 740
 Shantung (China), 738

SIA

- Shantung (China), arable area, 744
 — iron, 745
 Shaqra (Nejd), 655
 Sharqiya (Egypt), 818
 Shasi (China), port, 739
 Shavli (Lithuania), 1093
 Shawaf, the (Yemen), 656
 Shawnee (Okla.), 580
 Sheboygan (Wisconsin), 614
 Shechem (Palestine), *see* Nablus
 Sheffield, pop., 15, univ., 22, 23
 Sheik Isa, chief (Bahrein Is.), 98
 Shengjin (Albania), port, 652
 Sheng King (Manchuria), prov., 752
 Shensi (China), 738, arable area,
 744, Muhammadans in, 740,
 petroleum, 745, univ., 741
 Shenyang (China), 738
 Sherbro Island (Sierra Leone), 263
 Sherbrooke (Quebec), 322
 Sheridan (Wyoming), 617
 Sherifian Empire (Morocco), 1109
 s'Hertogenbosch (Netherlands), 1127
 Shetland Isles, area and population,
 17
 Shibín el Kôm (Egypt), 819
 Shibenik (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Shigatse (Tibet), 753
 Shikapur (India), 125
 Shikoku Is. (Japan), 1058
 Shillong (Assam), 149
 Shin wi ju (Korea), port, 1075
 Shiráz (Persia), 1185, 1189
 Shiré (Nyasaland), 214
 Shizuoka (Japan), 1060
 Shkodër (Albania), 649, 650
 Shoa (Abyssinia), 639
 Sholápur (India), 128, 156
 Shorarád (Baluchistan), 150
 Shortland Island (Pacific), 428
 Shreveport (Louisiana), 581
 Shujaulmulk, ruler (Chitral), 174
 Shumen (Bulgaria), district, 719
 — town, 719
 Sialkot (India), 125
 SIAM, 181, 1279 *sqq*
 — cabinet, 1280
 — ceded territory, 880, 1280
 — currency, new, 1288
 — irrigation schemes, 1288
 — Privy Council Committee, 1280
 — roads, 1285
 — Supreme Council, 1280

SIA

SOC

SIAM, treaties and ratifications, 1280
 Sian (China), 738
 Siauliai (Lithuania), 1093
 Siberia, 1266, 1267
 — railway, 1263
 — Region, 1266, 1267
 Sibi (Baluchistan), 150, 151
 Sibiu (Rumania), 1237
 Sibü (Sarawak), 102; wireless station, 102
 Sicily (Italy), 1029, 1038
 Sidamo (Abyssinia), 639
 Sidi-bel Abbes (Algeria), 892, 894
 Sidi Ahmed (Bey, Tunisia), 897
 Sidi Mohammed, Sultan (Morocco), 1109
 Siena (Italy), 1027, town, 1030, university, 1032
 SIERRA LEONE, 254, 263 *sqq*, 1057
 — — hematite, 265
 — — Protectorate, 254, 263, 264
 Siglufjörður (Iceland), 1011
 Signakh (Georgia), 1272
 Siguiri (French Guinea), 915
 Siirt (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Sikang (Tibet), 754
 Sikasso (French Sudan), 917
 Sikhs (Baluchistan), 124, 151
 — (India), 124
 Sikkim, 121, 176, 754
 Silesia (Czechoslovak), 773, 780, 781, 929
 — education, 783
 Silesia, Upper (Ger.), 929, 965
 — manufactures, 942
 — mines, 941
 — — (Poland), 929, 1205
 Silhouette Island (Seychelles), 217
 Siliguri (India), 764
 Simangang (Sarawak), 102
 Simbirsk (Russia), univ., 1249
 Simferopol (Russia), 1247
 Simi (Symi) (Ægean), 1052
 Simla (India), 166
 Simpson Harbour (Pacific), 432
 Sinai (Egypt), 818
 Sinaloa (Mexico), state, 1101
 Sind (India), area & pop., 133, 134, 156
 — irrigation, 157
 — justice, 127, 156
 Singa (A.-E. Sudan), 267
 Singapore (Straits Settlements), 174 *sqq*

Singapore, court, 179
 — municipality, 178
 — trade, 180, 181
 — wireless station, 181, 182
 Singora (Siam), 1286
 Sinjrani, Western (Baluch.), 150
 Sin kiang (China), dependency, 738, 754
 — Mohammedans in, 740, 755
 Sinoe (Liberia), 1088
 Sinop (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Sioux City (Iowa), 524
 Sioux Falls (South Dakota), 593
 Siracusa (Sicily), 1029, town, 1031
 Sir Darya (U.S.S.R.), 1264
 Sirmur (India), state, 175
 Sirohi (India), 175
 Sisowathmonivong, King (Cambodia), 883
 Sitka (Alaska), 619
 Sitra Island (Persian Gulf), 98
 Sivas (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, town, 1340
 Six Islands, 213
 Skagway (Alaska), 621
 Skaraborg (Sweden), province, 1310
 Skeena dist. (B.C.), 309
 Skien (Norway), 1159
 Skoplye (Yugoslavia), 1366, air service, 1372, chrome, 1370
 Skövde (Sweden), 1311
 Skypanie, *see* Albania
 Slavonia, *see* Croatia and Slavonia
 Slesvig territories, 795, 929, plébs-oite, 929
 Sliven, *see* Slivno
 Slivno (Bulgaria), 719
 Slovakia (Czechoslovakia), 780, 781, 783
 — area and population, 782
 — education, 783
 — minerals, 786
 Slovenia (Yugoslavia), 1365, 1366
 — mining, 1370
 Smethwick, population, 15
 Smolensk (U.S.S.R.), 1247; univ., 1249
 Smyrna (Ismir) (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1341, 1345
 — town, 1340
 Snarcs Is. (New Zealand), 422
 Sobrance (Bulgaria), 713
 Society Islands (Fr. Oceania), 925

SOD

- Sogerhamn (Sweden), 1311
 Sodermanland (Sweden), prov., 1310
 Sodertälje (Sweden), 1311
 Soerabaya (Java), 1141
 Sofala district (Port E. Af.), 1225
 Sofia (Bulgaria), 719, air service, 1372, town, 719, 725
 university, 720
 Sogn og Fjordane (Norway), 1159
 Sohâg (Egypt), 819
 Sokodé (Togo), 919
 Sokota (Abvssinia), 639, 640
 Soleure, *see* Solothurn
 Solingen (Prussia), 931
 Sollum (Egypt), port 828
 Solomon Islands (Australian dependency, late German New Guinea), 350, 430
 Solomon Islands (British Protectorate), 428
 Solomon Islands (Mauritius), 213
 Solothurn (Switz.), 1325, 1327, town, 1328
 Solun (Mongolia), 755
 Somali Coast, British and French, *see* Somaliland
 Somali tribes, 201, 640
 SOMALILAND (French), 878, 910, 911
 — — area and population, 878, 910
 — (Italian), 1035, 1046 *qq*
 — Protectorate (Brit.), 219
 — — boundaries, 219
 Sombor (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Sombroso Island (W. I.), 342, 344
 Somerville (Mass.), 454, 539
 Somerville College, Oxford, 23
 Somme (France), dept., 852
 Somoto (Nicaragua), 1152
 Sondershausen (Thuringia), 972, town, 973
 Sondrio (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 Sonneberg (Thuringia), 972, tn., 973
 Sonora (Mexico), state, 1101
 Sonsonate (Salvador), 1275
 Soochow (China), port, 739
 Sopron (Hungary), 1001
 Soria (Spain), province, 1292
 Soriano (Uruguay), 1353
 Soroti (Uganda), 206
 Sor-Troudelag (Norway), 1159
 Sosnowiec (Poland), 1205

SOU

- Sotavento (Cape Verde Is.), group, 1222
 Soubotitz (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Sousse (Tunis), 898
 SOUTH AFRICA (British), *see* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Swaziland, Transvaal, &c
 — — UNION OF (*q v*), 229 *qq*
 Southampton, 15, coll., 22
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 350, 390 *qq*, 405
 — area and population, 352, 391, 392
 — births, marriages, deaths, 532, 392
 — commerce, 360, 394
 — communications, 362, 363, 394
 — constitution & govt., 350, 390, 391
 — imports and exports, 360, 361, 394
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — land tenure, 393
 — railways, 362
 — representation, 350, 390
 — tramways, 362
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 South Bend (Indiana), 454, 522
 SOUTH CAROLINA, 449, 590 *qq*
 — agriculture, 467, 468, 592
 — area and population, 449, 590
 — cotton, 467, 592
 — customs district, 479
 — defence, 464, 592
 — naval yard, 463
 — ports, 479
 — production and industry, 467, 592
 — representation, 445, 590
 — shipping, 479
 — tobacco, 467, 592
 SOUTH DAKOTA, 449, 592 *qq*
 — agriculture, 466, 467, 594
 — area and population, 449, 592, 593
 — gold, 470, 594
 — mining, 470, 594
 — production and industry, 466, 470, 594
 — public lands, 465
 — representation, 445, 592
 — wheat, 463, 594
 Southend-on-Sea, population, 15
 South Georgia (S. Atlan.), 327, 328
 South Holland, province, 1126, 1133
 South Island (New Zealand), 411

SOU

- South Jutland Provinces (Denmark), 795
 South Orkneys (S Atlantic), 327
 South Pacific Is (N Z), 411, 421
 Southport, population, 15
 South Shetlands (S Atlantic), 327
 South Shields, population, 15
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Protect), 273, 276 *sqg*
 SOUTHERN IRELAND, 78 *sqg*, *see* Irish Free State
 SOUTHERN RHODESIA, *see* Rhodesia, Southern, 223 *sqg*
 SPAIN, 1287 *sqg*
 — air lines, 1303
 — army, 1296, 1297
 — — colonial, 1114, 1297
 — colonies, &c , 1292, 1293, 1305, 1306, *see also* Spanish Zone (Morocco), 1109 *sqg*
 — government & constitution, 1288 *sqg*
 — iron, 53, 1299
 — merchant navy, 1302
 — Republic proclaimed, 1288, 1289
 — tobacco, 1298
 Spanish Africa 1109 *sqg*, 1292, 1293, 1305, 1306
 — Guinea, 1305
 Spanish Zone (Morocco), *see under* Morocco
 Spanish Town (Jamaica), 340
 Sparta (Greece), 977
 Spartanburg (South Carolina), 591
 Speiden Island (Pacific), 427
 Speightstown (Barbados), 338
 Spyer (Bavaria), 955
 Spezia (Italy), 1026; naval command, 1036, town, 1030
 SPIESBERGEN, 1169
 Spokane (Wash), 453, 609
 Springfield (Illinois), 518
 — (Mass), 453, 539
 — (Miss), 550
 — (Ohio), 577
 Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, ruler (Mysore), 174
 Srinagar (Kashmir), 123, 178
 Stadroda (Thuringia), 972
 Stalin (U S S R), 1247
 Stalinabad (Tajikistan), 1265, 1266
 Stalingrad (U S S R), 1247, 1272
 Stamboul (Turkey), 1840

SUI

- Stamford (Connecticut), 505
 Stampalia (Aegean), 1052
 Stanislawow (Poland), 1204, 1205
 Stanley (Falkland Islands), 327, 328
 Stanley Falls (Belgian Congo), 696
 Stanley Pool (Belgian Congo), 696
 Stanleyville (Belg Congo), 694
 Stara Zagora (Bulgaria), 719, town, 719
 Starbuck Island (Pacific), 429
 Stargard (Meck -Str), 963
 Starkenburg province (Hesse), 960
 State Barge Canal (N Y), 570
 Stavanger (Norway), 1159
 Stavropol Karkazsky (U S S R), 1247
 Steegen (Danzig) 790
 Steiermark, *see* Styria
 Stellenbosch Univ (S Afr), 233, 234
 Stettin (Pruss), 787, 931, 966, port, 787, 945
 Steubenville (Ohio), 577
 Stewart Island (N Zealand), 411
 Steyr (Austria), 673
 Stockholm (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311, 1312
 — local government, 1310
 — port, 1319, university, 1312
 Stockport population, 15
 Stockton-on Tees, population, 15
 Stoke on Trent, population, 15
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 177 *sqg*
 — dependencies, 177 *sqg*
 — *See also* Malay States, Federated
 Strasbourg (France), 854, faculties, 858
 — fort, 862 university, 857
 Stuttgart (Wurttemberg), 931, 974 ; technical schools, 975
 Styria (Austria), 672
 Suabia (Bavaria), 955
 Suakin (A E Sudan), 267
 Sucre (Bolivia), 700, univ , 701
 — (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Sudan, *see* Anglo Egyptian Sudan
 Sudan (French), 917, 918 *See* French Sudan
 Suez (Egypt), 818, town and port, 819, 828
 Suez Canal, 818, 828, 829
 — — shares, 39
 Suisse, *see* Switzerland
 Suiyuan (Mongolia), 755

SUK

- Suket (India), state, 175
 Sukkur barrage (India), 157
 Sulaeman Badaru 'Ialam Shah, ruler (Trengganu), 190
 Sulemani (Iraq), 1017
 Suhna (Rumania), 1240
 Sultanabad (Persia), 1185, 1187
 Sulzbach (Saar dist.), 951
 Sumatra (D. E. I.), 1140
 — coal, 1144
 — railways, 1145
 Summerside (Prince Edward Is.), 320
 Sunday Island (New Zealand), 421
 Sunderland, pop., 15
 Sundsvall (Sweden), 1311
 Sungai Ujong (Malay), 184
 Superior (Wisconsin), 614
 Suphan River Inundation Scheme (Siam), 1283
 Surinam (D. W. Indies), 1146, 1147
 — air service, 1148
 Suva (Fiji), 423
 — wireless station, 425
 Suwalki (Lithuania), 1093
 Suwarrow Is. (N. Z.), 421
 Svalbard (Spitsbergen), 1167
 Sverdlovsk (U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Sverige, *see* Sweden
 Svizzera, *see* Switzerland
 Swahili race and language, 201
 Swansea, population, 15
 Swat (India), 174
 Swatow (China), port, 739, wolfram, 745
 SWAZILAND (South Africa), 228, 229
 SWEDEN, 1307 *sqq*
 Swift Current (Canada), 324
 Swindon, population, 15
 SWITZERLAND, 1323 *sqq*
 — cantons, 1324, 1325, 1326
 — customs treaty, 1091
 — old age and dependents' insurance scheme, 1329
 — referendum, 1324 *sqq*
 Sydney (N. S. Wales), 368, 378
 — banks, 364
 — population, 368
 — port, 362, 376
 — university, 370
 Sydney (Nova Scotia), 316
 Sydney Island (Pacific), 427
 Sydney Mines (Nova Scotia), 316
 Syed Alwi, ruler, Perlis, 189

TAK

- Sym (Ægean), 1052
 Syracuse (New York), 453, 567
 — (Sicily), *see* Syracuse
 SYRIA, 878, 886 *sqq*
 — area and population, 878, 887
 — boundaries, 887
 — constitution, 887
 — mandate, 878, 886
 — Republic, 887
 Szechuen, Western (Tibet), 754
 Szechwan (China), province, 738
 Szeged (Hungary), 1005, univ., 1003
 Székesfehévár (Hungary), 1005
 Szemao (China), port, 739
 Szombathely (Hungary), 1005
 TABAR Is. (New Guinea), 438
 Tabasco (Mexico), state, 1101
 Tabiteuea Is. (Gilbert Is.), 428
 Tablas, Las (Panama), 1172
 Tabou (Ivory Coast), 916
 Tabriz (Persia), 1185, 1186, 1187, 1189
 Tachira (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Tacna (Peru), prov., 728, 1194, town, 1194
 Tacoma (Wash.), 453, 609
 Tacuarembó (Uruguay), dept., 1353, town, 1353
 Tafahi Island (Pacific), 426
 Taganrog (U. S. S. R.), 1247
 Tagant (French West Africa), 918
 Tahaa Island (French Oceania), 926
 Tahiti Is. (Fr. Oceania), 878, 926, 926
 Taichu (Formosa), 1076
 Taif (Hejaz) dist., 653
 Taihoku (Formosa), 1076
 Tai-Ku (Korea), 1073
 Taikyū fu (Korea), 1073
 Taima (Arabia), 653
 Tainan (Formosa), 1076
 Taipa Island (Macao), 1227
 Taiping (Straits Settlements), 181
 Tairerd, *see* Dairen
 Taiwan, *see* Formosa, 1058, 1059, 1076, 1077
 T'ai-yuan (China), 738
 Taizz (Yemen), 656
 Tajik or Tazhikistan, Auton. Republic (U. S. S. R.), 1244, 1246, 1263, 1265, 1266
 Tajursh (French Somali Coast), 910
 Takama (Br. Guiana), 330

TAK

Takoradi harbour (Gold Coast), 262
 Taku (China) dockyard, 743
 Talasea (New Britain), 432
 Talca (Chile), prov., 728, town, 728
 Talcahuano (Chile), 728, wireless station, 733
 Talien-wan (Manchuria), 733, 753, 1059
 Tallahassee (Florida), 511, 512
 Tallinn (Estonia), 833
 Tamale (West Africa), 263
 Tamana Island (Pacific), 428
 Tamatave (Madagascar), 905 *sqg*
 Tamaulipas (Mexico), state, 1101
 Tambov (Russia), 1247, univ., 1249
 Tamil race (Ceylon), 104
 Tammerfors (Finland), 839
 Tampa (Florida), 454, 511, 513
 Tampere, *see* Tammerfors
 Tampico (Mexico), port, 1104, 1105
 Tampin (Malay States), 181
 Tamworth (New South Wales), 368
 Tanala race (Madagascar), 905
 Tanga (Tanganyika), 275
 Tanga Is. (New Guinea), 433
 Tanganyika (Belgian Congo), 693
 TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 273 *sqg*
 — Governor, 273, 275
 Tangier (Morocco), 1110, 1111, 1118
 — Zone (Morocco), 1111
 — — agriculture, 1116
 — — area, 1111
 — — commerce, 1117
 — — Convention on, 1110
 — — defence, 1114
 — — education, 1112
 — — finance, 1114
 — — justice, 1113
 — — official languages, 1112
 — — population, 1111
 — — port, 1118
 — — posts, etc., 1118
 — — production and industry, 1116
 — — Protocol (1928), 1110
 — — railway, 1118
 — — shipping, 1118
 — — tobacco, 1116
 Tanjore (India), 125
 Tanna Island (Pacific), 429
 Tanta (Egypt), 817, 819; mosque, 819
 Tao An (Mongolia), 756
 Taoism (China), 740
 Taonanfu (Manchuria), 752

TEG

Tapaneoli (Sumatra), 1140
 Taranaki district (N.Z.), 412
 Taranchi race (China), 754
 Taranto (Italy), 1028; town, 1030, 1036
 Tarapacá (Chile), 728
 Tarawa Island (Pacific), 428
 Tarhuna (It. Africa), 1049
 Tarija (Bolivia), 701, town, 700
 Tarn (France), dept., 852
 Tarn-et-Garonne (France), dept., 852
 Tarnopol (Poland), 1205
 Tarragona (Spain), province, 1232
 Tartar Republic, 1244, 1247
 Tartu (Estonia), 833, town, 833, university, 834
 Tartus (Syria), 887
 Tashikistan, *see* Tajik
 Tashauz (Turkmenistan), 1264
 Tashi Namgyal, ruler (Sikkim), 176
 Tashkent (Russian Turkestan), 1247, 1262, univ., 1249
 Tasichozong (Bhutan), 699
 Tasman Is. (Solomon Is.), 433
 TASMANIA, 350, 401 *sqg*
 — area and population, 352, 401, 402
 — births, marriages, deaths, 352, 402
 — commerce, 360, 404
 — communications, 362
 — constitution and govt., 350, 401
 — imports and exports, 360, 404
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — railways, 362
 — representation, 401
 — tramways, electric, 363
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Tatau (Sarawak), 102
 Tatungkow (China), 752
 Ta'u Island (Samoa), 634
 Tau (W. Samoa), 434
 Taunton (Massachusetts), 539
 Tauu Is. (Solomon Is.), 433
 Tavastehus (Finland), 839
 Taveuni (Fiji), wireless station, 425
 Tawila (Yemen), 656
 Tayeh (China), iron, 745
 Taza (Morocco), 1111
 Tchekham (Fr. China), 885
 Tebicuary (Paraguay), 1181
 Tegucigalpa (Honduras), 996, 997, 999

TEH

Teheran (Persia), 1185, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1192
 Tehri (India), state, 176
 Tekirdağ (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Tela (Honduras), 996
 Telavi (Georgia), 1272
 Tel Aviv (Palestine), 191, 193
 Telbes (Siberia), iron, 1267
 Telemark (Norway), 1158
 Tembuland (Cape Colony), 245
 Temburong (Brunei), wireless stn., 101
 Temuco (Chile), 728
 Tenedos (Ægean), 1339, 1341
 Tengyueh (China), port, 739
 TENNESSEE, 449, 595 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 596, 597
 — area and population, 449, 595, 596
 — cotton, 467, 597
 — production and industry, 467, 596
 — representation, 445, 595
 — tobacco, 467, 597
 Tennō (Emperor) of Japan, 1056
 Tephū race (Bhutan), 698
 Tepic (Mexico), town, 1101
 Teplice Sanov (Teplitz-Schonau) (Czechoslovakia), 782, coal, 785
 Teramo (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Termez (Uzbekistan), 1265, 1266
 Ternate (Dutch East Indies), 1140
 Terni (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Terre Haute (Indiana), 522
 Territoire de Commandement (Algeria), 891
 Teruel (Spain), province, 1292
 Teso district (Uganda), 204
 Tessin, *see* Ticino
 Tete (Port E Af), 1224
 Tetuan (Morocco) 1110, 1111, 1112, 1118
 TEXAS, 449, 597 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 599
 — area and population, 449, 598
 — cotton, 467, 599
 — production and industry, 467, 599, 600
 — representation, 445, 597
 Therézina (Brazil), 708
 Thessaly (Greece), 980, 988
 Thionville (France), fort., 862
 Thompson Is. (existence doubtful), 1170

TOB

Thorn (Poland), 1208, fort., 1208
 Thrace (Greece), 720
 Thrace, Eastern (Turkey), 1337
 Three Kings Is (Pacific), 422
 Three Rivers (Quebec), 322
 Thun (Switzerland), 1328
 Thurgau (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327
 Thurgovie, *see* Thurgau
 THURINGIA, 928, 972 *sqg*
 — area and population, 928, 972
 — manufactures, 942, 973
 Thursday Island (Australia), 389
 Thyatira (Turkey), 1341
 Tiberias (Palestine), 192, springs, 195
 TIBET, 738, 753, 754
 — area and pop., 738, 753
 Ticino (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327, 1328
 Tiegenhof (Danzig), 790
 Tieling (Manchuria), 752
 Tientsin (China), 1053, Italian concession, 1053, port, 739
 Tierra del Fuego (Argentina), 661
 — (Chile), 728, 731
 Tiflis (Georgia), 1246, 1271
 Tigré (Abyssinia), 639, 640
 Tigré and Tigré languages (Eritrea), 1044
 Tihwafu (China), 738, 755
 Tilburg (Netherlands), 1127, 1128
 Tilos (Ægean), 1052
 Tilsit (Prussia), 932
 Tim language (Pogo), 919
 Timaru (New Zealand), 412
 Timbaktu (Fr Sudan), 917, 918
 Timisoara (Rumania), 1237
 Timor (Dutch East Indies), 1140
 Timor (Portuguese), 1222, 1227
 Tindja (Tunis), 898
 Tinkisso river (F Guinea), gold, 915
 Tinutzu (Solomon Is.), 433
 Tirana (Albania), 640, 652
 Tirnoular (French India), 879
 Tirnovo (Bulgaria), district, 719
 Tiroubouvane (French India), 879
 Titicaca (Bolivia) lake, 703
 Tizi Ouzon (Algeria), 892
 Tlaxcala (Mexico), state, 1101, tn., 1101
 Tlemçen (Algeria), 892
 Tobago (W I), 337, 345, 346

TOG

- Togo (French Togoland), 280, 878,
918, 919
— administration, 280 918
— area and population, 878, 919
TOGOLAND (Fulah), 280, 918
Togoland (French), *see* Togo
Tohoku University (Japan), 1061
Tokaj (Hungary), wines, 1006
Tokat (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 422
Tokio or Tokyo, 1060, univ, 1061
Toledo (Ohio), 453, 577, univ, 577
— (Spain), province, 1292
Tolima (Colombia), 763, gold, 765
Toluca (Mexico), 1101
Tomsk (Siberia), 1247, 1267, univ, 1249
Tondaiman, Gopala, Raja (Pudukottai), 173
TONGA ISLANDS (Pacific), 350, 426, 427
Tongareva I (Cook Islands), 421
Tongatabu Island (Pacific), 426
Tongsa Penlop (title), (Bhutan), 698
Tonk (India), 175
TONKING (Fr Indo-China), 878, 880, 881
— area and population, 878, 884
— products, 881, 885
Tonsberg (Norway), 1159, fort, 1162
Toowoomba (Queensland), 385
Topeka (Kansas), 526, 527
Tor (Egypt), port, 828
Torino, *see* Turin
Toro (Uganda), 204
Toronto (Canada), 287, 318, port, 300, university, 318
Tororo (Kenya), 203, 206
Torreon (Mexico), 1102
Torres Strait (Thursday Is), 389
Tortoise Islands, *see* Galapagos
Tortola Island (West Indies), 344
Torun (Poland), military dist, 1208
Tosk race (Albania), 649, 650
Tottenham, population, 15
Touggourt (Algeria), 892
Toul (France), fortress, 862
Toulon (France), 854, 865, forts, 862, naval station, 865
Toulouse (France), 854, 858, 1803, univ, 857
Tourane (Annam), 881, 883

TRA

- Tours (France), 854
Townsville (Queensland), 385; port, 362
Trabzon (Turkey), vilayet, 1340, 1346
Tralleborg (Sweden), 1311
Trans Caucasia, 1246, 1268, 1271
Trans-Caucasian Socialist Soviet Republic, or Trans-Caucasian Federation, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1268 *sqq*, *see also* Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
Transferred Territories (Iraq), 1019
TRANS-JORDAN, 197, 198
— Agreement with British Govt, 198
— defence, 194
— High Commissioner, 199
— Legislative Council, 198
Transkei (Cape Colony), 245
TRANSVAAL, Province of, 229, 230, 249 *sqg*
— Administrator, 231, 249
— agriculture, 238, 251
— area and population, 232, 233, 250
— coal, 239, 240
— constitution and govt, 229, 230, 249
— copper, 239
— diamonds, 239
— education, 234, 250
— gold output, 239, 251
— local government, 230, 231
— maize, 226
— mining, 238, 239, 251
— production and industry, 238, 239, 240, 241, 251
— Provincial Council, 231, 249
— railways, 242
— representation, 229, 230, 249
— tin, 239
— towns, 232, 250
— university, 234, 250
— Province of wheat, 237
Transylvania (Rumania), 1235, 1236, 1237; forests, 1238, railways, 1240, university, 1237
Trapani (Italy), 1029, town, 1030, 1036
Trarza (Mauritania), 918
Tras os Montes (Portugal), 1215

TRE

Treasure Island (Pacific), 428
 Trebizond (Turkey), vilayet, 1340,
see Trabzon
 Treinta y Tres (Uruguay), 1333,
 town, 1353
 Trengganu (Malaya), 180, 187, 189,
 1280; ruler, 190
 Trento (Italy), 1027; town, 1030
 Trenton (N Jersey), 453, 562
 Treviso (Italy), 1027; town, 1030
 Tribhubana Bir Bikram ruler (Nepal),
 1121
 Trichinopoly (India), 123, 162
 Trier (Prussia), 931
 Trieste (Italy), 1027, port, 1042;
 town, 1030
 Trikkala (Greece), 977, town, 977
 Trinidad (Bolivia), 700
 Trinidad (Colorado), 502
 — (Cuba), 775
 — (Uruguay), 1353
 TRINIDAD (W I), 337, 345 *sqq*
 Trinity College (Dublin), 84
 — — Hartford (Conn.), 505
 Tripoli (Italian Africa), 1047 *sqq*,
 town, 1048, 1049, 1050
 — (Syria), 887
 TRIPOLITANIA (Italian Africa), 1048
sqq
 Tripolitza (Greece), 977
 Tripura (India) state, 169, *tea*, 136
 Tristan da Cunha Is (Atlantic),
 216
 Trivandrum (India), 125, 173
 Trois Frères Island (Mauritius), 213
 Trollhattan (Sweden), 1311
 Troms (Norway), province, 1159
 Tromsø (Norway), 1159
 Trondelag, Nord (Norway), 1159
 — Sor, 1159
 Trondheim (Norway), 1159, 1160
 Trongsa (Bhutan), 699
 Troy (New York), 567
 Troyes (France), 354
 Trujillo (Honduras), 906
 Trujillo (Peru), 1194; univ, 1195
 — (Venezuela), 1359, town, 1359
 Truk (Caroline Is), 1079
 Truro (Nova Scotia), 316
 tsai-nan (China), 738
 Tsing-tao (China), 739
 Tsetsihar (Manchuria), 752
 Tsushima Is (Japan), 1058

TUR

Tuamotu Islands (French Oceania),
 925
 Tubingen (Wurttemberg), 974, univ,
 934
 Tubuai Islands (French Oceania), 926
 Tucopia Island (Pacific), 428
 Tucson (Arizona), 493, univ, 494
 Tucumán (Argentina), province, 661;
 sugar, 663, town, 662, uni-
 versity, 662
 Tucupita (Venezuela), 1359
 Tula (U S S R.), 1247
 Tulagi (Pacific), 429
 Tulcán (Ecuador), 810
 Tulear (Madagascar), 906
 Tulsa (Oklahoma), 453, 580
 Tumbes (Peru), 1194, town, 1194
 Tungchiangtzu (Manchuria), 752
 Tungh Bay (Zanzibar), 206
 Tung Luh Univ (China), 741
 Tungurahua (Ecuador), prov, 810
 TUNIS, 878, 897 *sqq*
 — area and population, 878, 898
 — army, 862, 899
 — defence, 862, 399
 Tunja (Colombia), 763
 Turcoman Socialist Republic, or
 Turkmenistan, 1243, 1244,
 1246, 1263, 1264
 Turcoman Socialist Republic, area
 and population, 1246, 1264
 Turgai (U S S R.), 1263
 Turin (Torino) (Italy), 1026
 — town, 1030, university, 1032
 Turkana province (Kenya), 201
 Turkestan (Chinese), 755
 — Russian, 1262, 1263
 — — railway, 1263
 TURKEY, 1337 *sqq*
 — air service, 1348
 — Caliphate abolished, 1338
 — ceded territory, 654, 1016, 1051
 — European numbers made obli-
 gatory, 1349
 — Grand National Assembly, Angora,
 1337, 1338, 1342
 — illiteracy, 1342
 — Islam no longer State religion,
 1342
 — Latin alphabet introduced, 1342
 — prisoners, 1048
 — protective tariffs, 1346
 — religion, 1340, 1341

TUR

- TURKEY**, territory lost, 654, 1016, 1017, 1051
 — Treaty of Lausanne, 1339, 1344
 — vilayets, 1339, 1340
 — women's municipal suffrage, 1339
 Turki race (Sin-Kiang), 755
 Turkmenistan, (U S S R), 1243, 1244, 1246, 1263, 1264
 — production, 1264
 Turks Is. (W Indies), 837, 840, 842
 Turku (Finland), 839, univ, 840
 Turku Pori (Finland), 839
 Turnhout (Belgium) 634
 Tuscany (Italy), 1027, 1038
 Tuskegee Institution (Ala), 492
 Tuticorin (India), port, 142
 Tuttlingen (Wurttemberg), 974
 Tutuila Is (Western Samoa), 434, 634
 — naval station, 463
 — wireless station, 635
 Tuxpam (Mexico), air line, 1105
 Tuxtla Gutierrez (Mexico), 1101
 Tver (Kalinin) (U S S R), 1247
 Twillingate (Newfoundland), 334
 Tynemouth, population, 15
 Tyrol (Austria), 673
 Tyronc, 68, 69
- UBANCI** (Belgian Congo), 693
 Ubangi Shari Colony (F Congo), 902
 Uccle (Brussels), 684
 Uckfield College, 22
 Udaipur (Mewar), state (India), 175
 Uddeholm (Sweden), iron, 1316
 Uddevalla (Sweden), 1311
 Udine (Italy), 1027; town, 1030
 Udorn (Siam), 1281
 Ufa (Russia), 1247
 UGANDA PROTECTORATE, 204 *sqg*
 — railways, 206
 Ugyen Wangchuk, ruler (Bhutan), 698
 Uitenhage (Cape Colony), 245
 Ujji (Tanganyika), 273
 Ujpest (Hungary), 1002
 Ukamba Province (Kenya), 201
 Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1273, 1273
 — area and population, 1246, 1272
 — constitution, 1243, 1244, 1272
 Socialist towns, 1273

UNI

- Ulan Bator Hoto (Mongolia), 755
 Uleåborg (Finland), govt., 839, town, 839
 Ulm (Wurttemberg), 931, 974
 Ulster (Irish Free State), area and population, 83
 — religion, 84
 Ulster (Northern Ireland), 70, 71
 Ulyanovsk (U S S R), 1247
 Umair Singh Bahadur, ruler (Jodhpur), 175
 Umboi Is (New Guinea), 432
 Umbria (Italy), 1028
 Umeå (Sweden), 1311
 Umtali (Rhodesia), 224
 Ungava (Quebec), 322
 Union, or Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 422
 Union City (New Jersey), 562
 UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS, 1242 *sqg* See Russia
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 229 *sqg*
 — Envoys Extraordinary, 231
 — High Commissioner, 231
 — mandate, 276
 — Old Age Pension Act, 246
 — pauperism, 246
 — provinces, 229, 230, 231, 232, 235, 238, 239, 242, and see under their names
 — Provincial Councils, 231
 — — finance, 235, 236
 UNITED KINGDOM, *see* Great Britain, England and Wales, &c
 United Provinces : Agra & Oudh, 118, 166 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 135, 168
 — area and pop, 120, 124, 136, 167
 — births and deaths, 123
 — finance, 130, 167
 — forests, 135, 136
 — government, 118, 119, 166, 167
 — justice, 127, 167
 — land revenue, 130, 133, 167
 — — tenure, 133
 — native states, 176
 — newspapers, 127
 — religion, 124, 167
 — tea, 134
 United Provinces States (native), 176
 UNITED STATES (*see also* component States, under names), 441 *sqg*
 — area and pop., 448 *sqg*

UNI

- UNITED STATES, Asiatics in, 448
 — Canadian Minister in, 285, 487
 — canals, *see* Dalles and Celilo, Erie, Nicaragua, Panama, Sault Ste Marie, and State Barge
 — canned goods, 468, 475
 — Chinese in, 448, 452
 — coinage, 482, 483, 484
 — Congress, 441, 444 *sqq*
 — cotton, 467, 476
 — dependencies, 446, 447, 449, 618 *sqq*
 — elections, 441, 442, 443
 — fisheries, 475
 — food products, 466, 467, 468
 — foreign-born population, 448, 451, 452
 — foreign possessions, &c , *see* Guam, Hawaii, Panama, Philippines, Porto Rico, &c
 — House of Representatives, 444, 445, 446
 — import duties, 477
 — iron and steel, 468, 469, 473
 — Japanese in, 448, 452
 — motor vehicle output, 473
 — naval stations & coaling stations, 463, 634, 774, 1152
 — naval yards, 463
 — negroes in, 444, 448
 — — franchise, 444
 — occupations of the people, 467, 471, 472
 — petroleum, 469
 — population, 448 *sqq*
 — — foreign and foreign-born, 448, 450, 451, 452, & *see* separate States
 — — movement of, 451, 452
 — — occupations, 467 *sqq*
 — President, 441, 442, 443, 462
 — — inauguration date, 442
 — Prohibition, 441
 — — amendment for repeal, 441
 — representation, 441, 444, 445
 — Senate, 444, 445
 — states and territories, 445
 446, 447, 448, 490 *sqq*, 618 *sqq*
 — territories, 446, 447, 448, 618 *sqq*
 — timber, 468, 471
 — tobacco, 467
 — removal of troops from Nicaragua, 1153

UTA

- UNITED STATES, Vice President, 441, 442, 443
 — woman suffrage, 441, 444
 — Yellowstone Park, 616
 University City (Missouri), 550
 University Colleges, Cork, Dublin, Galway, 84, 85
 Unterfranken (Bavaria), 955
 Unterwald or Nidwalden and Obwalden (Switzerland), cantons, 1324, 1326, 1329
 Uplands, the (Eritrea), 1045
 Upolu Is (Western Samoa), 434
 Upper Bavaria (Germany), 954
 Upper Buchanan (Liberia), 1088
 Upper Franconia (Bavaria), 955
 Upper Hesse (Hesse), 960
 Upper Nile prov (A - E Sudan), 269
 Upper Palatinate (Bavaria), 954
 Upper Senegal and Niger (French), 917 *See* French Sudan
 Upper Silesia (Czechoslovakia), 929
 — — (Germany), 929, 941, 942, 965
 — — (Poland), 929, 1204
 Upper Volta, (F i W Af), 878, 911, 918
 — imports and exports, 913
 — post offices 913
 Uppsala (Sweden), 1310, town, 1311, university, 1312
 Ur of the Chaldees (Iraq), 1020
 Uruga (Japan), shipyard, 1065
 Uralsk (U S S R), 1263
 Urbino (Italy), 1028
 — university, 1082
 Urfa (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Urga (Mongolia), 788, 755
 Urgel, Bishop of, 877
 Uri (Swiss canton), 1324, 1326, 1329
 URUGUAY, 1352 *sqq*
 — centenary gold coins, 1957
 Urumchi (China), 738, 755
 Urumiah (Persia), lake navigation, 1190
 Urundi (Belg Congo), 273, 693
 Usak (Turkey), 1346
 Ushuaia (Argentina), 661
 Usman Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, 172
 Usti n/L (Czechoslovakia), 782, 786
 UTAH, 450, 600 *sqq*
 — area and population, 450, 465, 601
 — mining, 470, 602

UTA

- УГАН, production and industry, 471, 602
 — public lands, 465, 602
 — representation, 445, 600
 — silver, 470, 602
 Utica (New York), 454, 567
 Utrecht (Natal), 247
 — (Netherlands), 1126
 — town, 1127, university, 1128
 Uusimaa (Finland), 839
 Uvéa Is (French Pacific), 925
 Uzbekistan (Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic), 1243, 1244, 1246, 1262, 1263, 1264
 — area and population, 1246, 1264
 Užhorod (Czechoslovakia), 762
- VAAASA (Finland), govt, 839, town, 839
 Vaduz (Liechtenstein), 1090
 Vaitupu Island (Pacific), 427, 428
 Valais (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327, 1328, 1329
 Valdivia (Chile), 728, forests, 731
 — town, 728, wireless station, 733
 Valencia (Spain), 1292, 1299, coal, 1299, silk culture, 1299, town, 1293, university, 1294
 Valencia (Venezuela), 1359
 — cotton mills, 1361
 Valga (Estonia), 833
 Valk (Estonia), 833
 Valladolid (Spain), province, 1292
 — town, 1293, university, 1294
 Valle (Colombia), province, 763
 Valletta (Malta), 95
 Valmiera (Latvia), 1083
 Valona (Albania), 650 651, 652
 Valparaíso (Chile), 728, 733, town, 728, university, 729, wireless station, 733
 Van (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Vancouver (Wash.), 609
 Vancouver Island (British Columbia), 309
 — port, 300
 — town, 287, 300, 309
 Vanern, Lake (Sweden), 1310
 Vanua Levu Island (Fiji), 428
 Var (France), dept, 852, 868; silk, 868
 Vardarska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Vardøhus (Norway), fort, 1162

VFN

- Varese (Italy), 1026, town, 1030
 Vareshe (Yugoslavia), 1370
 Varmland (Sweden), prov, 1310
 Varna (Bulgaria), district, 719
 — town, 719
 Varnsdorf (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Varosha (Cyprus), 108
 Vasa, *see* Vaasa
 Vassar College (New York), 568
 Vasterås (Sweden), 1311
 Vasterbotten (Sweden), prov, 1310
 Västernorrland (Sweden), province, 1310
 Västervik (Sweden), 1311
 Västmanland (Sweden), province, 1310
 VATICAN CITY, the, 1228 *sqg*
 — coinage, 1232
 — concordat with Italy, 1031, 1228
 — independent sovereignty recognized, 1228
 Vattern, Lake (Sweden), 1310
 Vaucluse (France), dept, 852, 868, silk, 868
 Vaud (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327, 1328, 1332
 Vanpés (Colombia), 763
 Vavau Islands (Tonga), 426, wireless stn, 427
 Vavitu Island (Fr Oceania), 926
 Vega, La (Dominican Repub.), prov, 805, town, 805
 Veissenstein (Estonia), 833
 Vel Betchkerek (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Vel Kikinda (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Veliki Ustjug (Russia), univ, 1249
 Vella Lavella Island (Pacific), 428
 Velzen (Netherlands), 1127
 Vendée (France), dept, 852
 Veneto (Italy), 1027
 Venezia (Italy), *see* Venice
 Venezia Giulia (Italy), 1023, 1027
 Venezia Tridentina (Italy), 1023, 1027
 VENEZUELA, 1358 *sqg*
 Venice (Venezia) (Italy), 1027, 1039
 — naval command, 1036
 — port, 1042
 — silk, 1039
 — town, 1080, 1032
 Venlo (Netherlands), 1127
 Vent, Îles sous le (F Oceania), 926
 Ventpils (Latvia), 1083, 1084

VER

- Vera Cruz (Mexico), 1101
 — port, 1105, town, 1102
 Veraguas (Panama), 1172
 Vercelli (Italy), 1026; town, 1030
 Verdun (Canada), 322
 Verdun (France), fortress, 862
 Verkhneudinsk (U S S R.), 1247
 VERMONT, 449, 603 *sqg*
 — area and population, 449, 603, 604
 — representation, 445, 603
 Verona (Italy), 1027, town, 1030
 Versailles (France), 854
 Verviers (Belgium), 684
 Vesenberg (Estonia), 833
 Vest-Agder (Norway), 1158
 Vestfold (Norway), 1158
 Vestmannaeyjar (Iceland), 1011
 Vevey (Switzerland), 1328
 Viana do Castelo (Port.), 1215
 Viatka (U S S R.), 1247
 Viborg (Finland), govt., 889, town, 889
 Vicenza (Italy), 1027
 — town, 1030
 Vichada (Colombia), 763
 Vicksburg (Mississippi), 548
 VICTORIA (Australia), 350, 376 *sqg*
 — area and population, 352, 377
 — births, marriages, deaths, 352, 378
 — commerce, 360, 381, 382
 — communications, 362, 382
 — constitution, 350, 351, 376
 — government, 350, 351, 376
 — imports and exports, 360, 382
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — Legis. Assembly, 376
 — local government, 377
 — mint, 364, 362
 — railways, 362, 382
 — representation, 350, 376
 — tramways, electric, 362
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Victoria (Brazil), 708
 — (British Columbia), 287, 310
 — (Cameroon), 280
 — (Hong Kong), 112
 — (Labuan), 183
 — (Nigeria), 257
 — (Rhodesia), 224
 — (Seychelles), 218
 Victoria Univ. (Manchester), 22, 23
 Victoria University College (New Zealand), 413

VIR

- Vidin (Bulgaria), 719
 Vidzeme (Latvia), 1083
 Viedma (Argentina), 661
 Vienna (Austria), 672, 678, 674
 — university, 674
 Vienne (France), dept., 852
 — Haute- (France), dept., 852
 Vientiane (Laos), 835
 Vieques Island (Porto Rico), 625
 Vigan (Philippines), 629
 Vigo (Sp.), 1293
 Vipuri, *see* Viborg
 Vila (New Hebrides), port, 430
 Vila Real (Portugal), dist., 1215
 Viljandi (Estonia), 833
 Villach (Austria), 673
 Villa Cisneros (Spanish Africa), 1805
 Villa del Pilar (Paraguay), 1179
 Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi (Ital. Somaliland), 1047
 Villa Hermosa (Mexico), 1101
 Villa Montes (Bolivia), 700
 Villarrica (Paraguay), 1179, town, 1179
 Villa Sanjaro (Spanish Zone, Morocco), 1116
 Villavicencio (Colombia), 763
 Villenour (French India), 379
 Villeta (Paraguay), 1179
 Villeurbanne (France), 854
 Villingen (Baden), 953
 Vilna (disputed, *see* Wilno), 1093, 1205
 — town, 1093, 1205
 Vilnius (Vilna), (Lithuania), 1093
 Viña del Mar (Chile), 728
 Vinnitza (U S S R.), 1247
 Virgin Gorda Is. (B W Indies), 344
 Virgin Islands (West Indies)
 — British, 348, 344
 — United States, 450, 626, 627
 VIRGINIA, 449, 605 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 607
 — area and population, 449, 606
 — cotton, 467, 607
 — customs district, 479
 — naval station, 468
 — ports, 480
 — production and industry, 467, 607, 608
 — representation, 445, 605
 — shipping, 479
 — tobacco, 467, 607

VIR

- Virginia, West, *see* West Virginia
 Viru (Estonia), 883
 Visby (Sweden), 1311
 Visou (Portugal), district, 1215
 Vitebsk (Latvia), 1083
 Vitepsk (White Russia), 1274, town,
 1247, 1274
 Viterbo (Italy), 1028, town, 1030
 Viti Levu Island (Fiji), 423
 Vitoria (Spain), 1298
 Vittorio Emanuele III (Italy), 1022
 Vitu Is. (New Guinea), 432
 Vizcaya (Spain), prov, 1292, 1299
 Vlaardingen (Netherlands), 1127,
 port, 1136
 Vladikavkaz (U S S R), 1247
 Vladivostok (Siberia), 1247, 1266,
 dockyard, 1252
 Vlissingen (Flushing), 1127, 1136
 Vlore (Albania), 651, 652
 Vodena (Greece), 983
 Volga Republic, German (U S S R),
 1244, 1247
 Volkerak (Netherlands), forts, 1131
 Vologda (U S S R), 1247
 Volta, Upper (French W Af), 878,
 911, 918, 916, 918
 Vorarlberg (Austria), 672
 Voronezh (Russia), 1247, univ,
 1249
 Voru (Estonia), 833
 Voeges (France), dept, 852
 Votjak (Russia), 1244
 Voyvodina, the (Yugoslavia), 1368
 Vratza (Bulgaria), district, 719, town,
 719
 Vrbaska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Vrchatz (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Vryheid (Natal), 248
- WA (West Africa), 263
 Waadt, *see* Vand
 Waco (Texas), 598
 Wadai (French Equat Africa), 257,
 902, 904, 912, 1051
 Wadi Dawasir (Arabia), 653
 Wad Medani (A.-E Sudan), 267
 Wageningen (Netherlands), uni-
 versity, 1128
 Wagga Wagga (New S. Wales), 368
 Wahhabi campaign (Arabia), 654
 Wa-hutu race (Belgian Congo), 693
 Waiyevo (Fiji), wireless stn, 425

WAS

- Wah (Hejaz), port, 655
 Wakayama (Japan), 1060
 Wakefield, population, 15
 Wakhán (Afghanistan), 645
 Wakkerstroom (Natal), 247
 Waldeck (Germany), 928, 965
 WALES, area and pop, 11, 48
 — counties, 13
 — county boroughs, 15
 — crops, 48, 49
 — disestablishment, 19
 — education, 22 *sqg*
 — language, 11
 — religion, 19 *sqg*
 — university, 22, 23
 — *See also* England and Wales
 Walfish Bay, *see* Walvis Bay
 Walk (Latvia), 1083
 Walla Walla (Washington), 609
 Wallachia (Rumania), 1234, 1285
 Wallasey, population, 15
 Wallis, *see* Valais
 Wallis Archipelago (French Pacific),
 925
 Wallsend, population, 15
 Walsall, population, 15
 Waltham (Massachusetts), 539
 Walthamstow, population, 15
 Walvis Bay (South-West Africa),
 232, 277, 279
 — — wireless, 279
 Wanganui (New Zealand), 412
 Wangdupotrang (Bhutan), 699
 Wanhsien (China), 739
 Wankie (S Rhodesia), 224
 Wanne-Eickel (Prussia), 931
 Waren (Meck Schwerin), 962
 Warren (Ohio), 577
 Warri (Nigeria), 257
 Warrington, population, 15
 Warrnambool (Victoria), 378
 Warsaw (Poland), 1205
 — courts, 1207
 — fort, 1208
 — military district, 1208
 — town, 1205, 1209
 — university, 1206, 1249
 Warsheikh (Ital F. Africa), 206
 Warwick (Queensland), 385
 — (Rhode Island), 589
 Washington (D C), 453, 509
 — Conference, naval limitations, 42
 462, 864, 1036, 1065

VAS

- Washington, Convention of Central American States, 988
 — naval station, 463
 WASHINGTON (State), 450, 608 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 466, 610
 — area and population, 450, 465, 609
 — customs district, 479
 — gold, 610
 — naval station, 463
 — ports, 479, 610
 — production and industry, 466, 610
 — public lands, 465, 609
 — representation, 445, 608
 — shipping, 479, 610
 — silver, 610
 — wheat, 610
 Washington Is (Pacific), 427
 Waterbury (Connecticut), 505
 Waterford, 83, county borough, 83, port, 90
 Waterloo (Iowa), 524
 Watertown (New York), 567
 — (South Dakota), 593
 Waterville (Maine), 534
 Watervliet (New York), 567
 Watling's Island (West Indies), 337
 Wattenscheid (Prussia), 931
 Wa-tusi race (Belgian Congo), 693
 Waukegan (Illinois), 519
 Wausau (Wis), 614
 Waziristan (India), 174
 Webi Shebeli (Italian Somaliland), 1047
 Webster Grove (Missouri), 550
 Wei-hai-wei (China), rendition of, 739
 Weimar (Thuringia), district, 972, town, 972
 Weinheim (Baden), 953
 Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories (A-E Sudan), 268
 Welle, *see* Uele
 Wellington (N Z), college, 413, district, 412, town, 412
 Wels (Austria), 673
 Wenchow (China), port, 739
 Wenden (Latvia), 1083, tn, 1083
 Werdau (Saxony), 970
 Wesermünde (Prussia), 931
 West Africa (French), 878, 911 *sqg*
 — — Portuguese, 1216, 1222, 1223, 1294

WEX

- West Africa, Spanish, 1292, 1305, 1306
 West African Cols, British, 254 *sqg*
 West Allis (Wisconsin), 614
 West Bromwich, population, 15
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 350, 395 *sqg*
 — aerial mail service, 363
 — area and population, 352, 396, 397
 — births marriages, deaths, 352, 397
 — commerce, 360, 400
 — communications, 362, 363, 400
 — constitution & govt, 350, 395, 396
 — imports and exports, 360, 400
 — inhabited houses, 352
 — mint, 364, 400
 — railways, 362, 400
 — representation, 350, 395
 — tramways, electric, 362
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Western Carolines, 1079
 Western Lowlands (Eritrea), 1045
 Western Province (Uganda), 204
 Western Samoa, 434, 435
 — mandate, 77, 434
 Western Sinjrāni (Baluchistan), 150
 Western Szechuen, 754
 Western Univ (Ontario), 318
 Westerwald (Germany), iron, 941
 Westfield College, Hampstead, 23
 West Ham, population, 15
 West Hartlepool, population, 15
 WEST INDIES, American, 626, 627
 — — British, 337 *sqg* (*see* names of islands)
 — — Dutch, 1146 *sqg*
 — — French, 878, 921 *sqg*
 West Java prov (Dutch E Indies), 1140
 Westland district, (N Z), 412
 Westminster district (B C), 309
 West Nile district (Uganda), 204
 Westphalia (Prussia), 965
 — industries, 941, 942
 West Prussia (German), 929, 965
 West Prussia (Polish), 929, 1207
 West Spitsbergen, 1169
 WEST VIRGINIA, 449, 611 *sqg*
 — area and population, 449, 611
 — representation, 445, 611
 — tobacco, 464, 612
 West Warwick (Rhode I), 589
 Wetaskiwin (Canada), 306
 Wexford county, 83

WEY

- Weyburn (Canada), 324
 Whampoo (China), dockyard, 743
 Wheeling (West Virginia), 612
 White Horse (Canada), 325
 White Nile (Sudan), prov., 270
 White Plains (N Y.), 567
 Whiteplains Bopora (Liberia), 1088
 White Russia, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1274
 — area and population, 1246, 1274
 — constitution and govt., 1244, 1274
 Whydah (Dahomey), 917
 Wiborg, *see* Viborg
 Wichita (Kansas), 453
 Wichita Falls (Texas), 598
 Wien, *see* Vienna
 Wiener-Neustadt (Austria), 673
 Wiesbaden (Prussia), 931, 966
 Wigan, population, 15
 Wight, Isle of, area & pop., 12
 Wiju (Korea), port, 1075
 Wilberforce (Sierra Leone), 264
 Wilhelmia (Palestine), 192
 Wilhelmina, Queen (Netherlands), 1123
 Wilkes-Barre (Pennsylvania), 585
 Willemstad (Curaçao), 1148
 Willesden, population, 15
 Williamsport (Pennsylvania), 585
 Wilmington (Delaware), 453, 507
 — (North Carolina), 572
 Wilno (Poland), 1205, town, 1205
 university, 1206
 Wilson Islands (Pacific), 428
 Windau or Ventpils (Latvia), 1083, 1084, 1086
 Windhoek (S W Africa), 276, 279
 Windsor (Canada), 287
 WINDWARD ISLANDS, 337, 347, 348, 349
 — administration, 347, 348, 349
 — wireless stations, 348
 Winnabah (Gold Coast), 260
 Winnipeg (Canada), 287, 312
 — fur auctions, 297
 — proportional representation, 312
 — university, 312
 Winona (Minnesota), 545
 Winston Salem (North Carolina), 572
 Winterthur (Switzerland), 1327
 Wisconsin, 449, 613 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 467, 615
 — area and population, 449, 613, 614

YAK

- WISCONSIN, production and industry, 467, 615
 — representation, 445, 613
 — tobacco, 467, 615
 Wismar (Meck.-Schw.), 962
 Witten (Germany), 931
 Witwatersrand, University of the (S Africa), 234
 Wloclawek (Poland), 1205
 Wogera (Abyssinia), 639
 Wollaga (Abyssinia), 639
 Wollo (Abyssinia), 639
 Wollongong (N S W.), 368
 Wolmar (Latvia), 1083, town, 1088
 Woluwe St Lambert (Brussels), 684
 Wolverhampton, population, 15
 Wolyń (Poland), 1205
 Wonthaggi (Victoria), 378
 Woodlark Island (Papua), gold, 409
 Woonsocket (Rhode Island), 589
 Worcester, population, 15
 — (Cape Colony), 245
 — (Massachusetts), 453, 539
 Worms (Hesse), 960
 Wrangell (Alaska), 619
 Wuchang (China), 738, 739, university, 741
 Wuchow (China), port, 739
 Wuhu (China), port, 739
 Wuppertal (Germany), 931, 966
 WÜRTTEMBERG, 928, 973 *sqg*
 — area and population, 928, 974
 — manufactures, 942, 975
 — production and industry, 941, 975
 — representation, 927, 974
 — university, 934, 975
 Würzburg (Bav.), 931, 955
 — university, 934
 Wyandotte (Mich.), 543
 Wye College, 22
 Wyndham (W. Australia), 363
 WYOMING, 450, 616 *sqg*
 — area and population, 450, 616, 617
 — public lands, 465, 616
 — representation, 445
 — Yellowstone Park, 616
 Yahya, Zaidi Imam, ruler of Yembo, 656
 Yakima (Washington), 609
 Yakutsk Repub. (Russia), 1244, 1247, 1266, 1267, town, 1247, 1267

YAL

Yale district (British Columbia), 309
 Yale University (Conn.), 505
 Yam, the (Yemen), 656
 Yanaon (French India), 879
 Yanbu (Hejaz), port, 655
 Yanina (Albania), 649
 Yankton (S. Dakota), 593
 Yaoundé (Cameroon), 920
 Yap (Caroline Is.), 1079
 Yaracuy (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Yarkand (Sin-Kiang), 755
 Yarmouth (Nova Scotia), 316
 Yarmouth, Great, population, 14
 Yaroslavl (Russia), 1247, univ., 1249
 Yass-Canberra (Australia), 352
 Yatung (Tibet), 754
 Yawata (Japan), 1060
 Yellaboi Is. (Sierra Leone), 263
 Yellowstone Nat. Park (U S A.), 616
 Yemen (Arabia), 653, 656
 Yerim (Yemen), 656
 Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, ruler (Indore), 170
 Yezd (Persia), 1185
 Yezo (Japan), 1058, *see* Hokkaidô
 Yhú (Paraguay), 1179
 Ying k'ou (Manchuria), 752
 Yochow (China), port, 739
 Yokohama (Japan), 1060
 Yokosuka (Japan), 1060, dockyard, 1065, naval command, 1065
 Yola (Nigeria), 280
 Yong-Am-Po (Korea), port, 1075
 Yonkers (New York), 458, 567
 Yonne (France), dept., 852
 York, population, 13, 15
 — (Pennsylvania), 585
 Youngstown (Ohio), 453, 577
 Yozgat (Turkey), vilayet, 1840
 Ysabel Is (Pacific), 428
 Ystad (Sweden), 1311
 Yucatán (Mexico), state, 1101
 YUGOSLAVIA, 1364 *sqq*
 — constitution abolished (1929), 1365
 — hemp, 1370
 — name established, 1365
 — religion, 1367
 — Supreme Legislative Council, 1365
 — territory gained, 1365
 Yuki (Korea), port, 1075

ZEM

YUKON TERRITORY (Canada), 284, 286, 325
 — area and population, 286, 325
 — constit. & govt., 284, 286, 325
 — mining, 296
 — mounted police, 292
 — production and industry, 296, 297, 325
 — religion, 288
 — representation, 284, 285, 286
 Yungtaih-sien (China), mines, 745
 Yunnan (China), 738, 740, tin, 745, railway, 748, town, 738
 ZAANDAM (Netherlands), 1127
 Zacapa (Guatemala), 988
 — air-mail, 991
 Zacatecas (Mexico), 1101; town, 1101
 Zagazig (Egypt), 817, 819, mosque, 819
 Zagreb (Yugoslavia), 1366, 1367, air service, 1372, univ., 1368
 Zahlah (Lebanon), 887
 Zaidi Imam, the (Yemen), 656
 Zailah (Zeyla) (Br Somaliland), 219, 911
 Zakyntos, *see* Zante
 Zambales (Philippines), 631
 Zambo race (Nicaragua), 1152
 — — (Peru), 1193
 Zamboanga (P I), town, 629
 Zámky Nové (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Zamora (Spain), province, 1292
 — (Venezuela), 1359
 Zanesville (Ohio), 577
 Zante (Greece), 977; town, 977
 Zanzibar (town), 206, 207, 209, 210
 ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 200, 206 *sqq*
 Zaporozhie (U S S R.), 1247
 Zara (Italy), 1023, 1027, port, 1036, town, 1030
 Zaragoza (Spain), province, 1292
 — town, 1293; university, 1294
 Zaria (Nigeria), 255
 Zatecoluca (Salvador), 1275
 Zealand (Netherlands), 1126, 1131, 1133
 Zeilah (Somaliland), 219
 Zeist (Netherlands), 1127
 Zella Mehlis (Saxony), 972
 Zemgale (Latvia), 1083

ZEM

Zemoun (Yugoslavia), 1367
 Zerbat (Anhalt), 951
 Zerka (Transjordan), 195
 Zetska (Yugoslavia), 1366
 Zhitomir (U S S R), 1247
 Zhob Valley (Baluchistan), 151
 Zichron Jacob (Palestine), 195
 Zifta (Egypt), 817, barrage 825
 Zinder (French West Africa), 257,
 918
 Zinovievsk (U S S R), 1247
 Zionist Organisation (Palestine), 191,
 192
 Zittau (Saxony), 970
 Zlin (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Znojmo (Czechoslovakia), 782
 Zog I, King (Albania), 650

ZWO

Zomba (Nyasaland), 214, 215
 Zombode (Swaziland), 228
 Zonguldak (Turkey), vilayet, 1340
 Zoppot (Danzig), 790
 Zug (Swiss canton), 1325, 1327, 1328
 Zuiderzee (Netherlands), drainage,
 1126, forts, 1181
 Zulia (Venezuela), state, 1359
 Zululand (Natal), 245, 246
 — sugar, 246
 Zurich (Switzerland), 1324, 1326,
 1327
 — town, 1324, 1326, 1327
 — university, 1329
 Zwickau (Saxony), 969, town, 931,
 970
 Zwolle (Netherlands), 1127

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